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Permanent Mission of Tajikistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Committee on Article 5 implementation and has the honor to submit the request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in the Republic of Tajikistan for a period of up to five years.

A detailed explanation of the reasons for the proposed extension is included.

The Permanent Mission of Tajikistan to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew the Chair of the Committee on Article 5 implementation the assurances of its highest consideration. J.K.

Geneva, March 31, 2019

the Chair of the Committee on Article 5 implementation
Geneva





REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

2nd REQUEST

**for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction
of antipersonnel mines in mined areas in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1
of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer
of Antipersonnel Mines and on Their Destruction**

Period requested 2020-2025

Submitted to the Chair of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation

March 2019

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Updated / reviewed and/ or new National Mine Action Standards68

Abbreviations

APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
APM	Anti-Personnel Mine
ATM	Anti-Tank Mine
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Area
CIHL	Commission for Implementation of International Humanitarian Law
CoES	Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence
CR	Central Region
DRD	Direct Rule Districts
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FSD	Fondation Suisse pour le Déminage – Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast [Province]
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GoT	Government of Tajikistan
HDG MoD	Humanitarian Demining Group of the Ministry of Defence
IM	Information Management
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IPs	Implementing Partners
LR	Land Release
MDBF	Main Department of Border Forces
MDD	Mine Detection Dog
MDM	Mechanical Demining Machine
MMC	Mechanical Mine Clearance
MF	Minefield
MFR	Minefield record
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NTS	Non-Technical Survey
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QM	Quality Management
RCST	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan
RT	Republic of Tajikistan
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
STMAP	Support to Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (UNDP)
TAB	Tajik-Afghan Border
TMAC	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
TMAP	Tajikistan Mine Action Programme
TNMAC	Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre
TNMAS	Tajikistan National Mine Action Standards
TS	Technical Survey
TUB	Tajik-Uzbek Border
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UST	Union of Sappers of Tajikistan

Executive Summary

Tajikistan ratified the Convention on 12 October 1999, and the Convention entered into force for state Party on 1 December 2000. On 4 December 2008, Tajikistan submitted a request to extend its mine clearance deadline. The request was granted at the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties to the APMBC and fixed deadline for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with article 5.1, agreeing to grant the request for an extension until 1 April 2020.

The landmine and explosive remnant of war (ERW) contamination in the Republic of Tajikistan (RT) is the result of several years of internal and external conflicts. The major landmine contamination problem lies along the Tajik-Afghan Border and in the Central Region of the country; part of the Direct Rule District (DRD). Russian forces used landmines on the Tajik-Afghan border (TAB) during the period of 1992-1998 to protect the border and their border posts from extremist groups attempting to enter Tajikistan from Afghanistan. Protection of TAB was handed over by Russian Border Forces to Tajik Border Forces in 2006. The Central Region was contaminated by landmines, remnants of cluster bomb submunitions and other explosive remnants of war (ERW) during the 1992-1997 civil war. After the end of the civil war in 1997, landmines continue to create obstacles for the development of Tajikistan. After the end of the civil war, landmines continued to create obstacles for the development of Tajikistan. The mine contamination limited access to grazing and agricultural land for crop production and seriously affected the civil population engaged in farming, wood gathering, grazing and activities related to normal rural life. According to the ICRC, those at highest risk of mine injury are the rural poor. Rural population foraging for firewood and food, herding cattle, or tilling their fields are potentially at risk. According to the national victim database, 870 landmine/ERW victims (523 survivors, 347 fatalities) have been recorded from 1992 until December 2018.

At the beginning of the previous extension request a remaining challenge consisting of 565 areas known or suspected to contain landmines measuring 15,190,631m² had been identified as a result of non-technical survey and desk review of minefield records. The remaining contamination projected that, 20 percent will be reduced by through resurvey, 30 percent will be cleared by mechanical demining, 20 percent through the mine detection dogs and the remaining 50 percent will be dealt with by manual clearance operations in the period 2010-2020.

Over the past period, the Republic of Tajikistan has achieved the following results:

- Overall, for the period 2009-2018 Tajikistan addressed 17,565,639m² representing an achievement of 124% against the target.
- On 1st January 2019, from the total contamination 7 districts defined as mine-free districts.
- In the period 2009-2018, by demining agencies released 17,565,639m² of the contamination through NTS/TS and mine clearance, identifying and destroying 58,997 AP mines, 1,319 ERW, 19.4 kg of explosive charges. In addition, by Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) project in Tajikistan providing bulk demolitions, which concentrated in executing spot tasks, have destroyed 405 landmines, 29,5 kg of TNT, 17 123 UXO and clusters.
- During the last 4 years there were more focus to reduction and cancellation in land release operations. In 2017 TNMAC presented to Implementing partners a new approach for NTS (non-technical survey with intervention to suspected area). The purpose of its implementation was to collect more reliable information in the area. The results of implementing this method in 2018, NTS

teams 366,000 square meters of cancelled area, which potentially could be considered as confirmed hazard areas (having MFR but without intervention into the hazard area).

- TNMAC has developed sophisticated methods and standards for humanitarian demining, technical survey and non-technical survey and quality control. These methods and standards are in line with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), modified in based on country context.
- In 2016, on 23 of July, Tajikistan's parliament ratified the Tajikistan's Law on Humanitarian Demining. The Law determines the legal and organizational framework for humanitarian mine action and is aimed at regulation of relation related to this activity.
- More than 4,500 mine warning bill boards have been erected near known hazard areas by demining teams in coordination with TMAC/TNMAC, but most require to be replaced and located closer to the actual mined area; this is particularly important along the Tajik-Uzbek border. It is estimated that approx. 250,000 persons have undergone some form of mine risk education since the Convention's entry into force. Mine risk education (MRE) activities continue to be conducted through public and targeted lectures and presentations, exhibitions, TV cartoon, theatre plays, art workshops, distribution of educational materials to elementary schools and other projects at the state and local level.
- During the previous extension period (2010-2018), an amount of over 47.5 million USD has been invested in humanitarian demining activities in Tajikistan. In general Tajikistan has obtained more than 43 million USD from international donors.

Despite of relatively good performances of TMAP in 2010-2018, there were circumstances that impeded compliance during previous extension period, after several NTS missions in that period, which result was identification more hazard areas. The extra land found during demining operations and becomes a main reason of new extension request, about which there was not correct information earlier. Even with all the secondary reasons listed below, if it wasn't for this additional land being found, the clearance would have been completed within the period of the previous extension.

Since most of the minefields are in the border area of the Tajik-Afghan state border and the unstable situation near the Afghan border, the Border troops of the Republic of Tajikistan could not ensure TNMAC for the safety of employees of demining operations in the plain areas in 2015-17. The reason for not using MMC on the plains was also the unstable situation on the Tajik-Afghan border in the period from 2015 to 2017.

In terms of humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications the half million of Tajik population were in the risk of hazard areas, covering the area in 14 districts in TAB, 7 districts in Central Region and 6 districts in Tajik-Uzbek border, where are more than 80 towns and villages were directly exposed to mine threat. In total 456,790 people were living in mine-affected areas, 70 percent of which were women and children. Compare to total population it was 10% of the total population living in rural areas in Tajikistan.

The main impact of humanitarian mine action is a reduction the risks of AP mines and UXO affecting the civilian population, which are safely using road infrastructure and cleared areas for income generation. During the previous extension period 120 000 of rural population have get access to cleared land and use it for their farming households' development. According to statistics and post clearance assessments local population are using a cleared land for road reconstruction, disaster mitigation activities, water supply, cross-border trade, water supply, fishery reservoirs, construction of transmission/communication lines, coal/gold mining activities and maintenance of dams along the rivers. Almost half of the cleared area used as a pasture land (36%) and for crop production (12%). The

seasonal availability of pasture might lead to improvement in livestock productivity and better food consumption pattern for some households possessing livestock.

The remaining challenge still present in three regions: border with Afghanistan, border with Uzbekistan and Central Region (areas affected by Civil war). As of December 2018, based on results of technical and non-technical survey and demining operations, it was possible to define that the total of **12,098,210m²** of area remains dangerous due to mines and ERW. Protection of TAB was handed over by Russian Border Forces to Tajik Border Forces in 2006. The all minefield records handed over by Border Forces and there were 360 remaining minefield records mentioned in the previous extension request. Currently, only 30 remaining minefield records are not surveyed, and according to latest desk assessment those minefield records have 41 SHAs in Tajik-Afghan border and Central Region.

The Tajik Uzbek border has been a specific area of concern as for many years it was unclear whether Uzbek forces had laid landmines on Tajik territory as well or exclusively on Uzbek ground. In the period 2011- 2015, Tajikistan conducted NTS activities in the Tajik side of the border with Uzbekistan. The surveys registered 82 mine accidents and 54 suspected hazardous areas in six of those districts with estimated size 3,250,000 m². Accident places were identified from closest point using fields equipment including satellite images, topographical maps. The location was based on the information from mine victims, their families, border guards and witnesses.

In line with the Article 5, paragraph 1, the **Republic of Tajikistan requests a second extension for the implementation of the Convention for the period 2020-2025**. During the next extension period, the following activities will be undertaken to release the last remaining 12,098,210m²:

- Land release or clearance of all known mine fields in Central Region, Tajik-Afghan Border 7,907,210 m²;
- Land release or clearance of all remaining areas in Central Region, Tajik-Afghan Border 941,000 m²;
- Land release or clearance of all suspected hazard areas on Tajik-Uzbek border (approx 3,250,000 m²).

To release 8,848,210 m² of remaining contamination land by 2025, TMAP planned to reach in average 1,300,000 as an annual target for clearance (except reduction and cancellation). In addition to available clearance capacity, TMAP will increase demining teams from 90 to 180 deminers.

In conjunction with GoT and the Border Forces, TNMAC will prioritize land release activities using a district-by-district approach based on the following criteria:

- Mined areas with economic and infrastructure impact (agriculture lands, pastures, rice plantations, reconstruction and strengthening of river banks) receive top-priority for NTS and clearance/TS;
- NTS tasks: Number of un-surveyed minefield records in each district (larger number of minefield records (MFR) will be considered as priority to deploy NTS teams). Districts with smaller number of minefield records MFR can be surveyed by clearance teams during mine clearance operations;
- Clearance tasks: Number of mined areas in each district (smaller number will be considered as priority to deploy clearance teams to release whole district).

Preliminary calculations suggest that the implementation of this plan will require \$30 million USD. This amount is based on assumptions that the average price is estimated around 3.28 USD for demining operation per square meter. In the current implementation plan Tajikistan determined 8,848,210 m² (except Tajik Uzbek border). The majority remaining SHA are in areas difficult to access fields, thus it will cost more expensive than the demining carried out in flat.

For the requested completion period TNMAC believes that the percentage of cleared and reduced areas will remain approximately the same as over the past 4 years. Considering historical land release methodology rates achieved between 2010-2018, the remaining 195 hazard areas (CHA, SHA) with estimated size 8,848,210 m² will be cleared applying the same modality (manual clearance, reduction TS and cancellation NTS) which resulted in an actual mine clearance ratio.

Detailed Narrative

1. Introduction

Tajikistan acceded to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) on 12 October 1999, and the Convention entered into force for Tajikistan on 1 April 2001. In its initial transparency report submitted on 3 February 2003, Tajikistan reported areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced. In accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, Tajikistan undertook to destroy all anti-personnel mines in these areas as soon as possible but not later than 1 April 2010.

Tajikistan was unable to fulfil its' obligations under Article 5 by the first deadline. There were several circumstances that impeded progress, including a lack of financial, technical capacities that delayed the start of mine clearance activities. Consequently, on 31 March 2009, Tajikistan submitted a request to extend its mine clearance deadline. The request was granted at the Cartagena Summit and a new deadline set for 1 April 2020.

Tajikistan presents this second request for extension of deadline with detail explanation of the challenges that impeded the implementation of its Article 5 obligations during the extension period. The document will provide qualitative and quantitative analysis highlighting significant areas of progress made during the execution of obligations and presents clear rationales and methodologies on how Tajikistan plans to continue to implement its commitments during the next period of extension.

2. Origin of the Article 5 challenge

Tajikistan's landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination are the consequence of different conflicts across three (3) regions of the country¹:

- **Central Region** contamination is a legacy from civil war occurred throughout 1992-1997 from landmines, submunition and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). The contamination extended to three provinces and 6 districts. In Direct Rule Districts (DRD) Rasht, Tojikobod, Lakhsh and Sangvor, in Khatlon province, Khovaling district and in GBAO Darvoz district.
- **Tajik-Afghan border**, 9 districts of the Khatlon province and 4 districts in GBAO contaminated antipersonnel mines during the civil war in 1992–1998 when mines were laid along the border

¹ The origin of mine contamination in Tajikistan is covered in the first request, submitted 31 March 2009, P-4,

by Russian forces to protect the area from armed groups attempting to enter Tajikistan from Afghanistan;

- **Tajik-Uzbek border**, population living near the border with Uzbekistan faces a threat from mines laid by Uzbekistan forces during 2000-2001 along parts of their side.

3. Nature and extent of the Article 5 challenge at the beginning of the previous request

At the beginning of the previous extension request a remaining challenge consisting of 565 areas known or suspected to contain landmines measuring 15,190,631m² had been identified as a result of non-technical survey and desk review of minefield records. The below map and table present a summary of contaminated areas in Tajikistan, in the three regions: The Central Region, the Tajik-Afghan border, and the Tajik-Uzbek border.

Map of mine contamination, as of December 2008



Tajik-Afghan border

In the Tajik-Afghan border 475 areas known or suspected to contain landmines measuring 11,395,370m² were identified, including 115 CHA measuring 5,601,370m² and 360 SHA measuring 5,794,000m².

Central Region

In the Central Region contamination was estimated to consist of 36 confirmed hazard areas measuring 3,454,261m².

Tajik-Uzbek Border

Based on mine surveys conducted between 2004-2008 the Tajik-Uzbek border was estimated to contain 54 HA measuring 341,000m². Thanks to wise policy of the presidents of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan recently all kind of relationships between two countries extremely have been improved

and we do hope that the issue demining of the Tajik-Uzbek Border will be solved as soon as possible. All the negotiations of this issue are being conducted on high Government levels between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. As soon as two countries will come to final decision regarding delimitation of the borders between two countries and in case of getting permission for joint demining activities Tajik side at least will need to conduct Non-Technical Survey of the Tajik-Uzbek border in order to identify precise area of the hazard areas(CHAs and SHAs) until 2023 and if less part of minefields will be identified at the Tajik side of the border that probably most part of them in case of additional financial support from the side of international community and from the side of government will be also cleared and released from landmines.

Table 1. SHAs and CHAs as of December 2008

Location	# of CHAs	Size (m ²)	# of SHAs	Size (m ²)	Total # of CHA / SHA	Total Size (m ²)
Tajik-Afghan border	115	5,601,370	360	5,794,000	475	11,395, 370
Central Region	36	3,454,261	0	0	36	3,454,261
Tajik - Uzbek Border	0	0	54	341,000	54	341,000
TOTAL	151	9,055,631	414	6,135,000	565	15,190,631

4. Nature and extent of progress made: Main features of fulfilling its obligations by 1st April 2020 were following²:

Key Objectives	Progress
Tajikistan should proceed with implementation much faster than that suggested by the amount of time requested. Tajikistan would ensure that the dire humanitarian, social and economic impacts outlined by it in its request are addressed as quickly as possible.	Tajikistan had a remaining challenge of 15,190,631m ² and identified through its work plan a target of 14,860,000m ² for the period 2009-2019. Overall, for the period 2009-2018 Tajikistan addressed 17,565,639m ² representing an achievement of 124% against the target. For 2019 Tajikistan has projected to release 1,300,000 m ² against a land release target of 700,000m ² . Overall Tajikistan expects to address a total 18, 865,639 m ² , against a projected target of 14, 860,000 m ² in this way achieving 126% of its target. The humanitarian, social and economic impacts can be found on page 48.
Tajikistan should have a much clearer picture of remaining work on Tajik-Uzbek border prior to its deadline.	Based on mine surveys conducts between 2004-2008 The Tajik-Uzbek border was estimated to contain 54 HA measuring 341,000m ² . During the previous extension period there was little progress between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan on the issue of border mine-clearance. Subsequently, not all part of the border line mentioned above has

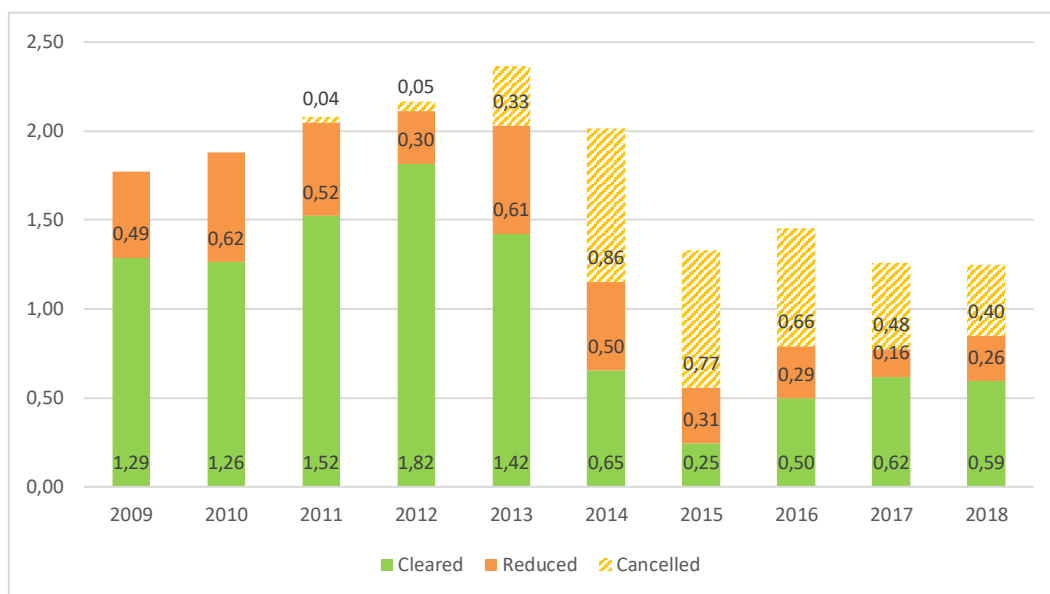
² Tajikistan's first extension request was for the period of 10 years, 1 April 2010-1 April 2020, including a work plan for the period 2009-2019. The summary of progress and achievements is given against the targets as given in the work plan.

Key Objectives	Progress
	been demarcated and not all hazardous areas have been identified. These minefields remain a cause of concern.
On the Tajik-Afghan border, a total of 115 confirmed mined areas with an approximate total size of 5,601,370 square meters and an additional 360 minefield records with an approximate total size of 5,794,000 square meters remain to be surveyed.	As of December 2018, a total of 145 CHA and 38 SHA measuring 7,661,560m ² remain to be addressed on the Tajik-Afghan border. Currently 4 districts are mine free: N.Khusrav, Qabodiyon, Dusti in Khatlon and Rushon in GBAO.
In the Central Region of Tajikistan, a total of 36 SHAs with an approximate size of 3,454,261 square meters remain to be addressed, with 19 of these being confirmed mine areas and 17 still requiring resurvey.	As of December 2018, a total of 9 CHA and 3 SHA measuring 1,360,800m ² remain to be addressed in the Central region. Three districts declared as a mine free: Rasht, Tojikobod and Lakhsh, but three remaining are still contaminated by antipersonnel mines
<p>Of the remaining challenge it was estimated projected that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% reduced through resurvey • 30% mechanical survey • 20% mine detection dogs • 50% manual clearance 	<p>A total of 17,565,639m² was released during the extension period, through the following ratio.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44% reduced through resurvey (cancellation 21% + reduction 23%) • 23% mechanical survey³ • 16% mine detection dogs • 40% manual clearance
The areas suitable for the deployment of mine detection dogs will be completed by 2016 and from 2016 to 2019 only manual clearance operation will be suitable to address remaining areas.	Tajikistan ceased to deploy dogs in 2013. This is based the limitation of dogs in finding mines in the area with high vegetation and in mountainous terrain. Moreover, after checking and clearance of the minefields with the use of dogs, landmines were found in some of these minefields during conducting quality control of demining operations afterwards. Further information can be found in the extension request.
The request indicated that Tajikistan projects that US\$ 42.3 million will be required for activities related to the implementation of Article 5 during the period of 2009-2019. The request also indicates that Tajikistan intends to invest US\$ 6,050,000 during the extension period, with the remaining US\$ 36,270,000 to be provided by sources other than Tajikistan..	For the period 2010-2018 Tajikistan projected a budget of US \$34 400 000 would be required for the period of extension. During this time Tajikistan received US \$47 590 682, representing 138% of their target. This includes US \$825,000 in donations, US \$139,003 in allocations from the State budget, Government in-kind support US \$4,320,000 and international funding of US \$42,306,680.

³ Mechanical ground preparation followed by manual clearance using metal detection equipment or MDD check

In addition it should be noted that the number of injured from landmines decreased from 492 to 32 persons, and the number killed decreased from 327 to 19 persons.

Diagram 1: Summary areas released in million square meters (2009 – 2018)



5. Nature and extent of progress made: quantitative aspects

During the last ten years, the Tajikistan National Mine Action Programme's National mine action plans have focused on addressing all agricultural hazardous areas as a priority. Significant progress in addressing mine contamination through land release activities was made by introducing new assets and methodologies.

In the period 2009-2018, 246 hazardous areas measuring 17,565,639m² were released and handed over to the local authorities for safe use. In the process Tajikistan identified and destroyed 58,997 AP mines, 1,319 ERW, 19.4 kg of explosive charges. In addition, through the Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) project in Tajikistan bulk demolitions, which concentrated in executing spot tasks, destroyed 405 landmines, 29.48 kg of TNT, 17 123 UXO and clusters were destroyed.

Table 2. Summary areas released, and devices destroyed in the period (2010 – 2018)

Province	Districts	Cancelled area (square meters)	Reduced area (square meters)	Cleared area (square meters)	Total area released (square meters)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
DRD	Lakhsh	953322	53279	86914	1093515	28	0	5
	Rasht	112547	38981	35364	186892	12	0	3
	Sangvor	405607	20161	24232	450000	2	10	2
	Tojikobod	140499	4858	11643	157000	9	0	1
GBAO	Darvoz	355658	461098	1242073	2058829	3905	198	36
	Rushan	0	492472	608543	1101015	90	57	6
	Vanj	534322	418469	972972	1925763	1666	480	12
Khatlon	Farkhor	96789	89328	244741	430858	4268	7	16
	Hamadoni	0	82302	80926	163228	15	1	2
	N. Khusraw	53566	53216	463605	570387	437	0	17

Panj	4020	299107	1369905	1673032	13034	97	21
Qabodiyon	33290	256522	725658	1015470	2390	2	28
Jaykhun	274321	768372	1531611	2574304	15999	74	46
Shahritus	108 738	338 394	1 138 779	1 585 911	1632	41	19
Sh.Shohin	487 341	536 662	1 246 984	2 270 987	14924	352	24
Khovaling	0	54 469	67 357	121 826	7	0	2
Jilikul	32 429	86 292	67 901	186 622	579	0	6
Total	3 592 449	4 053 982	9 919 208	17 565 639	58997	1319	246

Table 3. Annual Land Release outputs vs Projected (2009-2019)

Year	Annual actual land release outputs	TAB (Projected)	CR (Projected)	Total target from First Request (Projected)
2009	1 773 872	3 400 000	1 500 000	4 900 000
2010	1 879 405	1 400 000	300 000	1 700 000
2011	2 081 547	1 300 000	600 000	1 900 000
2012	2 167 736	600 000	300 000	900 000
2013	2 364 423	700 000	100 000	800 000
2014	2 012 553	600 000	200 000	800 000
2015	1 327 126	600 000	200 000	800 000
2016	1 451 067	605 000	255 000	860 000
2017	1 258 092	750 000		750 000
2018	1 249 818	750 000		750 000
2019	1 300 000	700 000		700 000
Total	18 865 639	11 405 000	3 455 000	14 860 000

Note: Tajikistan, in its previous extension request had a remaining challenge of 14,849,631m², the work plan of the extension request included land release targets for the period 2009-2019 of 14,860,000m². Due to the extent of national and international funding, Tajikistan's progress in land release methodologies, including use of mechanical assets during the extension period, Tajikistan could deploy increased capacity to survey, identify and address additional areas. Through this efficient use of resources Tajikistan addressed 17,565,639m² for the period 2009-2018 representing progress of (124%) against its target. For 2019 Tajikistan projects to release 1,300,000m² against a projected target of 700,000m². Overall, for the period 2009-2019 Tajikistan projects to address a total 18,865,639m² against a projected target of 14,860,000m², (126%) of its target. It should be noted that this includes the identification of 10,485,815m² which 4,201,787 m² was addressed.

Suspension of Tasks

Several minefields re located near by the Panj River were washed off due to elevation of the river's level. A total of 17 HA measuring 1, 092,005 were suspended, and will be regularly monitored to be addressed when environment is suitable.

Map of suspended areas

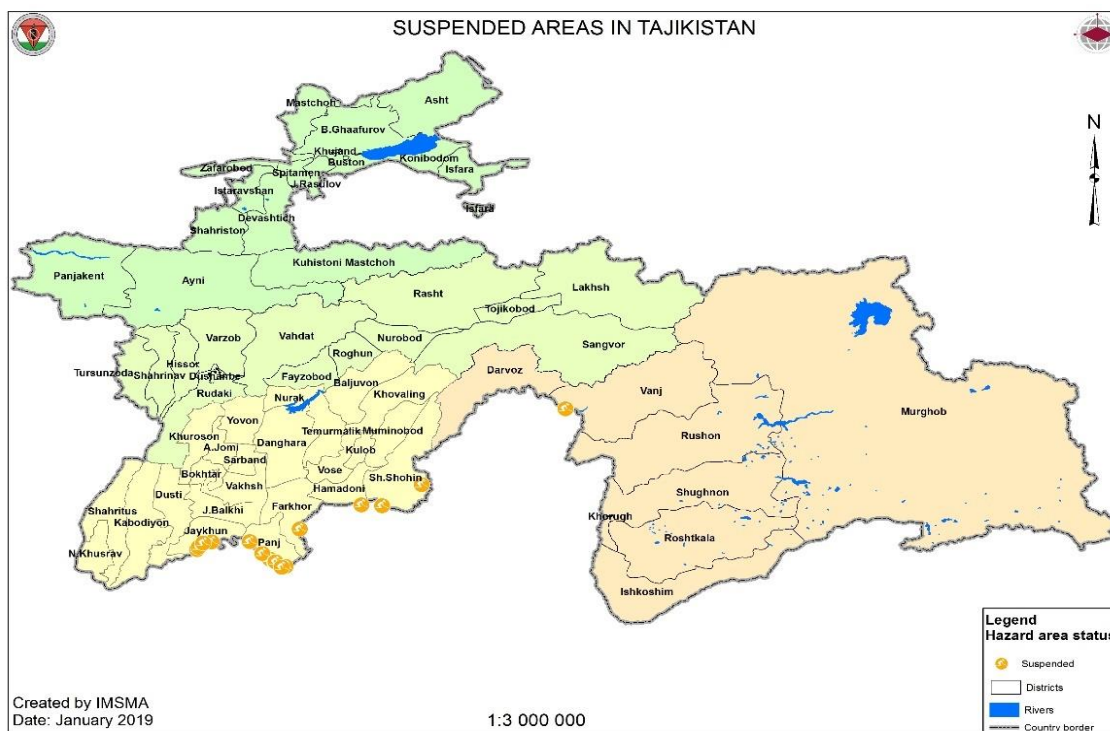


Table 4. Number of mines and ERW destroyed in the period 2010-2018

Year	Land release operations			Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD)			
	APM	ERW	TNT (kg)	APM	ERW	IED	TNT (kg)
2009	2,303	238	1	33	515	-	3,5
2010	2,073	104	3	8	603	-	5
2011	6,520	167	3,8	16	3758	-	5,5
2012	6,341	43	4,4	3	769	-	5
2013	22 455	60	2,4	42	764	-	1,05
2014	6 017	23	2,2	28	32	-	
2015	395	121	0,4	172	975	-	4,05
2016	1 248	206	0,8	55	1679	-	0
2017	6 647	221	0,2	6	5374	-	0,85
2018	4 998	136	1,2	42	2654	2	4,53
Total	58 997	1 319	19,4	405	17 123	2	29,48

The highest rates of released land performed in the period 2010-2014 as a result of deployed mechanical demining assets. The largest part that has been cleared using mechanical assets was in the flat areas of Tajik-Afghan border.

In the Tajik-Afghan Border 9 districts of the Khatlon province and 4 districts in GBAO - part of the TAB were contaminated antipersonnel mines. As of December 2018, 223 hazardous areas with total size of 16,063,332m² have been released. There were found and destroyed 58,773 AP mines and 1,159

explosive devices. Currently 4 districts fully consider as mine free districts (N.Khusrav, Qabodiyon, Dusti in Khatlon and Rushon in GBAO).

The Central Region contamination extended to three provinces and 6 districts. In DRD Rasht, Tojikobod, Lakhsh and Sangvor, in Khatlon province only Khovaling district and in GBAO Darvoz district. It's worth to mention that Darvoz district affected by TAB contamination and Central region caused by civil war. As of December 2018, 23 hazard areas with area size of 1,502,307m² have been released. Currently, three districts declared as a mine free districts (Rasht, Tojikobod and Lakhsh), but three remaining are still contaminated by antipersonnel mines.

Tajik-Uzbek Border. Based on mine surveys conducts between 2004-2008 The Tajik-Uzbek border was estimated to contain 54 HA measuring 341,000m². During the previous extension period there was little progress between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan on the issue of border mine-clearance. Subsequently, not all part of the border line mentioned above has been demarcated and not all hazardous areas have been identified. These minefields remain a cause of concern. After recent political rapprochement between the governments of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in March 2018, the Governments agreed that a joint commission will investigate the minefields along the Tajik-Uzbek border and schedule their clearance. Tajikistan will continue to provide updates on cooperation along the border in Article 7 reports and to the Meetings of the States Parties.

Table 5. Land release by regions, and devices destroyed in the period (2009-2018)

Contamination Problem	Cancelled area (square meters)	Reduced area	Cleared area (square meters)	Total area released (square meters)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
TAB	3 400 871	3559435	9103026	16 063 332	58773	1159	223
CR	191 578	494547	816182	1 502 307	224	160	23
Total	3 592 449	4 053 982	9 919 208	17 565 639	58 997	1 319	246

Victim Assistance

Victim assistance remains one of the most important components of Mine Action in Tajikistan that requires special attention and care. TNMAC, TMAP partners, MHSP and other national partners provide different assistance to landmine survivors and families of victims in Tajikistan to fulfill country obligations contained in the Maputo Action Plan (Actions 13 to18). During the period of 1992-2018, 870 victims of anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants were recorded, of that 523 were injured and 347 killed. Children make about 30% of the total number of victims, and men - the largest number (59%) of victims.

Since 2009, the number of mine/ERW victims has been significantly reduced thanks to MRE programs and projects, promotional activities, media follow-up of the mine problem, marking of HA and demining activities that have been conducted. The number of victims injured by anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants within 2009-2018 with sex- and age-disaggregated data looks as follows:

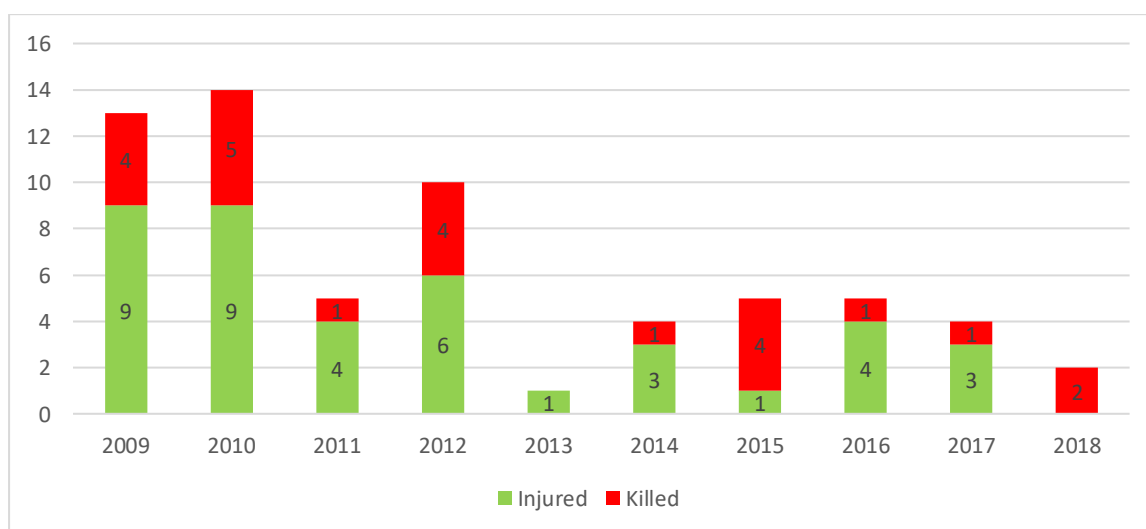
Table 6. Number of Victims 2010-2018

Year	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
2009	1	11	0	1	13
2010	0	6	0	8	14
2011	0	4	0	1	5
2012	0	7	0	3	10

2013	0	0	0	1	1
2014	0	4	0	0	4
2015	0	5	0	0	5
2016	0	2	0	3	5
2017	0	2	0	2	4
2018	0	2	0	0	2
Totals	1	43	0	19	63

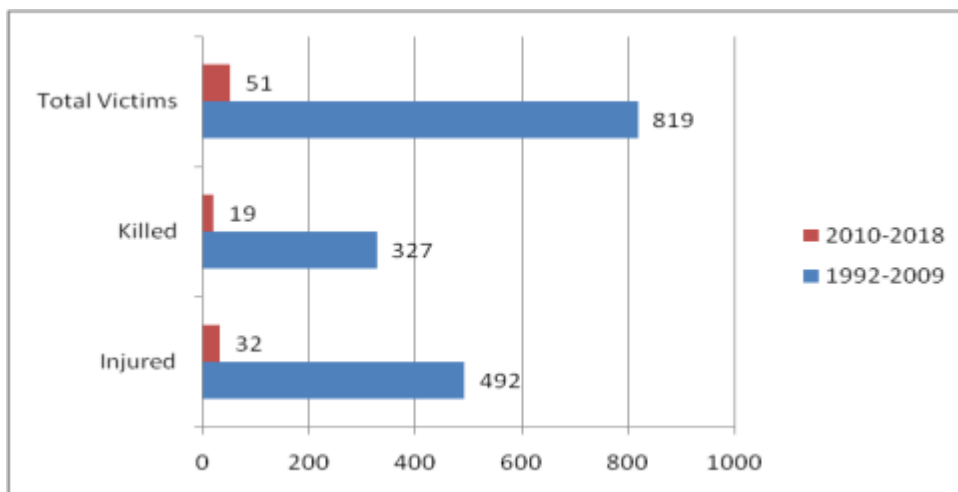
Due to the fact that there were less MRE sessions or land release activities during the period of 1992-2000 the number of victims were catastrophically high. During the period of 2000-2009 though there were conducted land release and MRE sessions but still number of victims were significant. Only for the period of 2009-2018 number of victims reduced significantly. As you can see from the Diagram the number of landmine victims, including both injured and killed ones has decreased from 819 persons in the period of 1992-2009 to 63 persons in the period 2010-2018. There were number of factors that have contributed for such significant reduce. To most important of them are increase of awareness of the population about existing landmine risks, significant number of landmines have been identified and destroyed and consequently lands previously considered as of high risk been released. Installing landmine hazard warning signs around the hazard areas also contributed for reduce of casualties. All MRE material could inform population in a very detailed manner about the types of mines, where are they located and what kind of risk they do have and what harm can they do to the health and lives of the local population affected by landmines. Local population also been informed regarding how to avoid being involved in any kind of landmine casualties, but even if were involved how to provide first medical aid to the victim.

Diagram 2. Mine casualties in the period 2010-2018



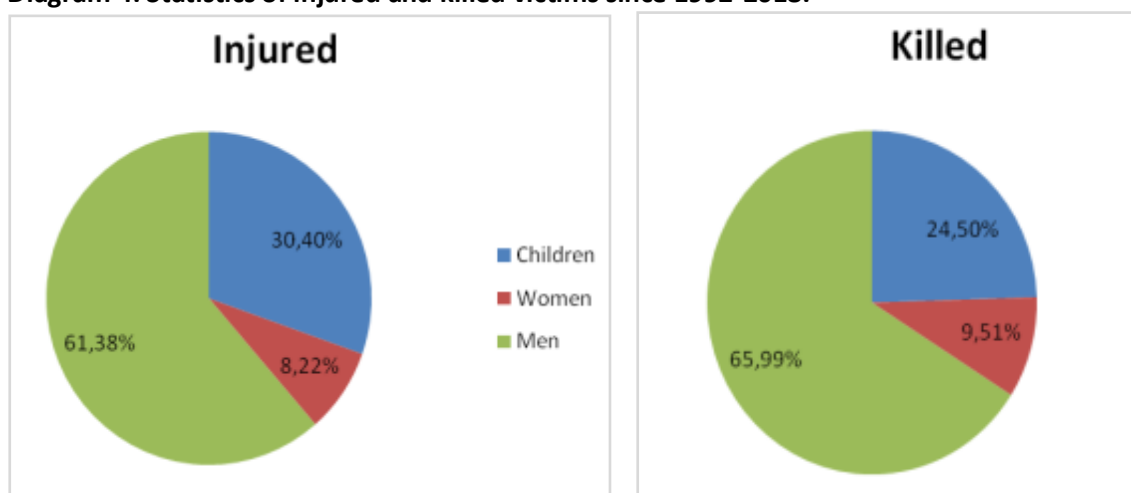
As you can see from the table there is clear tendency for reduce of the landmine victims' amount both in terms of injured and killed ones, during the period of 2015-2018 in compare with the period of 2010-2014. The reason for such positive decline of the landmines victims is efficient land release conducted by all IPs in the territories for the population of Tajikistan which were affected by the threat of landmines. Another reason is efficient Mine Risk Education sessions conducted for the population. But despite to reduce of accidents still Tajikistan has landmine casualties, which reminds us about the remaining risk.

Diagram 3. The number of victims since 1992.



From the diagram provided above you can get the information regarding decrease of landmine victims in the period of 2010-2018 in compare to the period of 1992-2009. The number of injured ones from landmines has been decreased from 492 until 32 persons. The number of killed ones has been decreased from 327 to 19 persons. The total number of victims decreased from 819 until 51 persons. Such tendency can be classified as progressive and successful, because the number of victims has decrease to more than 16 times.

Diagram 4. Statistics of injured and killed victims since 1992-2018.



Most of all during 1992-2018 suffered from landmines men, which is equal to 63%, next are children – 28% and women – 9%. Though the total number of victims as it was mentioned in diagrams before have been decreased significantly, but the fact that people still are being injured by landmines, especially children is very upsetting moment and reminds us that we still the obligation to destroy all landmines in Tajikistan and to declare the country as mine free zone, which will save lives of children, women and men among the population still affected by landmines. Most tragic moment that local population got injured and even lost their lives, especially it is even more upsetting when kids lost their lives. For the period of 2010-2018 total number of landmine victims has been reduced significantly and it can be certainly considered as success which is worth to mention. Though the number of victims is less for 16 times in compare with the period of 1992-2009, but unfortunately still for the period of 2010-2018 we have 50 landmine victims. The reason for having still some number of victims indicates that remaining risk is still the source of threat to the local population. For exclusion of the population from landmine risks Tajikistan needs for the next extension period and additional support from the

side of international community and donors for fulfilling its obligation regarding Article 5 of Ottawa Treaty.

Though Government of Tajikistan is taking all reasonable efforts for declaring the country Mine Free zone, but still due to numerous issues and objective reasons that country and the programme of Humanitarian Mine Action activity faced since 2000 until 2018, unfortunately could not fulfil its obligation in time. Existence of handed over minefield records by Border troops gives another advantage for achieving above-mentioned goal. Should be mentioned also that obtained by Tajikistan valuable experience in conducting all types of Humanitarian Mine Action activities can contribute for sooner achievement of the mentioned goal. Unfortunately, not all of the victims of anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants have been registered by the assessment survey conducted by ICRC and RCST during 2013-2016 years. This is because differences exist between real and registered figures, and all graphs, tables and diagrams were made using the registered data.

Medical care.

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government institution "Tajikistan National Mine Action Center" play a significant role in provision of medical assistance to victims and disabled people. All persons injured by landmines have access to expeditious evacuation to hospitals/community health clinics and medical services. Evacuation to the nearest hospital / clinic is available both by ambulances and other types of vehicles. The typical time between injury and arrival at a hospital / clinic varies from 30 minutes to 3 hours depending on different situations, such as location or time of accident. Basic first aid services are available through community health clinics; however, these clinics sometimes have lack of equipment, medicines and supplies to deal with traumatic injuries and there is a need for upgrade trainings as local specialists are not always aware of the latest medical advances and techniques. There is access to corrective surgery in 40% of the districts in the country. The districts, where this service is not available, they send their patients to the regional hospitals or to the capital.

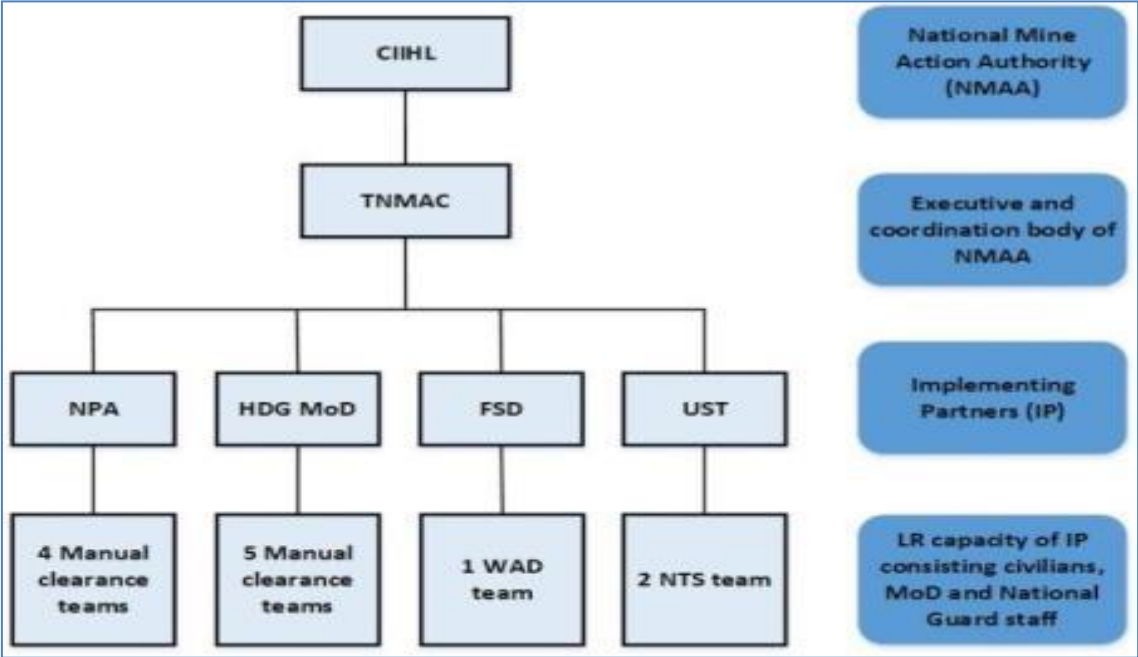
Physical rehabilitation. Currently, there are 6 boarding houses, 2 rehabilitation centers for disabled children, 40 social services at home, 16 elderly and disabled service centers, 16 day-care centers for Children with disabilities and 4 medical sanatoriums for war, labor and disabled veterans, also the state enterprise "Prosthetic-Orthopedic Plant of Dushanbe City" with branches in Kulyab, Khorog and Khujand and the Research institute for medical and social expertise and rehabilitation of the disabled people also are under the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan and they are providing services to people with disabilities, including mine survivors. The number of people in need of prosthetic and orthopedic products is increasing. On average Dushanbe Prosthetic-Orthopedic Plant serves 20 landmine survivors in need of obtaining prosthetic and orthopedic services annually. Dushanbe Prosthetic-Orthopedic Plant is currently experiencing logistical difficulties and is not able to purchase semi-finished products within budgetary means to meet needs of all those in need.

Psychological support. Some NGOs and INGOs functioning in the capital and districts close to the capital provide psychological support to the victims injured by anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants, however limited psychological support is available in the mine-affected rural areas and in Central District Hospitals from trained psychologists. Since 2005 more than 500 mine survivors have received psycho-social assistance through Summer rehabilitation camps, workshops and "Peer to Peer support" initiatives and currently 300 people are on the waiting list. During 2016-2018, in order

to facilitate psychological rehabilitation and social reintegration of landmine survivors, TNMAC with UNDP technical assistance and USDoS finance support organized Summer Rehabilitation Workshops for 216 mine victims (193 men and 23 women) in the sanatorium “Bahoriston”, Sughd province. The participants benefitted from medical treatment and balneo therapy, psychological rehabilitation (group and individual psychology sessions) as well as theoretical and practical sessions has been conducted by international and national experts.

6. Nature and extent of progress made: qualitative aspects

National demining structure



The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan cooperates closely with all of the Implementing partners, TNMAC, stakeholders, donors, governments of the foreign countries and provides assistance and support in all issues related to the implementation of its obligations under the Convention. The Government provides some financial support in terms of paying salary, purchase of fuel, stationary, furniture, paying for communication purchase of office equipment. Valuable support from the side of Government was also provided in the form of in-kind assistance, which includes involving all the relevant ministries and authorities in all levels of the Government.

Commission for the Commission for Implementation of International Humanitarian Law

The CIHL is chaired by the first deputy of Prime-Minister which is a clear indication of the importance the Government places on mine action. The deputy of the Head of CIHL is the minister of Justice. Key representatives from relevant line-ministries(.e.g. MoD, MoH, MoES, Border Guard, MIA, MS, MFA, CoES, NG) and authorities were included as constant members to the mentioned committee. Regular bi-annual meetings of the CIHL are held.

Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre

For more efficient coordination of the Humanitarian Mine Action activities, the GRT established by decree the Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC) and provided TNMAC with Administrative Offices, and a Training Centre with 6-hectares land⁴. Regarding its obligation under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention during the last years TNMAC has made steady progress. The mine action law (number # 1338) was signed by the President of the Republic on 23 July, 2016. The National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for humanitarian mine action for 2017-2020, was approved by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan from February 25, 2017, No.91. The National Humanitarian Mine Action Standards were approved by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan from «1» April 2017 year, №162. The key responsibilities of TNMAC are given below:

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on constant base supports TNMAC and Implementing Partners in all issues and puts obligations to TNMAC, which includes:

- timely provide with permission from appropriate entities from operations in the border areas;
- coordinate and assist on obtaining permission for responsible staff and vehicles for transportation and use of explosives and psychotropic medicines;
- timely provide with Land Release task orders;
- conducting periodical appropriate quality assurance of the trainings and land release operations of the Implementing partners;
- conduct appropriate quality control of the cleared areas (progressive and final);
- review and approval of all task implementation plans of the Implementing partners;
- ensure that local authorities and the population are informed about all land release activities in their areas;
- process and analyse all submitted operational reports and timely communicate with demining agencies on their corrections and/or status;
- coordinate the Mine Risk Education activities;
- coordinate Victim Assistance activities;
- coordinate collecting, processing and use of information in the frame of Information Management;
- assist in improvement of the activities of all the Implementing partners;
- assist in conducting of the joint meetings of all the Implementing partners;
- assist in organizing workshops and conferences.

The main strategic achievements for TNMAC during the extension period are given below:

- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 3 January 2014 on establishment of the Government Institution “Tajikistan National Mine Action Center” (TNMAC) under the Government of Tajikistan.
- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on allocation of the new building for TNMAC
- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on cooperation between Republic of Tajikistan and Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in Mine Action
- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on allocation of 6 hectare land for TNMAC property for training purposes.

⁴ On 3rd of January of 2014 by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan established the “Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre”.

- The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On Humanitarian Mine Action”. The law was finally adopted by Parliament and signed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on 23 July, 2016, and has the number # 1338;
- The National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on humanitarian mine action for 2017-2020, approved by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan from February 25, 2017, No.91; The National Humanitarian Mine Action Standards approved by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan from «1» April 2017 year, №162

Cross Border Mine Clearance Project

By the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan launched the Tajik-Afghan cross border mine clearance project.

Ministry of Defence

For implementing the objective of the relevant projects Government closely involved Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan was established Humanitarian Demining Company (HDC MoD RT). The MoD of the RT has been one of the main actors involved in the mine action sector. The Ministry has played a key role in the emergency response in the aftermath of the civil war; it contributed to the establishment of the humanitarian demining programme in 2003, and to the development of its own indigenous humanitarian demining capacity since 2009. Further to this, the MoD signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the OSCE in Tajikistan for the establishment of the Humanitarian Demining Group (HDG) within the Engineering Department of the MoD. In 2010, additional impetus to HDG/MoD’s capacities came from the United States Department of Defense with the provision of a mechanical demining machine “Mini Mine Wolf” along with the necessary equipment and technical assistance. Since 2015 MoD increased manual demining teams by deploying 5 teams annually.

The Union of the Sappers of Tajikistan (UST)

The Union of the Sappers of Tajikistan (UST) is a national non-governmental organization registered under national law of the Republic of Tajikistan. UST has operated in Tajikistan since 2010, starting with providing project management and GIS services to Humanitarian Demining Group (HDG) supported by OSCE Office in Tajikistan to 2012. In 2012, UST and FSD signed a Memorandum of Understanding to reflect increased cooperation between the two organizations. In 2014, FSD provided capacity development support to UST under a donor-funded initiative to allow this national NGO to operate as an individual stand-alone mine action operator. During 2015-2016 UST operated independently with the support provided by UNDP. Since 2017 UST works under TNMAC coordination with deployed 2 NTS teams.

Union of Sappers of Tajikistan which was established in 2009 has significantly contributed for making the process of conducting NTS more efficient and to improve it. For the moment developed the methodology of the NTS, which includes classification of the minefields by categories of altitude and distance between each other by districts and by geographical location and by priority settings, which will make the process of NTS much more flexible.

Border Guard Force

All demining operations during the previous extension period Border Guard forces supported land release teams by providing security in Tajik-Afghan border. In 2018 TNMAC planned to involve BGF on demining in TAB.

Resources made available to achieve this progress

For the last 9 years TNMAC has been supported by the following international organisations, multi-lateral and UN agencies: Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) and the Humanitarian Demining Company of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan (HDC MoD RT), OSCE, and UNDP.

For the period of the extension request Tajikistan estimated a budget of US \$37,000,000 would be required to support its mine action program. This included an annual allocation from the Tajikistan state budget of US \$480,000 as in-kind contributions. Thanks to significant assistance of government of the Republic of Tajikistan, constant support by the U.S. Department of State, OSCE, UNDP and other parties, TNMAC has achieved significant success in leading mine clearance activities in Tajikistan. Accordingly, Tajikistan is proud to declare that a total of 43 million US dollars was allocated by Donors to International Implementing Partners and by national government to TNMAC, representing an additional US \$6,000,000, (%). For the period 2003 until 2009, FSD was the only land release operator in the country. This situation changed significantly in 2009-2010, NPA and MoD have been fully involved on land release operations. During the extension period Tajikistan's land release operations in the country were implemented by two international and two national demining actors:

- Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD);
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA);
- Humanitarian Demining Group of the Ministry of Defense (HDG/MoD);
- Union of the Sappers of Tajikistan

Fondation Suisse pour le Déminage – Swiss Foundation for Mine Action

In 2010, with the additional support of the Governments of Canada and Japan, FSD deployed two MV-4 mechanical demining machines. In 2015, FSD continued its core mine action clearance projects despite a reduced capacity through funding from the Government of Japan to conduct manual demining in Tajikistan. FSD also delivers a Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) project in Tajikistan, providing bulk demolitions, EOD training and expertise to the Ministry of Defense Engineering Battalion. Activities are concentrated in executing spot tasks, collection and disposal missions or call outs from TNMAC, MoD, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Guards, and Border Guards and sometimes from civil authorities. Currently, FSD have limited funding to provide mine clearance, but existing capacity and experience allows FSD continue to provide demining support in Tajikistan, depending on funding availability.

Norwegian People's Aid

In 2009, the GoT invited NPA to aid in fulfilling its obligation under Article 5 of the APMBC. With funds from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NPA established a programme in the country by November 2010. NPA has made great progress in the combined humanitarian mine action efforts in Tajikistan. Its immediate objectives are to ensure the cost-effective release of contaminated land, to support national capacity building in mine action, and to ensure that Tajikistan fulfils its obligations under the Ottawa Convention. In the period 2013-14 NPA deployed 10 manual demining teams, but currently NPA providing 4 manual demining teams annually since 2015. In 2010 Norwegian People's Aid, another operator started its support for land release campaign in Tajikistan with annual investment in average for \$1,200,000 and human capacity annually in average for 55 deminers.

Organisation for Security and co-operation in Europe (Tajikistan) (OSCE)

Since 2010 operational support provided by OSCE to Tajikistan in terms of meeting countries' obligation according to the Article 5 of the Ottawa Treaty is strongly important. From 2010 until 2018 OSCE via MoD deployed on constant annual base Demining teams for conducting Humanitarian Mine Action activities. Sources of funds are classified in two categories: Unified Budget (UN) and External Budget (ExB). Beginning from 2013 there was allocated funds ExB from the side of U.S. Department of State. Based on MoU between OSCE, Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan (MoD RT) and Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (further TNMAC), there was established Humanitarian Demining Company by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan (HDC MoD RT), which is under direct control of the TNMAC. These Demining teams demonstrated significant results in terms of Land Release and destruction of the Anti-personnel landmines in the Hazard areas (CHAs and Minefields) and successfully excluded local population from the threat of landmines in the regions where previously hazard put the health and life of the population under the danger. But now local populations use the released lands for agriculture, pasture, infrastructure, building houses, roads. Deployed teams of the HDC MoD RT by the financial support of OSCE and USDOS.

Table 7. Amount of available resources for TMAP in the period 2010-2018.

#	Implementing Partners	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
1.	FSD	4228594	3403330	3311873	2971181	1739849	701940	771550	502258	175337	17805912
2.	NPA	1148490	1794526	2641235	2114320	1633015	1074187	1272019	1096058	1200668	13974518
3.	UNDP	729213	854827	1195980	974777	986779	796056	796838	616123	245000	7195593
4.	OSCE	241121	258200	227153	408231	407811	346137	422579	492702	526723	3330657
5.	TNMAC from donors							94526	280474	450000	825000
6.	TNMAC from Government					18400	26600	17792	22278	53933	139003
7.	Government of RT in kind support	480000	480000	480000	480000	480000	480000	480000	480000	480000	4320000
TOTAL		6827418	6790883	7856241	6948509	5265854	3424920	3855304	3489893	3131661	47590683

Table 8. Received Resources against Project Projected Budget

Period	Projected Budget for HMA activity	Annual Budget for HMA activity	Percentage
2010	3 900 000	6 827 417	175,06 %
2011	4 050 000	6 790 883	167,68 %
2012	4 150 000	7 856 241	189,31 %
2013	3 750 000	6 948 510	185,29 %
2014	3 750 000	5 265 854	140,42 %
2015	3 750 000	3 424 920	91,33 %

2016	3 750 000	3 855 304	102,81 %
2017	3 650 000	3 489 893	95,61 %
2018	3 650 000	3 131 660	85,80 %
TOTAL	34 400 000	47 590 682	138,35 %

As can be seen in the table, while Tajikistan was fully funded for the period of its extension, its annual budget is decreasing year by year and this is impacting the capacity of its mine action program. It can be noted that for the period 2010-2014 the average annual cost per team was lower than during 2015-2018. This can be explained as during 2010-2014 mechanical demining assets and mine detection dogs were deployed, increasing outputs and reducing average cost per team.

Table 9. Number of demining teams and staff during 2010-2018

Year	Total Teams	MT	MDD	M D M	NTS	WAD	TA/NA	TL	SL	Deminers	Dog Handler	Operat or MDM	# Dogs	# MMC
2010	21	10	5	3	2	1	9	15	8	96	10	3	10	3
2011	23	11	6	3	2	1	9	16	8	116	12	5	12	3
2012	32	15	11	3	2	1	12	20	13	124	20	5	20	3
2013	24	13	6	3	1	1	10	18	7	114	12	5	12	3
2014	16	13	0	1	1	1	6	15	0	109	0	2	0	1
2015	11	10	0	0	0	1	7	12	1	67	0	0	0	0
2016	12	9	0	0	2	1	12	12	1	93	0	0	0	0
2017	14	12	0	0	2	1	11	14	5	113	0	0	0	0
2018	12	9	0	0	2	1	10	11	5	91	0	0	0	0
Total	167	103	28	13	14	9	86	133	48	923	54	20	54	13

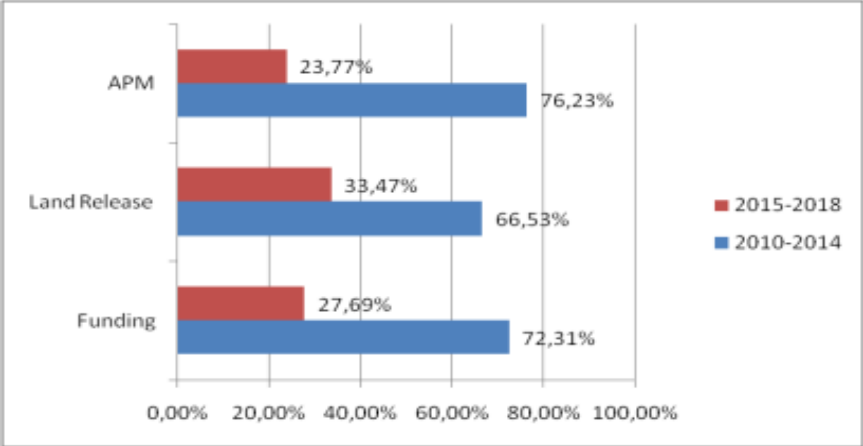
From the table above, you can see detailed information regarding types of demining teams and staff. As you can see mechanical demining machines and mine detection dogs' teams were only deployed during 2010-2014. The number of manual demining teams fluctuated from 15 teams in 2012 to 9 teams in 2016, while the number of deminers fluctuated from 124 in 2012 down to 67 in 2015.

For the period of 2010-2018 there were only 2 Non-Technical Survey teams, which was actually not enough to conduct NTS for all those areas which are suspected or even were many years ago confirmed by minefield records to be contaminated by landmines, but due to significant time has passed since those minefields were laid and landscape of the nature at the places where minefields were laid might be changed, which requires additional NTS to be conducted.

There was 1 WAD team of FSD constantly operating during 2010-2018. Still, Tajikistan has about between 20-30% of remaining minefields where MDD and MDM can be used for the period of 2020-2025. Unfortunately, during 2015-2018 demining teams and staff capacity has been significantly decreased in compare with 2010-2014. For better interpretation the tendency of three main key indicators like funding, land release and antipersonnel mines been destroyed we have split for the period of 2010-2018 into two sub periods, 2010-2014 and 2015-2018, where there is clear tendency

for decrease inland release and APMs destroyed due to the funding decreases in 2015-2018 in comparison to 2010-2014.

Diagram 5. Share of allocated funding, released land and destroyed landmines during 2010-2018



As you can see from the chart 72,31% of the total funding received during the extension period was allocated in 2010-2014. While 27,69% was received for the period 2015-2018.. Consequently, in 2015-2018 outputs for land release decreased from 66,56% in 2010-2014 down to 33,47% from the total amount of land released for the whole period of 2010-2018.

76.23% of antipersonnel mines were destroyed in 2010-2014 down to 23,77% for the period 2015-2018 for the total amount of APMs been destroyed for the whole period of 2010-2018.

Based on this analysis the reduction in funding, which has decreased almost three times for the last four years, has caused almost two times a decrease of lands being released and for three times decrease of antipersonnel landmines been destroyed.

Though during previous request there were 42 million US dollars requested for release of all land been contaminated by landmines, but due to the fact that in significant amount new additional land contaminated by landmines were found and also additional lands been released and cleared for the period of 2010-2018.

Capacity Building actions of relevant mine action authority, Clearance Operators and related Ministries and Organisations

The UNDP has played a central role in the setting up and development of the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre since 2003. Since then, UNDP has provided leadership in building the capacities for management, coordination, accreditation, planning, quality and information management as well as monitoring and evaluation of all components namely Land Release, Stockpile Destruction, Mine Risk Education, Victim Assistance and Advocacy of mine action related activities in Tajikistan.

Significant progress has been made in the field of land release, mine risk education, victim assistance and stockpile destruction, advocacy and information management. All project activities are aligned with the National Mine Action Strategies (NMAS) and the Annual Work Plans (AWP) which are linked to the fulfilment of the obligations and responsibility of the Republic of Tajikistan for the implementation of all respective international commitments provided in the APMBC.as well as other obligations of the Republic of Tajikistan under related international treaties, notably Tajikistan recently signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities..

Within UNDP's Support to Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (STMAP), UNDP has worked to build technical capacities of TNMAC, supporting the TNMAC staff in carrying out certain key activities (Monitoring and Quality Control of Land Release activities, ensuring and enhancing the Information Management Capacity, coordination of Victim Assistance and Mine Risk Education activities).

QA/QC/QM (Quality Assurance/Control/Management) Officers had participated at all of the EoD trainings. TNMAC staff also is enhancing their skills by participating on-going training. TNMAC actively has involved all of the implementing partners (IPs) to the process of more efficient resource mobilization. For the last four years (2016-2019) thanks to direct financial aid of the U.S. Department of State, TNMAC has been able to enhance its institutional and human resource skills and capacities.

UNDP STMAP has also been involved in resource mobilization for TNMAC, developing project proposals, national mine action standards, strategic documents etc. As an important step prior to proposing an appropriate capacity building approach, UNDP STMAP conducted an evaluation of the TNMAC capacity in 2014. In 2018, UNDP remains committed to assist TNMAC through its advisory and consultancy capacity to ensure smooth implementation of the Article 5 Completion Plan of the Ottawa Convention. UNDP aims to successfully finalize the transition process (transfer of assets, knowledge and expertise) as of May 2019.

James Madison University, Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (USA)

From the beginning, when Tajikistan Mine Action Programme has been launched to eliminate the landmines/ERW threats in the country, JMU-Center for International Stabilization and Recovery has been providing support to enhance the TMAP personnel with adequate knowledge and skills through exchanges visits, publications, conferences and trainings. Especially, the TMAP staff (high and medium level) attended a special course using a modular approach and drawing on the expertise of several university professors and subject-matter experts. The course integrated the innovative thinking in the field of business management with the practical experience of ERW and mine-action operators. The goal is to hone the skills of staff of the national ERW and mine-action programs so that countries can more effectively and efficiently manage mine action activities in Tajikistan. Moreover, JMU-CISR in partnership with TNMAC organized two Regional Senior Managers' Courses (2014, 2018) in Conventional Weapon Destruction in Dushanbe with participation of Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Sri-Lanka, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan and local IPs personnel working in mine action context.

Review and drafting of National mine action strategies.

Mine Action Strategy, (2017-2020)

This strategy has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Humanitarian Mine Action" and defines humanitarian mine action activities in Tajikistan for 2017-2020. The Republic of Tajikistan has joined to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Conservation and Production of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction on September 23rd, of 1999. According to the requirements of the Convention Republic of Tajikistan was voluntarily obliged to release all identified minefields till April 1, 2010. In 2009 at the Cartagena Summit (Colombia), based on the Tajikistan's official request the deadline for completing the obligations had been extended until April 1, 2020. In accordance with the established procedures, Tajikistan, permanently develops and submits national reports.

After approval of this strategy, number of further humanitarian mine action activities will be executed in Tajikistan. Following results are expected to be also achieved during an implementation of this strategy:

- Republic of Tajikistan execute their international obligations in the field of the humanitarian mine action;
- ensure rights of persons affected by mines and unexploded ordnance;
- release of lands from mine and unexploded ordnance based on the established procedures;
- enhancing the national capacity in management of the remaining explosive and unexploded ordnance;
- conducting of mine risk education and to ensure safe behavior of the different groups of population of Tajikistan affected from landmines and unexploded ordnance;
- integration of survivors effected by landmines and unexploded ordnance into a social life and meet their basic needs by providing access to appropriate medical, psychosocial and socio-economic services, rehabilitation and legal assistance;
- improving of management, planning, prioritization and implementation of humanitarian mine action activities, including strengthening the capacity of the Government institution “Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre” through developing of the information management system in order to provide the relevant government agencies and communities with the necessary information;
- developing of Gender and Diversity Mine Action Strategy for Tajikistan in order to ensure successful implementation of Tajikistan Mine Action Program.

National Standards

Tajikistan’s National Mine Action Standards (TNMAS) have been revised and were approved on 1 April 2017. The new standards have been translated into Russian and English.

Non-Technical Survey with intervention to suspected hazard area (Targeted Technical Survey)

In 2014, TNMAC and UNDP STMAP convened a land release (LR) technical working group to prepare a combined field assessment with intervention to suspected hazard areas (use of detectors) in five priority areas located in three districts of Tajikistan’s central region. The comprehensive field assessment comprised LR and information management staff from TNMAC, UNDP STMAP, NPA and FSD. As a result, two areas with a total size of 585,000m² were cancelled. In addition, one hazardous area was reduced from 160,000m² to 60,000m². In total 685,000 m² of the suspected hazardous area in central region was released from the database. This approach was successfully continued in 2015. In follow up, in 2017 GICHD, UNDP and TNMAC undertook a several missions to Sh.Shohin district as part of the assessment linked to land release efficiency activities. The mission’s assessment concluded that investing more in Non-Technical Survey will reduce time consuming manual clearance and increase efficiency of land release in total. Heavily contaminated Sh.Shohin district mostly caused by complexity to control large area without access to physical access to borderline 2017 TNMAC presented to implementing partners a new approach for NTS (non-technical survey with technical intervention to suspected area). The purpose of its implementation was to collect more reliable information in the area. The results of implementing this method in 2018, NTS teams 366 000 square

meters of cancelled area (despite of direct evidences-minefield record) potentially to be as confirmed areas without intervention.

An overview of those methods used to identify and release areas containing AP mines and reasons for suspecting the presence of AP mines in other areas

For the period of 2009-2018 NTS teams made a significant contribution for precise identification of the size and extent of the lands been contaminated by landmines. Accordingly, more detailed desk assessment of the hazard areas been made. Corrected deviations in distance in the MFRs. Some of hazard areas (SHA and CHAs) have been resurveyed. Must be noted that since minefield records which were handed over by Border troops were made during 1992-1997 and significant time has passed since that and landscape of those lands where landmines were laid might be changed by now. For this reason, additional re-survey is needed. These additional re-surveys are very important, because as practice has shown even recently in 2018 NTS teams after survey of minefield records on Tajik-Afghan Border could learn that all of those minefields have been cancelled, which significantly contributed for saving of time and resources of the demining teams. If not this re-survey of the NTS teams demining teams would have to conduct manual demining operations at the abovementioned CHAs and would lose time and it would be impractical way of spending financial and all other types of material resources as well.

Prioritisation

Based on priority setting tools minefields located close to villages and other areas important for livelihood will be addressed for the clearance. This involves accelerating mine action in districts where a concerted effort and relatively modest investment will significantly reduce the threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

All information about remaining contamination and clearance rates stored in the IMSMA database and available through the Mine Action Intelligence tool to all partners and Internet users. This year TNMAC will implement IMSMA Core with GICHD support. The system is based ArcGIS technology for real time monitoring the progress and efficiency of all Mine Action activities.

An overview of those Methods & standards of controlling and assuring quality

TNMAC adopted a two-stage approach to ensure the quality of mine action in Tajikistan

Stage 1 (Quality Assurance) involves accreditation and monitoring of the humanitarian mine action organizations. During the accreditation procedure by which a mine action organization is formally recognized as competent and able to plan, manage and operationally conduct humanitarian mine action activities safely, effectively and efficiently. The Monitoring process includes observation, inspection or assessment of worksites, facilities, equipment, activities, processes, procedures and documentation by suitable qualified personnel to confirm that mine action organization is working in accordance with its accreditation agreement.

Stage 2 (Quality Control) involves the inspection of cleared land before it is formally released for its intended use. The inspection of cleared land should be carried during or after demining. The QA/QC teams make several visits to demining worksite and conduct inspections of appropriately sized samples of cleared land, observe all working procedure, check markings of cleared area, documentation etc. The TNMAC sets minimum requirements for cleared land to make sure that after hand over the end-users could use the cleared land safely.

Victim assistance challenges:

- during the assessment survey conducted by ICRC and RCST within 2013-2016 years not all of the victims of anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants were registered;
- community health clinics have lack of equipment, medicines and supplies to deal with traumatic injuries and there is a need for upgrade trainings as local specialists are not always aware of the latest medical advances and techniques;
- there is access to corrective surgery only in 40% of the country districts;
- Dushanbe Prosthetic-Orthopedic Plant is currently experiencing logistical difficulties and is not able to purchase semi-finished products within budgetary means to meet needs of all those in need;
- many adults and children with disabilities live in poverty in remote rural communities with limited access to services that would promote their physical, psychological, social and economic well-being;
- the lack of physical accessibility to services and infrastructure do not give possibility to persons with disabilities enjoy equal access to opportunities as other members of their community;
- persons with disabilities often face stigma, discrimination and misunderstanding from their families and society.
- social and economic inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities in social, cultural, economic and political life is hindered by a lack of understanding based on stereotypes and misperceptions among the general population

7. Efforts undertaken to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas

Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Convention requires each State Party to “ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed.”

Mine contamination in the Republic of Tajikistan causes economic and social hindrances in the communities, especially along the former confrontation zones. These areas were the first priorities for demining, and consist of waste agricultural areas, infrastructure networks, forests, river banks. These areas are not only important for their economic significance, but their clearance enabled freedom of movement to the most endangered population groups: farmers, herders, fishermen, public companies’ employees, and children.

Taking into consideration that humanitarian demining is a time-consuming process, it is important to focus on the constant risk that threatens the population living in the mine/ERW contaminated areas. Learning how to live and work as well as how to alleviate the suffering caused by mines is a process that goes along with demining activities. Risk education has reached communities in the affected areas and is particularly important along the Uzbek border, which is not yet demarcated and not marked. The border with Uzbekistan was mined by Uzbek forces in 2000–2001.

Mine contamination remains in the provinces of Khatlon and the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAO) along the Afghan border, as well as in the Central Region affected by civil war. Sh.

Shohin border district (locate near the Tajik-Afghan border) in Khatlon province is the most heavily mined district. Mines were laid in and around military positions on hilltops overlooking the Panj border river valley, mostly delivered remotely by helicopter or laid by troops who were moved in and out by helicopter as there are no established roads or tracks to access the minefields for survey or clearance. Unexploded ordnance is being encountered in the environs of army shooting ranges where registered civilian casualties data, too.

The activities to mitigate the threat of mines/ERW consist of:

- 1) Marking of Hazard Areas
- 2) Mine/ERW risk education programs
- 3) An integrated approach to the mine problem
- 4) Promotional activities
- 5) Media campaign

As the fulfilment of the obligation to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas will take a considerable amount of time, through systematic marking activity of Hazard Areas (HA), intensively conducted since 2010, the TNMAC and other relevant stakeholders also provide significant support to MRE efforts, its goals and purpose.

More than 4,500 mine warning bill boards have been fixed near known hazard areas by demining teams in coordination with TMAC/TNMAC, but most require to be replaced and located closer to the actual mined area; this is particularly important along the Tajik-Uzbek border. On October 31st, 2018 all HA is marked with warning signs and the TNMAC continuously works to maintain such marking situation.

Table 10. Mine/ERW risk education sessions according to the IMSMA MRE Field Report Forms

Province	District / Town	Number of Mine/ERW risk education sessions									TOTAL per district\town	
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Sughd	Isfara town	42	42	42	42	36	72	72	72	36	456	
	Tajik – Uzbek border	Konibodom town	24	24	36	36	24	24	24	24	12	228
		Asht district	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	36	612
		Shahriston district	28	28	28	40	24	52	52	52	26	330
		Ayni district	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204
		Panjakent	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	24	408
		Tursunzoda	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204
	B.Ghafurov – affected by polygon	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	12	108	
Central Region – affected by civil war	Rasht	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204	
	Tojikobod	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204	
	Lakhsh	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204	
	Sangvor	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	24	408	
	Nurobod	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204	
Khatlon – Tajik-Afghan border	Sh. Shohin	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	36	612	
	Hamadoni	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204	
	Farkhor	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204	
	Panj	24	24	24	24	72	72	72	72	36	420	
	Jaihoon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204	

	Jilikoul	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204
	Shahritus	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204
	Nosiri Khisrav	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204
	Kubodiyon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	204
Khatlon – community affected by polygon	Muminobod district	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	12	108
	Khuroson	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	12	84
GBAO – Tajik- Afghan border	Darvoz	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	36	612
	Vanj	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	24	408
	Rushon	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	120
	Shughnon	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	120
	Ishkoshim	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	120

In addition, MRE efforts have been undertaken going back before entry into force of the Convention. Mine risk education until year 2000 was conducted by the RCST Voluntary Network by technical and financial support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and from years of 2005-2007 by UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Science, Women Committee and local authorities. It is estimated that approx. 250 000 persons have undergone some form of MRE since 2010.

MRE material is tailored to the needs of individual target groups (children, women, men, shepherds, farmers, border guards). As a new target group, communities in the vicinity of military training areas were addressed because of accidents resulting from UXO contamination; round tables were realized to raise attention of communities to the UXO risk from army training areas.

The TNMAC coordinated all MRE programs until the end of year (according to the Law on Mine Action, coordination of MRE activities is now conducted by the TNMAC). Through continuous field meetings and presentations, citizens were educated. Special education was given to the herdsman and shepherds' local network, farmers. Education was provided in more than 300 communities. RCST Volunteers supported by the ICRC, UNDP and TMAC/TNMAC conducted mine/ERW risk education (MRE) in more than 330 mine/ERW-affected communities. The largest number of activities related to the education about dangers of mines and ERW were done in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and communities members through the workshops, field trainings, ToT, etc. The cooperation was also achieved with: RCST, education departments and rural schools. Last years, TNMAC supports the MRE delivery through the MoE and schools, and RCST, to ensure that their capacity is sustainable and that current MRE is delivered according to best practice.

8. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge: quantitative aspects

As of December 2018, based on results of technical and non-technical survey and demining operations, a total of 249 areas known or suspected to be contaminated by landmines measuring 12,098,210m² remain.

Table 11: Summary of remaining contaminated areas square meters (as of 31 December 2018)

Province	Districts	Number of areas known to contain APM	Amount of area known to contain APM (square metres)	Number of areas suspected to contain APM	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain APM	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain APM (square metres)
4	19	154	7 907 210	95	249	12 098 210

Currently, only 30 remaining minefield records are not surveyed, according to latest desk assessment those minefield records consist of 41 SHAs in Tajik-Afghan border and Central Region

Table 12: Summary of remaining CHA/SHAs (as of December 2018)

Regions	Number of areas known to contain APM	Amount of area known to contain APM (square metres)	Number of areas suspected to contain APM	Amount of area suspected to contain APM (square metres)	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain APM	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain APM (square metres)
TAB	145	6 626 410	38	861 000	183	7 487 410
TUB		0	54	3 250 000	54	3 250 000
CR	9	1 280 800	3	80 000	12	1 360 800
Total	154	7 907 210	95	4 191 000	249	12 098 210

The Tajik-Afghan border the one of the most contaminated district by ERW and antipersonnel mines is Sh.Shohin district. The district with difficult terrain has many other problems related to food security and poverty, water supply and sanitation, poor road infrastructure, vulnerability to natural disasters, instability and lack of development projects. The size of contamination locating in TAB measured 7,487,410 m² and 62% from entire contamination remaining in the country (including TUB).

The Central region remaining contamination consists of 9 CHAs with the total of 1,280,800 m² and 3 SHAs requiring survey with an approximate size 80,000 m² and of should be released as priority areas.

The Tajik Uzbek border has been a specific area of concern as for many years it was unclear whether Uzbek forces had laid landmines on Tajik territory as well or exclusively on Uzbek ground. In the period 2011- 2015, Tajikistan conducted NTS activities in the Tajik side of the border with Uzbekistan. During the operations all stakeholder were involved, including representatives of local authorities, the State Committee on Land and Geodesy, the Committee of Emergency Situation, Border Forces, the population at risk, and landmine victims. Their involvement was essential for the successful conduct of the NTS activities. The NTS covered 12 districts of the Sughd region and eight districts identified 82 accident locations, which had caused 157 casualties. The surveys registered 82 mine accidents and 54 suspected hazardous areas in six of those districts. Due to accessibility and security issues accident places were not physically visited. Accident places were identified from closest point using field's equipment including satellite images, topographical maps. The location was based on the information from mine victims, their families, border guards and witnesses. Based on impact survey reports and national averages, it is possible to estimate an initial confirmed hazardous area of roughly 3,250,000 square meters. Based on the available information, TNMAC temporally concluded that minefields were at least 50 m into the Uzbek side of the border (based on old topographical maps, because that areas still not delimited on the ground), except three accidents occurred in Tajik territory.

Table 13. Size and distribution of Confirmed and Suspect hazard areas per province and districts.

Province	Districts	Number of areas known to contain APM	Number of areas suspected to contain APM	Total number of areas known or suspected to contain APM	Amount of area known to contain APM (square metres)	Amount of area suspected to contain APM (square metres)	Total amount of area known or suspected to contain APM (square metres)
DRD	Sangvor	1	2	3	50 000	50 000	100 000
GBAO	Darvoz	8	2	10	1 169 600	20 000	1 189 600
	Vanj	6		6	908 119		908 119
	Shughnon	3		3	56 000		56 000
	Ishkoshim		1	1		5 000	5 000
Khatlon	Farkhor	6	1	7	96 800	8 000	104 800
	Hamadoni	3	6	9	80 772	177 000	257 772
	Panj	24	13	37	1 600 585	204 000	1 804 585
	Qumsangir	8	11	19	135 636	307 000	442 636
	Khovaling	2	1	3	120 000	30 000	150 000
	Sh. Shohin	91	4	95	3 659 698	140 000	3 799 698
	Qabodiyon	1		1	to be defined		0
	Shahritus	1		1	30 000		30 000
Suhgd	Ayni		5	5		535 000	535 000
	Asht		11	11		610 000	610 000
	Isfara		20	20		1 105 000	1 105 000
	Konibodom		3	3		165 000	165 000
	Panjakent		13	13		715 000	715 000
	Shahrison		2	2		120 000	120 000
	Total		154	95	249	7 907 210	4 191 000

9. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge: qualitative aspects

TNMAC and all implementing partners (IPs) are working diligently to achieve the desired goal of a Tajikistan free of landmines and ERW.

During the next Article 5 completion period the main land release efforts will be directed to the Central region and Tajik-Afghan border, especially Sh.Shohin district as this region is most contaminated with antipersonnel mines. During favourable weather in the high-altitude areas from June to September, efforts will be directed to Central Region of Tajikistan.

Most minefield records are of good quality and cover all necessary technical information regarding the area including type and quantity of hazard, coordinates, benchmarks, dates, scheme and system of mining and sketch map. The records are a good source of information and provide reliable data in general. However, some minefield records do not reflect the reality in the field. The information from such records must be corrected during the NTS with intervention or technical survey operations. Particularly the accuracy of minefield records on mines dropped by helicopter is low in terms of coordinates. Besides the above-mentioned types and number of minefields placed, the situation with remaining contamination has positive factors:

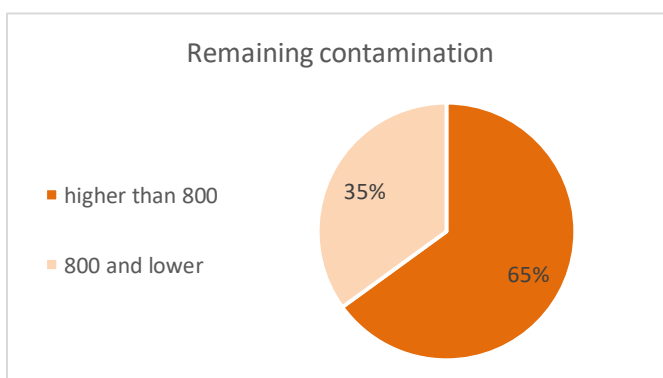
- all landmines laid in Tajikistan were produced in Russia and are well known which simplifies land release operations and to employ appropriate methodologies;
- Relying on conscripts to serve as deminer requires new training every year. As conscripts serve within military a 2-year term, the best deminers can be taken on to work for a consecutive second year.
- Having civilian teams reduces the amount of time for training, makes use of more experienced staff and allows for greater flexibility than by relying on conscripted teams only.
- Flexibility of land release implementing agencies to conduct land release operations in all planned areas throughout Tajikistan and not in specific areas only.

Image 1. The demining operations in Sarighor (Sh.Shohin district).



From the total estimation of slope of minefields using digital elevation model and geospatial analyses around 22% of the remaining area is on the 30 degrees and above. However, there are still areas suitable for Mechanical mine clearance is around 15-20% from total remaining areas in the lowlands with altitude less than 800m above the sea level (a.s.l).The MMC will be used mostly in the areas with high vegetation and in ground with density of metal fragments to avoid full excavation.

Diagram 6. Remaining areas by altitude a.s.l



10. Circumstances that impeded compliance during previous extension period

During the previous extension period except destruction of all known anti-personnel mines in mined areas in accordance with the Article 5, TMAP faced number of circumstances that impeded compliance in 2020.

Challenges identified in implementing mine action during the previous extension period:

- mountainous terrain (steep inclinations, slippery ground, some high altitude mine fields above 3,000 m) with air-delivered mines on very steep slopes (mostly in Sh.Shohin district)
- security situation in Tajik-Afghan border
- Limited seasonal window to operate in high altitudes (snow fall, hard ground).
- some areas with high vegetation, bulrushes
- mudflows, inundated areas (flooding)
- mine migration
- river islands (impossible to reach with current assets and unclear border delimitations)
- high metal content of the soil
- use of booby-traps (ML-7) along TAB
- mines deeper than 15 cm, up to 60-80 cm deep

Tajikistan – Afghan border is a challenge due to the very high volume of mines that were laid. In addition, security constraints along parts of the border with Afghanistan have also created obstacles. TNMAC and Border Forces continuously assess the risk and security levels in the Tajik side of the TAB to identify appropriate task sites to continue land release operations. In 2015-16 due to security constraints operations along the TAB were mostly confined to Darvoz and Vanj in GBAO.

Most minefield records are of good quality and cover all necessary technical information regarding the area including type and quantity of hazard, coordinates, benchmarks, dates, scheme and system of mining and sketch map. The records are a good source of information and provide reliable data in general. However, some minefield records do not reflect the reality in the field. The information from such records must be corrected during the NTS with intervention or technical survey operations. Particularly the accuracy of minefield records on mines dropped by helicopter is low in terms of coordinates. Besides the above-mentioned types and number of minefields placed, the situation with remaining contamination has positive factors:

- all landmines laid in Tajikistan were produced in Russia and are well known which simplifies land release operations and to employ appropriate methodologies;
- Relying on conscripts to serve as deminer requires new training every year. As conscripts serve within military a 2-year term, the best deminers can be taken on to work for a consecutive second year.
- Having civilian teams reduces the amount of time for training, makes use of more experienced staff and allows for greater flexibility than by relying on conscripted teams only.
- Flexibility of land release implementing agencies to conduct land release operations in all planned areas throughout Tajikistan and not in specific areas only.

Primary reasons for the second extension request:

- **Additional land identified:** Despite of relatively good performances of TMAP in 2010-2018, after several NTS missions in that period, which result was identification more hazard areas measuring **10,485,815 m² new areas**. Even with all the secondary reasons listed below, if it wasn't for this additional land being found, the clearance would have been completed within the period of the previous extension. The extra land found during the land release operations is a main reason for second extension request. It's worth to say that the scale of contamination in the previous request was underestimated. This is due to the fact of lack experience on desk assessment of minefield records. The minefield records have been received fully in 2008 (March 6) and there were only one year of experience working with newly received minefield records (comparing minefield record information with real minefield on the ground). So, considering the fact of extra hazard areas, the opening balance at the beginning of 2010 was 23,67 km².

Secondary reasons for the second extension request:

- **Security** - Since most of the minefields are in the border area of the Tajik-Afghan state border and the unstable situation near the Afghan border, the Border troops of the Republic of Tajikistan did not allow conducting demining for the safety of employees of demining programs. The reason for not using deminers on the plains was the unstable situation on the Tajik-Afghan border in the period from 2015 to 2017. In addition, one of the reasons for not using MMC on the plains was also the unstable situation on the Tajik-Afghan border in the period from 2015 to 2017.

-**Under-performance of dogs:** The mine detection dogs had a limitation in finding mines in the area with high vegetation and in mountainous terrain. It was not effective to use dogs for demining in mountainous areas in the Central region. Moreover, after checking and clearance of the minefields with the use of dogs, landmines were found in some of these minefields during conducting quality control of demining operations afterwards. According to NMAS in areas where vegetation does not allow control, or if vegetation limits the ability of dog operators to observe and control the search process, mine detection dogs should not be used. Mine detection dogs should not be used on slope areas where dogs can move stones and pebbles. Also, you should not use dogs in places where the attention of dogs will be mainly aimed at maintaining balance than searching for mines. In this regard, in the period from 2010 to 2014, mine detection dogs were used mainly for follow-up after mechanical demining. Due to the prevailing circumstances above and IPs decided to handover MD dogs to Police and Army.

- **Inability to access the Tajik - Uzbek Border:** Until March this year cooperation on issues of border mine-clearance was lacking. Maps of mine fields and information on cleared areas are not known and as a result it is not possible to inform the local population about the risk and land that has been cleared for their use. Tajikistan will continue to monitor the progress of high-level discussions on border demarcation and keep the States Parties updated of changes through Article 7 reports and at Meetings of the States Parties.

11. Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications of released and remaining mined areas

Tajikistan is a mountainous country in Central Asia with only about 7 percent of arable land. The population is heavily dependent on agriculture for its livelihood and main exports of cotton and

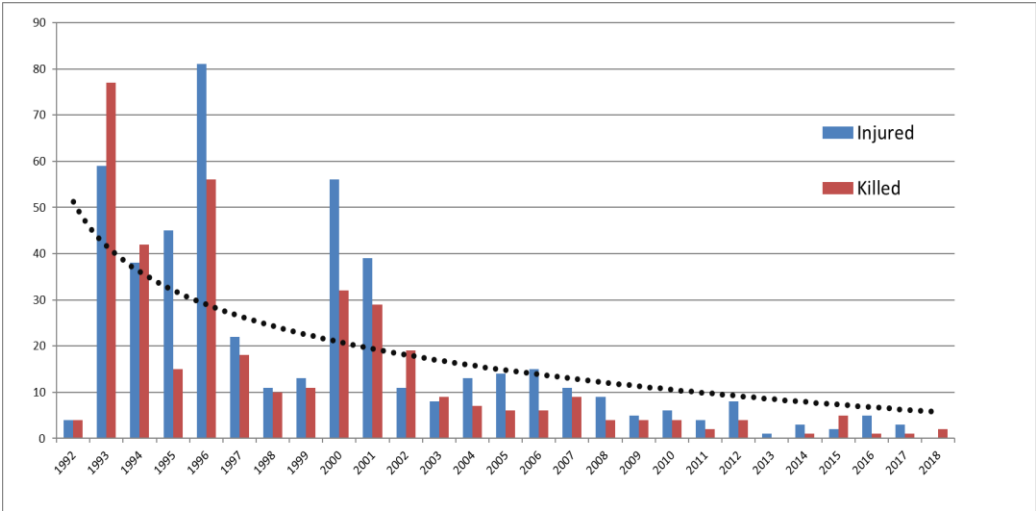
agricultural production. The agriculture sector contribution to gross domestic product has been estimated up to 28.6 percent from total. Moreover, approximately 80 percent of the population, depends directly or indirectly on agriculture as agriculture is the country’s main employer. Over 77 percent of Tajikistan’s land use can be classified as pasture and the rest 23 percent is used as arable agriculture. The analysis of the cultivated land highlighted that districts experiencing high deficit of cultivated land. Land degradation is one the factor leading to low agricultural productivity and consequently low economic returns, as well as reduced incomes for farmers. These findings are supported by data reported by the State statistical agency and Ministry of Agriculture.

The half million of Tajik population were in the risk of hazard areas, covering the area in 14 districts in TAB, 7 districts in Central Region and 6 districts in Tajik-Uzbek border, where are more than 80 towns and villages were directly exposed to mine threat. In total 456,790 people were living in mine-affected areas, 70 percent of which were women and children. Compare to total population it was 10% of the total population living in rural areas in Tajikistan.

Tajikistan is the poorest country in Europe and Central Asia (ECA), despite growth averaging 8 percent annually since the end of the civil war in 1997⁵. In terms of humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications, the effort to implement the Convention has resulted in a decrease in the number of casualties, motivated the return of displaced persons during the internal conflicts, and led to using released land for socio-economic gains. Beside the direct effects on life, the presence of landmines imposes a heavy economic burden on these communities. For example, mines typically maim or kill the most productive members of a community’s workforce and prevent refugees and internally displaced persons from returning to their homes after the cessation of conflicts. Moreover, mines and ERW posed significant damage to the development of agriculture, environment and the economy of the country and blocks investments in the mining sector and infrastructure (i.e. roads, energy, telecommunications, tourism, etc.).

The risk of antipersonnel landmines and ERW affected the population mainly in rural areas mostly during cattle grazing, fire-wood gathering, harvesting, hunting etc. Because of land release and Mine Risk Education activities undertaken by Mine Action program the number of Mine victims has been reduced from 45 (1993-2009) to 5 people as a yearly average since 2010. The number of Mine victim assistance projects afforded to landmine survivors to integrate into the community.

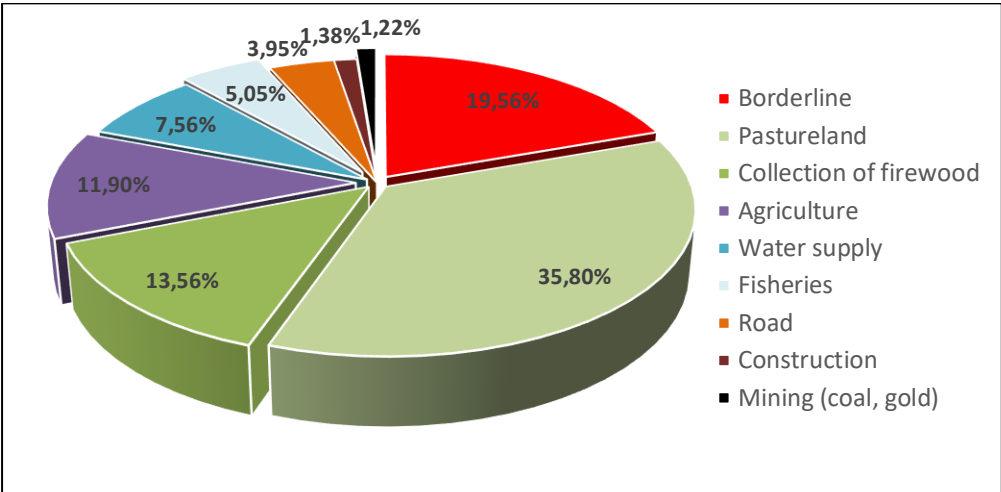
Diagram 7. Casualty rates since 1992-2018



⁵ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2014/04/18/in-tajikistan-investing-in-people-to-improve-lives-and-reduce-poverty>

The main impact of humanitarian mine action is a reduction the risks of AP mines and UXO affecting the civilian population, which are safely using road infrastructure and cleared areas for income generation. Nearly 120,000 rural community members have safe access to cleared land and use it for their farming households' development. According to TNMAC statistics, government and local population are using a cleared land for road reconstruction, disaster mitigation activities, water supply, cross-border trade, water supply, fishery reservoirs, and construction of transmission/communication lines, coal/gold mining activities and maintenance of dams along the rivers. Almost half of the cleared area used as a pasture land (36%) and for crop production (12%). The seasonal availability of pasture might lead to improvement in livestock productivity and better food consumption pattern for some households possessing livestock. During spring and summer seasons, many alternative sources of income will be available, which includes the resumption of seasonal agricultural labor opportunities, construction work, casual labor opportunities⁶.

Diagram 8. Land use after clearance



Demining of agricultural areas was also a priority from the viewpoint of a sustainable return of war-affected people. As land is cleared, it can be returned to productive use, feeding families and contributing to post-conflict reconstruction and economic development. Refugees and internally displaced persons can return home safely. Tajik population coming back to use the land suitable for agriculture and farming. Clearance of anti-personnel mines from border areas and former front lines is also crucial to promoting security in areas recovering from armed conflict and to building confidence between neighboring States.

6

https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp283935.pdf?_ga=2.191082025.2009840327.1541677702-777449357.1520412793



New houses, gardens built in cleared areas in “Dashti Yazghulom” of Vanj district.

It's worth to mention about positive impact of land release activities on trading. There are three additional cross-border markets in Badakhshan (one was built in the cleared area). The cross-border markets used to be open once a week and stimulated the local traders by selling and buying food and goods with Afghans⁷.



Cross boundary trading in Vanj, constructed market on boundary with Afghanistan.



Construction of transboundary bridges “Shoun”, “Vanj” and “Kokul”

The private sector started interesting on demining, in the areas with potentially possible to use the cleared ground for gold, coal mining. Telecommunication and energy companies requested several times to clear the areas suitable to install antennas and transmission lines.

⁷ WFP Market Environment Assessment <https://www.wfp.org/content/tajikistan-market-environment-assessment-rasht-valley-khatlon-faizobod-gbao-december-2016>

The water supply projects along the Panj river also giving positive impact to household’s livelihood in rural areas, which became possible after land release operation by Tajikistan Mine Action Programme.



Gold mining in Sh.Shohin and Khovaling district.



Construction of transmission/communication lines Darvoz, Vanj and Khovaling districts.



Water supply projects along “Panj” river



Installation of communication network in Saghirdasht of Darvoz district.

However, humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications remain, and it is expected that these will be addressed in the next extension period. Tajikistan announced a priority on creating safe conditions for tourism and development of livestock sectors, also some subsectors continue to be affected, particularly mountain tourism given the nature of the remaining contamination. The priority from the beginning of land release process was the land clearance for the reconstruction of houses and rehabilitation of transport infrastructure, renew the electricity power lines and water supply system. According to recent assessments, in 2023 the landmine contamination problem will be solved in a sense that, there are no hazard areas (closer than 2km) near to houses, house yards, close to the vital roads and infrastructure of any kind.

The Remaining Challenge

Amount of time being requested

In line with the Article 5, paragraph 1, the Republic of Tajikistan requests a second extension for the implementation of the Convention for the period of 5 years and 8 months, 1 April 2020- 31 December 2025.

Rationale for the time requested

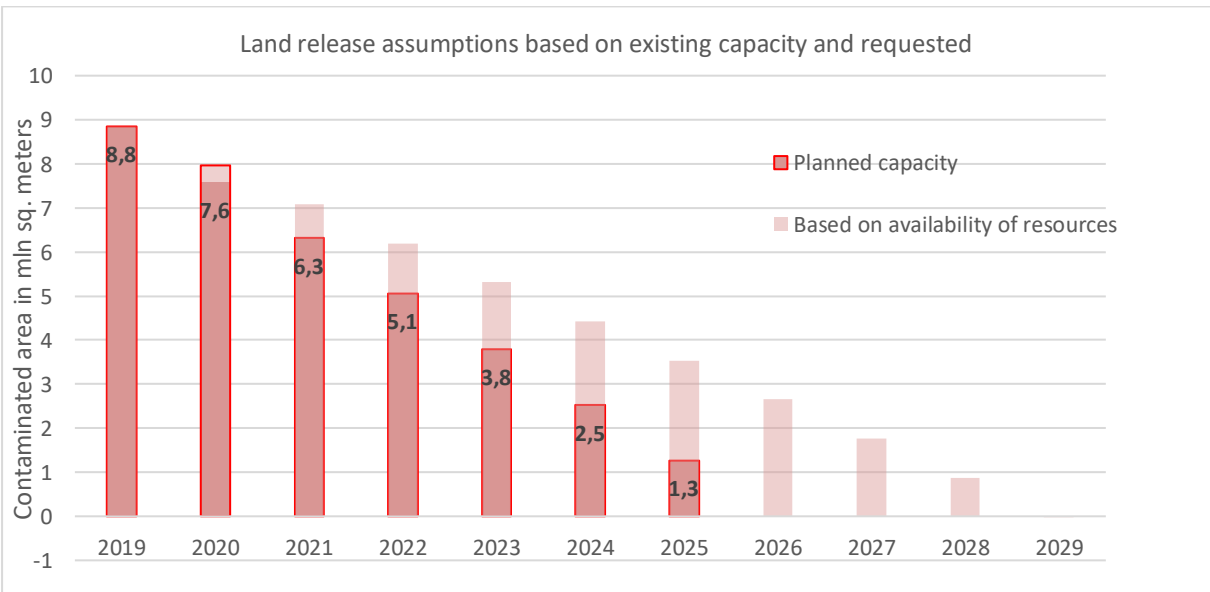
As noted Tajikistan has a remaining challenge of 249 hazardous areas measuring 12,098,210m². During this extension period Tajikistan will address the following:

- 195 hazardous areas measuring 8,848,210m² in two regions of Tajikistan.
- Addressing through technical survey and clearance 154 confirmed hazardous areas measuring 7,907,210m² in two regions, Central Region, and the Tajik-Afghan Border;
- Apply land release on a remaining 41 SHA measuring an estimated 941,000m².

The rationale for addressing 8,848,210 m² of the estimated 12,098,210m² in the extension period requested is due to the exclusion of an estimated 54 SHA measuring 3,250,000m² on the Tajik-Uzbek border. As has been stated Tajikistan will continue to progress towards an agreement with Uzbekistan to address mined areas near border areas. Based on advances in cooperation in border areas Tajikistan will provide updates in Article 7 reports and in annual work plans, including updated work plans to the States Parties.

To address the remaining challenge of 195 hazardous areas measuring 8,848,210 m² by 2025, TMAP has set an annual land release target of 1,300,000m² This is based an analysis of past performance, as given in the assumptions below. Furthermore, Tajikistan can increase its capacity to address these areas in a timelier manner, as described below in assumptions.

Diagram 9. Clearance Assumptions based on availability of resources and planned capacity.



Assumptions

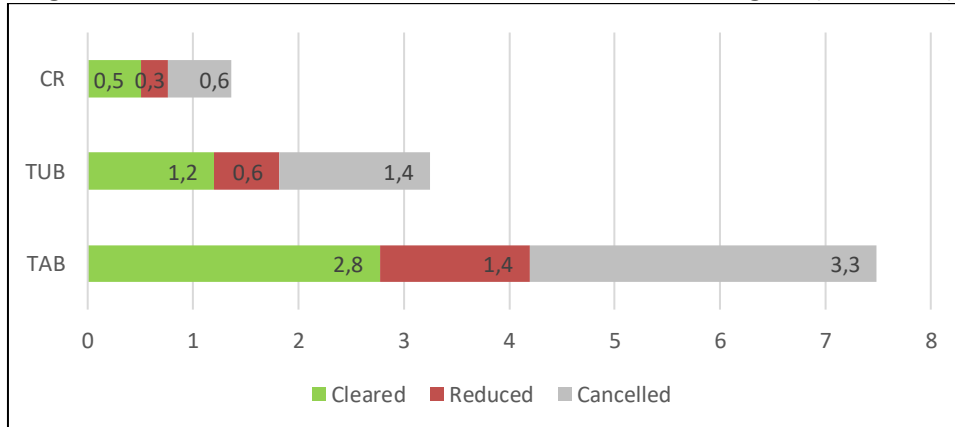
The targets as given in the work plan are based on several assumptions.

Projected clearance ratio:

For the next extension period TNMAC expects that the percentage of land processed by clearance, technical survey and non-technical survey will remain approximately the same as over the previous 4 years. Considering, two key factors, i) MDD and MMC are no longer used and ii) the application of new land release methodology since 2017. In this way, the remaining 195 hazard areas (CHA, SHA) will be addressed applying the same modality (manual clearance, reduction TS and cancellation NTS).

- 37% of the contaminated land has been cleared through manual clearance.
- 19% reduced by technical survey (TS)
- 44% cancelled by Non-technical survey (NTS).

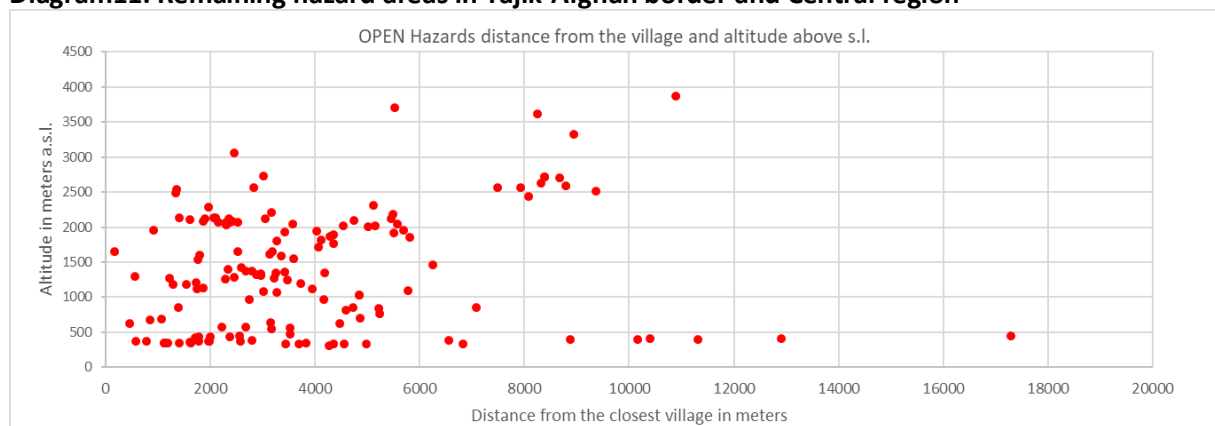
Diagram 10. Estimation of land release ratio for the remaining HA (in mln. m²)



Projected clearance rates:

The cleared land, number of deminers and annual working days (130 days) gave the daily clearance rates for the period 2010-2018. The projected logarithmic trend shows 28 m² as an average clearance rates for the remaining areas.

Diagram11. Remaining hazard areas in Tajik-Afghan border and Central region



Tajikistan is highly mountainous country; many of its SHAs are in hard to reach areas. The slope of the remaining hazard areas decreases daily progress. The distance and altitude of Hazard area needed extra expenses for logistics, medical evacuation (helicopter) etc. Usually the areas beyond 3000 a.s.l. have short working season (2 months only), which has been experienced by demining teams on the ground during 2010-2018.

Table 14. Clearance rate projection (based on capacity available in 2019)

Unit	Organisation		Current Capacity
	NPA	MOD	Total
Deminer	40	50	90
Output	28	28	28
Days per year	130	130	130
Daily output	1120	1400	2 520
Annual Output	145 600	182 000	327 600

Considering above mentioned ratio and clearance rates from the previous extension period, with existing capacities in country an average daily clearance of average of 28m² per deminer for 90 deminers, working 130 days annually would be 327,600m².

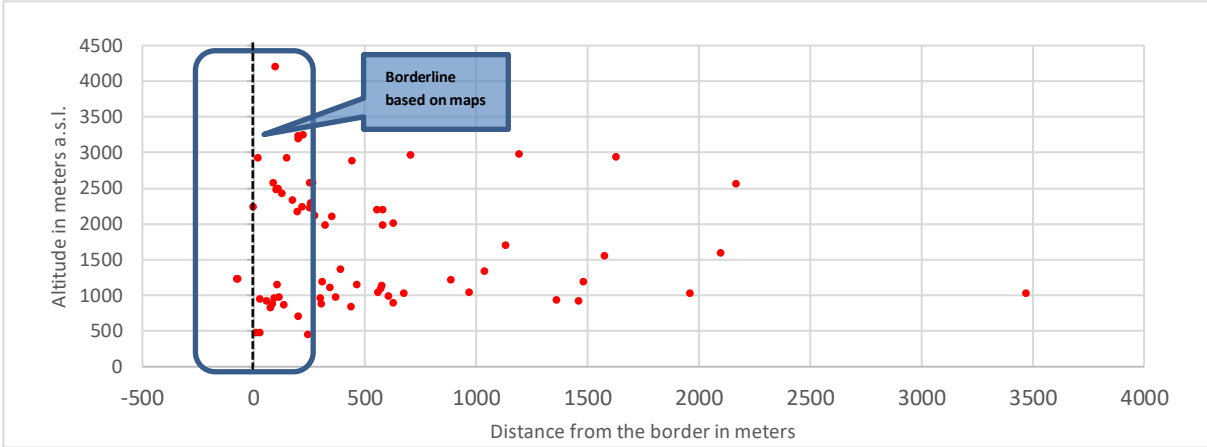
Prioritisation of Tasks

The next priority is to demine all destinations important for agriculture and tourism which is going to be one of the main economic activities in Tajikistan. Concerning Tajik-Uzbek Border priority will be set on borderline zone (with approximately 200 meters buffering zone) for the border delimitation activities (fixing border pillars, fence etc.).

Access to Tajikistan - Uzbekistan Border

The rationale for the extension request excludes those areas known or suspected to contain landmines on the Tajikistan-Uzbekistan border. After recent political rapprochement between the governments of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in March 2018, the Governments agreed that a joint commission will investigate the minefields along the Tajik-Uzbek border and schedule their clearance. Tajikistan will continue to provide updates on cooperation along the border in Article 7 reports and to the Meetings of the States Parties.

Diagram 12. Hazard area locations in Tajik-Uzbek border



The next priority is to demine all destinations important for agriculture and tourism which is going to be one of the main economic activities in Tajikistan. Concerning Tajik-Uzbek Border priority will be set on borderline zone (with approximately 200 meters buffering zone) for the border delimitation activities (fixing border pillars, fence etc.).

Rationale for increasing capacity

Based on these assumptions Tajikistan fully has a clear and measured approach to achieving political commitment to advance mine clearance possible by 2025. To meet this target Tajikistan will need to double its current capacity, from 90 deminers to 180 as given in the table below.

Table 15. Clearance rate projection based on capacity available in 2019 and planned.

Unit	Organisation		Current Capacity	Planned Capacity	Planned capacity	Total planned
	NPA	MOD	Total	MOD	NPA	Total
Deminers	40	50	90	100	80	180
Output	28	28	28	28	28	28
days per year	130	130	130	130	130	130
Daily output	1120	1400	2'520	2'800	2'240	5'040
Annual Output (130 days)	145 600	182 000	327 600	364 000	291 200	655 200
Total			327 600			655 200
Total budget	1'500'000	1'400'000	2'900'000			

Tajikistan TNMAC is in contact with the Ministry of Defence to increase capacity of its capacity by 5 teams, (50 deminers); the Government of Tajikistan has agreed to cover salaries for these teams. A concept note has been developed for the provision of equipment for these teams, attached to the extension request for interested States in a position to support Tajikistan under Article 6 of the Convention.

Accordingly, NPA has also identified increase in capacity of 2 survey teams, but would require further capacity development. NPA has provided a concept note for increasing its capacity to the extension request.

Deployment of mechanical assets

TNMAC has identified a potential 15-20% of its remaining contaminated areas to be suitable for mechanical clearance. However, it requires further support for then operation of these machines.

Risk factor and mitigating response for the requested period

Risk description	Importance	Mitigation response	Responsibility
Funding	High	Fund raising via: - increase of the national financial support; - continue resource mobilization from foreign sources.	TNMAC, IPs
Security situation on the TAB	Medium	Mitigate risks by deploying teams away from border and postpone demining and QA/QC activities; Share responsibility by involving other GoT entities in decision-making	GOT
Land release operations may not produce the intended results	High	Provide close monitoring/QA and QC interventions of the land release operations	TNMAC
International IPs may leave the country	High	Consider alternative plan to train more deminers and relevant specialists to ensure replacement and uninterrupted operations.	TNMAC, IPs

Detail work plan for the period of the requested extension

Institutional, human resource and material capacity available to implement the work plan

The institutional capacity of the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme currently consists of the following agencies and implementing partners:

1. TNMAC ;
2. Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD);
3. Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA);
4. Ministry of Defense (MoD);
5. Union Sappers of Tajikistan (UST).

Nationalization, legislation and standards

In 2016, on 23 of July, Tajikistan’s parliament ratified the Tajikistan’s Law on Humanitarian Demining. The Law determines the legal and organizational framework for humanitarian mine action and is aimed at regulation of relation related to this activity.

For more efficiency operations and considering gradually changing of terrain in the fields, in 2017 TNMAC developed its new survey approach known as “non-technical survey with technical

intervention". This new method makes sure that the evidence confirms and locates actual existence of mines and UXO.

Technical capacity and human resources

The significant increase in clearance output during 2010-2018 demonstrates progress in national demining capacity through attending various specific trainings, cooperation with Regional Mine Action Programmes (ANAMA, DMAC), technical supports from GICHD and involvement of International Consultants providing technical capacity in terms of Quality Management, QA/QC, NTS and other land release context.

Furthermore, most of the national existing operational personnel has obtained specific knowledge and skills in Basic Demining, NTS and EOD levels training courses. Besides technical knowledge the national staff also attended training courses for management, strategic planning and resource mobilization skills.

The analysis (qualitative and quantitative) of the previous years mentioned in below chapters, demonstrated that except for certain obstacles (security situation, weather condition and etc..) the availability of financial resources was crucial issue to keep the progress in clearance output and existing capacity on the necessary level to meet the objectives prescribed by new strategic plan. There is clear correlation between financial source and land release progress.

Methodology

In conjunction with GoT and Border Forces, TNMAC will prioritize land release activities using a district-by-district approach based on the following criteria:

- Mined areas with high socio-economic and infrastructure impacts (i.e. agriculture lands, pastures, rice plantations, reconstruction and strengthening of river banks);
- NTS tasks: Number of un-surveyed minefield records in each district (larger number of minefield records (MFR) will be considered as priority to deploy NTS teams). Districts with smaller number of minefield records MFR can be surveyed by clearance teams during mine clearance operations;
- Clearance tasks: Number of mined areas in each district (smaller number will be considered as priority to deploy clearance teams to release whole district).

Out of these remaining tasks, survey teams have been prioritizing those tasks that are the easiest to access as the easier a task is to access, the more likely it is that local people will try and utilize the land. The effect of this is that year-on-year tasks get harder to access which slows down progress towards completing NTS in Tajikistan. The image below demonstrates the extreme topography involved.

The terrain on the Afghan border is an extremely challenging environment in which to conduct demining operations. The area is characterized by high peaks, steep slopes; hard rocky ground and most of areas along the border are not well served by access roads making access very difficult.

Due to this terrain, it is only possible to deploy manual teams to conduct clearance in this area and even though teams are using the most modern and appropriate detection methods (Minelab F3/Ebinger 421 GC), manual clearance remains slow in comparison to other demining methods that have been used in Tajikistan in the past including mechanical clearance and demining dogs.

Tasking procedure

The work minefields were allocated based on categories of priorities. Some of the minefields are put in first range priority based on requests from the side of the local population the minefield to be cleared. Those lands are planned to be cleared and will be handed over to the local population for agriculture, pasture, collection firewood, fishery, hunting, construction of the houses, bridges, roads and other infrastructure. Further will also be considered correlation of the altitude and distance of the location of the minefields and villages to make other clarifications on priorities.

We believe the requested deadline “December 2025” is justified and that the will fulfil its commitments undertaken by signing the Convention in the stated period. This plan covers the period 2020 to 2025.

During the Article 5 completion period the main land release efforts will be directed to the Tajik-Afghan border as this region is most contaminated with antipersonnel mines. During favourable weather in the high-altitude areas from June to September, efforts will be directed to Central Region of Tajikistan.

SHAs in Tajikistan will be reclassified to CHAs if evidence is found through non-technical Survey (NTS) activities and/or technical survey (TS) interventions. Cancellation of areas will result from non-technical survey (NTS), technical survey (TS) and clearance. Remaining areas after area reduction and cancellation will be processed through manual clearance operations. In keeping with the NMAS and SOPs, there are four phases to the Land release process in Tajikistan which will be used during the next Article 5 Completion period:

1. Non-technical survey with intervention into the hazard area
2. Technical survey
 - with metal detectors
 - visual check
3. Manual clearance
 - with metal detectors
 - full excavation
4. Ground processing. Mechanical assets or systems are used to destroy or disrupt the mines or UXO in hazardous areas. The aim of ground processing is to clear as many mines as possible with the mechanical asset or system to reduce any follow up action to an absolute minimum.

NTS requirements

Non-technical survey is an information gathering process through which decisions will be made about newly reported or previously recorded hazardous areas. Survey provides information about the boundaries of mine/ERW contaminated areas and that clearance resources are used efficiently, effectively and safely on confirmed and suspected hazardous areas.

NTS with intervention has provided reliable information for classification of all unsurveyed minefield records (MFR) into CHAs. This involves NTS standard procedures of collecting direct evidences and the use of detectors to collect more detailed direct technical evidence (searching and visual observation of mines, parts of mine, fragmentation or craters of detonated mine).

During NTS operations may be identified number of problem minefield records, which are not accessible, not executable or not even visible (due to weather, terrain, high mountains, river islands,

mudflow, high bulrushes etc.). A minefield record is solid evidence that an area has been contaminated at some point, but various factors may impede access to properly assess and classify un-surveyed MFR to either confirmed or suspected hazardous areas.

Technical survey (TS) requirements

TS addresses areas declared as CHAs either using metal detectors or simply by visual checks.

With metal detectors. Technical survey will be conducted to release land without the need for subsequent clearance operations. TS also identifies areas requiring full clearance. TS will be conducted mainly using targeted approach. This will allow the team to direct their investigation or exploratory lanes towards the target evidences within the CHA. Through this approach, the team will be able to reach a decision to release some parts or the whole area without further clearance operations or identify one or more parts of the area for subsequent full clearance operations.

Visual check. Visual check is used to investigate the boxes set up during TS with metal detectors to make confidence on the safety of reduced boxes.

Note: There is no separate TS team and Clearance team. During operations, team will shift from TS to clearance and from clearance to TS where necessary.

Clearance Requirements

With metal detectors. The determined depth of clearance in Tajikistan is not less than 15 cm. As part of the land release process, manual clearance will be the only methodology to clear contaminated areas during Article 5 Completion period. The clearance assets will always be carefully managed and properly employed based on their capabilities and suitability of worksite conditions, to make sure that the land release process will proceed safely, efficiently and effectively.

Full Excavation. The FE method has been successfully used in Tajikistan in Land release operations. This method of clearance has proven to work extremely well as most mines are found very close to each other or when detector beeps steadily. This method is only effective in areas of relatively soft soil, high-density metal contamination and mine contamination. The only disadvantage of this method is its slow clearance pace.

FE will be used:

- In areas of high metal contamination or soil of a high metal content.
- In areas with a suspected presence of non-metallic mines.

Full excavation involves the use of a digging tool to excavate to the required clearance depth, working down the clearance lane. During full excavation, water may be used to soften the soil if the ground is too hard.

Quality Management

The Quality Management will be an integral and important part of Land release process throughout the Article 5 completion period. Within Quality Management Process, under the coordination and monitoring of the TNMAC, all Implementing partners involved in Land release activities will follow quality management requirements to assure and control the quality of all procedures, processes and deliverables.

Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (TMAP) already has a standardized approach to quality. Tajikistan National Mine Action Standards (TNMAS) cover all aspects of the Quality Management requirements, from both a final product (released land) and process perspective, and these approaches are defined and agreed within TMAP.

TMAP comprises external and internal QM team members who participate in the quality management process and defined quality responsibilities.

3. Detailed Work Plan

Based on the assumption given above and the request for increased capacity, Tajikistan the following work plan aims to:

- Complete survey all suspected areas in the Central Region by the end of 2019
- Address all known and suspected areas in the Central Region by 2023.
- Complete survey of 38 remaining suspected hazardous areas in Tajik-Afghan Border by 2023
- Address all known and suspected areas in the Tajik-Afghan Border by 2025.

Central Region

Table 16: Survey plan to address remaining Suspected Hazardous Areas

Years	Number of areas to be surveyed cleared or reduced	Size to be surveyed, m ²	Leftover number of SHA un-surveyed by the end of years	Leftover un-surveyed SHA size by the end of years, m ²
2019	3	80000	-	-

Table 17: Resurvey plan to address remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas

Years	Number of areas to be surveyed cleared or reduced	Size to be surveyed, m ²	Leftover number of CHA by the end of years	Leftover CHA size by the end of years, m ²
2019	1	50000	4	1000800
2022	4	1000800	-	-

Table 18: Work plan to address remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas

Years	Land release by	Number of areas to be cleared or reduced	Size to be cleared or reduced, m ²	Leftover number of areas by the end of years	Leftover size by the end of years, m ²
2019	Manual	8	133200	4	1000800
	Reduction		68400		
	Cancellation		158400		
2020	Manual	1	22200	3	940800

	Reduction		11400		
	Cancellation		26400		
2021	Manual	2	85100	1	710800
	Reduction		43700		
	Cancellation		101200		
2023	Manual	1	262996	0	0
	Reduction		135052		
	Cancellation		312752		

Tajik Afghan border

Table 19: Survey plan to address remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas

Years	Number of areas to be surveyed cleared or reduced	Size to be surveyed, m ²	Leftover number of SHA un-surveyed by the end of years	Leftover un-surveyed SHA size by the end of years, m ²
2019	9	340000	29	521000
2020	15	312000	14	209000
2021	14	209000	0	0

Table 20: Resurvey plan to address remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas

Years	Number of areas to be surveyed cleared or reduced	Size to be surveyed, m ²	Leftover number of CHA by the end of years	Leftover CHA size by the end of years, m ²
2022	8	966919	14	752838
2023	14	752838	-	-

Table 21: Work plan to address remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas

Years	Land release by	Number of areas to be cleared or reduced	Size to be cleared or reduced, m ²	Leftover number of areas by the end of years	Leftover size by the end of years, m ²
2019	Manual	17	373489	166	6477981
	Reduction		191792		
	Cancellation		444149		
2020	Manual	28	491663	138	5149162
	Reduction		252476		
	Cancellation		584680		
2021	Manual	54	387636	84	4101496
	Reduction		199057		
	Cancellation		460973		
2022	Manual	10	450927	74	2882774
	Reduction		231557		

	Cancellation		536238		
2023	Manual	6	212326	68	2308919
	Reduction		109032		
	Cancellation		252496		
2024	Manual	31	421400	37	1170000
	Reduction		216395		
	Cancellation		501124		
2025	Manual	37	432900	0	0
	Reduction		222300		
	Cancellation		514800		

Financial / Institutional Capacities

The previous sections argued that Tajikistan can deliver and exceed targets as given in its work plan. There is clear correlation between financial resources and land release progress. Therefore, essential strategic plan for resources mobilization and necessary budget is crucial for implementation of work plan.

The major issue with financial resource is the source of funding. In the previous chapters it was highlighted that TMAP funds are mostly donated from donor organizations, and **for the last five years DoS US was the only donor supporting TMAP**. Tajikistan will require an annual financial contribution of US \$3 million to continue its current capacity.

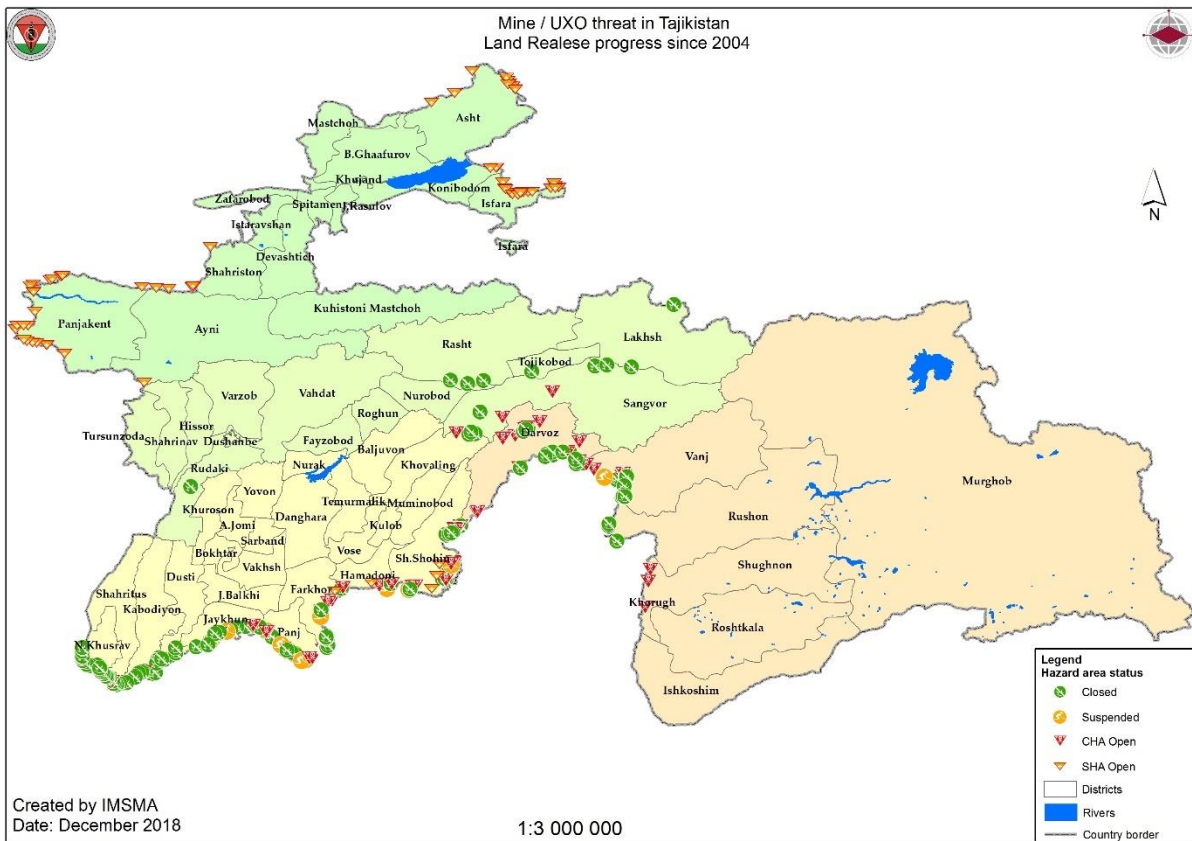
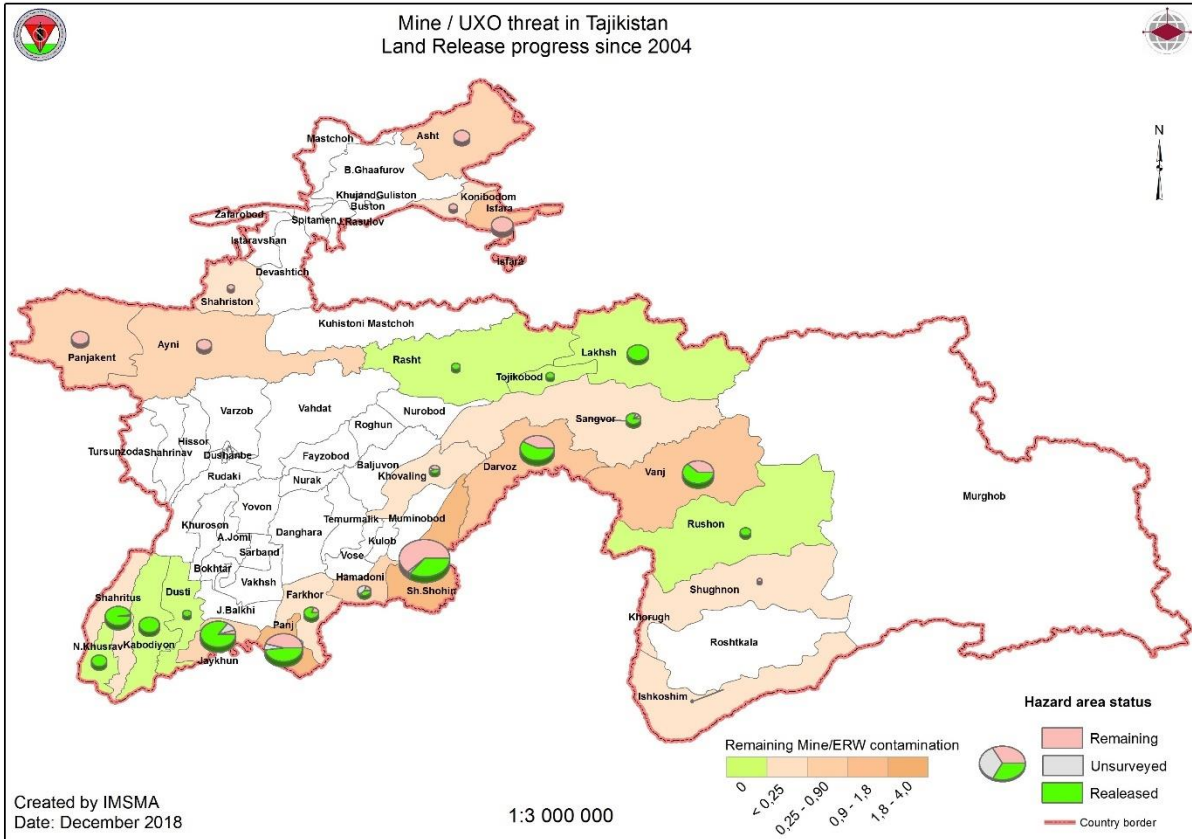
In order to reach the goals and objectives as given in the work plan by 2025 Tajikistan has identified a clear resource mobilization strategy to fund an increase in capacity. Tajikistan has identified two appropriate mechanisms for this purpose. An increase in capacity of MOD and NPA, detailed work plan for 2019-2025 is attached. Tajikistan is currently engaging with the Conventions, Committee on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance on the Conventions Individualized Approach. It is required to expend the funds mobilization and to make every effort to attract other non-traditional donors to the country.

Thirdly, From the beginning up to the current period it was identified that an estimated 15- 20% of land was addressed using mechanical assets. It is worth to mention that during this period the condition for mechanical demining was suitable in terms of budget and security. Tajikistan is currently exploring options for deploying mechanical assets in areas suitable for this tool, which will further increase capacity and achievement of targets as given in the work plan.

Other considerations

Annexes

Map (s) of areas declared completed, areas to be addressed by region / mine field



Tables showing progress made by District and years

Sum of cancelled area										
Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Direct Rule Districts					687547	532248	334300	57880	0	1611975
Jirgatal					575000	126641	193801	57880		953322
Rasht					112547					112547
Sangvor						405607				405607
Tojikobod							140499			140499
GBAO						215389	325136	349455	0	889980
Darvoz						159572	121875	74211		355658
Rushan										0
Vanj						55817	203261	275244		534322
Khatlon		36771	53598	332227	171203	19977		76084	400634	689860
Farkhor				66413	30376					96789
Hamadoni										0
N. Khusraw				33589		19977				53566
Panj		4020								4020
Qabodiyon				33290						33290
Qumsangir		32751	53598	79574	108398					274321
Shahritus				108738						108738
Sh.Shohin				10623				76084	400634	487341
Khovaling										0
Jilikul					32429					32429
Grand Total		36771	53598	332227	858750	767614	659436	483419	400634	3592449

Sum of reduced manual										
Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Grand Total
Direct Rule Districts					27420	52504	16778	20577	0	117279
Jirgatal						32343	11920	9016		53279
Rasht					27420			11561		38981
Sangvor						20161				20161
Tojikobod							4858			4858
GBAO	184217	87392	24000			242886	278057	44239	25625	886416
Darvoz	75091	17948	24000			111176	171519	35739	25625	461098
Rushan	90600	69444								160044
Vanj	18526					131710	106538	8500		265274
Khatlon	432345	435715	273938	610158	471592	18771		91799	230346	2564664
Farkhor				41001	48327					89328
Hamadoni				82302						82302
N. Khusraw			17761	16684		18771				53216
Panj		57302	103580	15692	122533					299107
Qabodiyon			2446	164793	89283					256522
Qumsangir	290631	36164	51729	264691	125157					768372
Shahritus	123760	123132	66507	24995						338394

Sh.Shohin	17954	219117	31915					91799	175877	536662
Khovaling									54469	54469
Jilikul					86292					86292
Grand Total	616562	523107	297938	610158	499012	314161	294835	156615	255971	3568359

Sum of cleared

Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Grand Total
Direct Rule Districts					22033	55248	47922	31000	0	156203
Jirgatal						31016	36279	18704		85999
Rasht					22033			12296		34329
Sangvor						24232				24232
Tojikobod							11643			11643
GBAO	336915	222044	69589		15504	166102	448874	254020	38892	1551940
Darvoz	118125	202203	69589		15504	88066	203587	59062	38892	795028
Rushan	97397	19841								117238
Vanj	121393					78036	245287	194958		639674
Khatlon	925928	1299625	1746611	1422038	617254	24001		333038	554321	6922816
Farkhor				149813	94928					244741
Hamadoni				80926						80926
N. Khusraw			338578	100965	0	24001				463544
Panj		634415	225878	307726	176902			24585		1369506
Qabodiyon			242514	357915	125229					725658
Qumsangir	341727	203159	447245	372995	152294					1517420
Shahritus	477704	201410	422515	37150						1138779
Sh.Shohin	106497	260641	69881	14548				308453	486964	1246984
Khovaling									67357	67357
Jilikul					67901					67901
Grand Total	1262843	1521669	1816200	1422038	654791	245351	496796	618058	593213	8630959

APM

Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Direct Rule Districts					7	21	18	5		51
Lakhsh						19	9	0		28
Rasht					7			5		12
Sangvor						2				2
Tojikobod							9			9
GBAO	772	74	6		1	336	1 230	917	75	3 411
Darvoz	733	56	6		1	251	604	382	75	2 108
Rushon	33	18								51
Vanj	6					85	626	535		1 252
Khatlon	1301	6446	6335	22455	6009	38		5725	4923	53232
Farkhor				1936	2332					4268
Hamadoni				15						15
Jilikul					579					579
Khovaling									7	7
N. Khusrav			396	3	0	38				437

Panj		4171	472	6672	1711			4		13030
Qabodioyn			255	2061	74					2390
Qumsangir	128	178	3399	10932	1313					15950
Sh.Shohin	277	1386	1799	825				5721	4916	14924
Shahritus	896	711	14	11						1632
Grand Total	2073	6520	6341	22455	6017	395	1248	6647	4 998	56694

ERW

Years	2 010	2 011	2 012	2 013	2 014	2 015	2 016	2 017	2 018	Total
Direct Rule Districts					0	10	0	0		10
Lakhsh						0	0	0		0
Rasht					0			0		0
Sangvor						10				10
Tojikobod							0			0
GBAO	38	16	0		2	111	206	122	2	497
Darvoz	1	13	0		2	20	21	27	2	86
Rushon	15	3								18
Vanj	22					91	185	95		393
Khatlon	66	151	43	60	21	0		99	134	574
Farkhor				0	7					7
Hamadoni				1						1
Jilikul					0					0
Khovaling									0	0
N. Khusrav			0	0	0	0				0
Panj		64	3	0	14			16		97
Qabodioyn			0	2	0					2
Qumsangir	0	0	30	44	0					74
Sh.Shohin	27	85	10	13				83	134	352
Shahritus	39	2	0	0						41
Grand Total	104	167	43	60	23	121	206	221	136	1 081

Remaining challenge.

Record Number/MFR	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) suspected to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines, pcs.	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)	Status HA
TAJIK-AFGHAN BORDER AND CENRAL REGION										
HZ_TJ-341	Khatlon	Khovaling	E 070° 25' 59.3"	N 37° 36' 24.1"	80000		PMN unkn own	1993-1998	2019	Open
HZ_TJ-348	Khatlon	Khovaling	E 070° 19' 6.54"	N 38° 35' 26.58"	40000		PMN 15	1993-1998	2019	Open
HZ_TJ-227	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E069°57'19.70 0"	N37°34' 28.200"	22220	PFM-1	1416	1993-1998	2019	Ongoing
						PMN-2	13			

							OZM-72	84				process		
							MON-50	76					process	
							POM-2	244						process
							ML-7	20						
HZ_TJ-334	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E069°57'39.400"	N 37°33'35.400"	90000		PFM-1	856	1993-1998	2019	Open			
							POM-2	48						
HZ_TJ-7	Khatlon	Jaihun	E 068° 39' 23.2"	N 37° 15' 16.8"	66098		PMN-2	6	1993-1998	2019	Suspended			
							OZM-72	6						
							MON-50	3						
							ML-7	6				Suspended		
HZ_TJ-201	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 10.10"	N 37° 43' 57.68"	481473		OZM-72	16	1993-1998	2019	Ongoing process			
							MON-50	1						
							PFM-1	4032						
							ML-7	12						
							POM-2	840						
							Explosive TNT	2,4 kg						
HZ_TJ-357	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 14' 56.6"	N 37° 45' 28.2"	44000		PFM-1	576	1993-1998	2019	Open			
							OZM-72	3						
							MON-50	2						
HZ_TJ-340	DRD	Sangvor	E 70°55'49.95"	N 38°52'21.28"	50000		PMN	unknown	1993-1998	2019	Open			
HZ_TJ-105	GBAO	Darvoz	E 070° 24' 25.0"	N 38° 05' 35.4"	25800		unknown	unknown	1993-1998	2019	Open			
HZ_TJ-69	GBAO	Darvoz	E 071° 05' 27.0"	N 38° 25' 25.3"	33000		PFM-1	144	1993-1998	2019	Open			
HZ_TJ-450	GBAO	Darvoz	E 70°43'49.4"	N 38°38'5.0"	55000		PMN, POMZ-2	unknown	1993-1998	2019	Open			
HZ_TJ-449	GBAO	Darvoz	E 70°43'02.3"	N 38°37'38.6"	55000		PMN, POMZ-2	unknown	1993-1998	2019	Open			
HZ_TJ - 190	Khatlon	Jaihun	E 68°44'51.09"	N 37°17'24.64"	9238		OZM-72	unknown	1993-1998	2019	Suspended			
HZ_TJ-200	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 14' 52.0"	N 37° 45' 23.5"	135000		POM-2	280	1993-1998	2019	Open			
HZ_TJ-13	Khatlon	Jaihun	E 068° 42' 14.3"	N 37° 17' 14.3"	50400		PMN	80	1993-1998	2019	Open			
							PFM-1	288						
							MON-50	8						
							ML-7	83						
							Explosive TNT	25 kg						
HZ_TJ-11	Khatlon	Jaihun	E 068° 42' 00.7"	N 37° 17' 21.0"	Additional cleared		PFM-1	288	1993-1998	2019	Suspended			
							POM-2	35						
HZ_TJ-6	Khatlon	Jaihun	E 068° 38' 55.6"	N 37° 13' 49.2"	Additional cleared		PMN	100	1993-1998	2019	Suspended			
							MON-50	54						
							ML-7	54						
HZ_TJ-176	Khatlon	Jaihun	E 068° 49' 10.3"	N 37° 19' 24.3"	3600		PFM-1	504	1993-1998	2019	Open			
							POM-2	16						
HZ_TJ-177	Khatlon	Jaihun	E 068° 49' 10.3"	N 37° 19' 24.3"	3600		PFM-1	504	1993-1998	2019	Open			
							POM-2	28						
HZ_TJ-454	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 70° 2 '42.4"	N 37°36'38.7"	25000		PFM-1	278	1993-1998	2019	Open			
							POM-2	16						
MFR #136/6/7	GBAO	Darvoz	N/A	N/A	10000		OZM-72	4	1993-1998	2019	Unsurveyed			
							ML-7	4						
							Explosive TNT	0,8 kg						

MFR #136/1/3	GBAO	Darvoz	N/A	N/A	10000	OZM-72	1	1993-1998	2019	Unsurv eyed
						MON-50	2			
						PFM-1	72			
MFR #10	DRD	Sangvor	N/A	N/A	25000	PMN	36	1993-1998	2019	Unsurv eyed
	DRD	Sangvor	N/A	N/A	25000	POMZ-2	5	1993-1998	2019	Unsurv eyed
MFR #13	Khatlon	Khovaling	N/A	N/A	30000	PMN	10	1993-1998	2019	Unsurv eyed
HZ_TJ-224	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 069° 58' 39.1"	N 37° 35' 30.1"	27600	PFM-1	64	1993-1998	2020	Open
						POM-2	84			
HZ_TJ-225	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 069° 59' 52.9"	N 37° 35' 41.2"	50000	PFM-1	1584	1993-1998	2020	Open
HZ_TJ-226	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 069° 57' 20.5"	N 37° 34' 39.4"	33250	PFM-1	720	1993-1998	2020	Open
						POM-2	48			
						OZM-72	5			
						ML-7	5			
HZ_TJ-338	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E069°57'39.400"	N 37°33'35.400"	20000	MON-50	4	1993-1998	2020	Open
HZ_TJ-337	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E069°58'07700"	N 37°34'14.600"	65000	OZM-72	10	1993-1998	2020	Open
						MON-50	12			
						ML-7	6			
HZ_TJ-230	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 069° 50' 34.7"	N 37° 36' 23.0"	70000	OZM-72	10	1993-1998	2020	Open
						POM-2	56			
						ML-7	10			
HZ_TJ-228	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 069° 50' 10.2"	N 37° 36' 26.8"	30000	PFM-1	936	1993-1998	2020	Open
HZ_TJ-141	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 14' 15.7"	N 37° 06' 49.8"	297269	PMN-2	300	1993-1998	2020	Suspended
						OZM-72	123			
						MON-50	29			
						ML-7	378			
HZ_TJ-125	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 01' 25.6"	N 37° 17' 27.2"	90000	OZM-72	9	1993-1998	2020	Open
HZ_TJ-132	Khatlon	Panj	E 069°10' 54.10"	N 37° 08' 58.76"	19000	PFM-1	432	1993-1998	2020	Open
HZ_TJ-131	Khatlon	Panj	E 69°10'4.77"	N 37° 9'30.12"	120000	PFM-1	4658	1993-1998	2020	Open
HZ_TJ-327	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 07' 45.05"	N 37°11' 06.05"	27000	PMN-2	unknown	1993-1998	2020	Open
HZ_TJ-328	Khatlon	Panj	E 69°1'43.46"	N 37°16'46.53"	90000	PMN-2	39	1993-1998	2020	Open
						PFM-1	3168			
						OZM-72	11			
HZ_TJ-453	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 00'19.7"	N 37° 40'52.9"	50000	PMN/ POMZ	unknown	1993-1998	2020	Open
HZ_TJ-261	Khatlon	Shahritus	E 067° 59' 47.9"	N 36° 58' 01.7"	30000	OZM-72	4	1993-1998	2020	Open
HZ_TJ-162	Khatlon	Qubodiyon	E 068° 12' 06.3"	N 37° 01' 37.5"	Additional cleared	PMN	40	1993-1998	2020	Suspended no access
						OZM-72	5			
HZ_TJ-12	Khatlon	Jaihun	E 068° 42' 14.3"	N 37° 17' 14.3"	2700	MON-50	2	1993-1998	2020	Open
HZ_TJ-110	GBAO	Darvoz	E 070° 49' 41.8"	N 38° 40' 39.6"	60000	PMN, POMZ-2	unknown	1993-1998	2020	Open
MFR #48/9/9	Khatlon	Jaihun	N/A	N/A	30000	OZM-72	18	1993-1998	2020	Unsurv eyed
						ML-7	18			
						Explosive TNT	3,6 kg			
	Khatlon	Jaihun	N/A	N/A	20000	PMN-2	8	1993-1998	2020	Unsurv eyed
						OZM-72	6			
						MON-50	7			

							ML-7	21				
	Khatlon	Jaihun	N/A	N/A		55000	PMN-2	24	1993-1998	2020	Unsurv eyed	
						MON-50	18					
						ML-7	42					
	Khatlon	Jaihun	N/A	N/A		15000	PMN-2	10	1993-1998	2020	Unsurv eyed	
						MON-50	2					
						ML-7	12					
MFR #48/9/10	Khatlon	Jaihun	N/A	N/A		80000	OZM-72	60	1993-1998	2020	Unsurv eyed	
						ML-7	63					
						MON-50	3					
MFR #48/8/16	Khatlon	Jaihun	N/A	N/A		15000	PMN-2	9	1993-1998	2020	Unsurv eyed	
							OZM-72	1				
							ML-7	10				
							Explosiv e TNT	2 kg				
	Khatlon	Jaihun	N/A	N/A		25000	PMN-2	14	1993-1998	2020	Unsurv eyed	
							OZM-72	6				
							MON-50	1				
							ML-7	21				
	Khatlon	Jaihun	N/A	N/A		2000	PMN-2	2	1993-1998	2020	Unsurv eyed	
							ML-7	2				
Explosiv e TNT							0,4 kg					
MFR #48/8/4 (48/8/23, 48/9/7)	Khatlon	Jaihun	N/A	N/A		5000	PFM-1	144	1993-1998	2020	Unsurv eyed	
MFR # 48/9/6	Khatlon	Jaihun	N/A	N/A		10000	POM-2	12	1993-1998	2020	Unsurv eyed	
MFR #48/7/6	Khatlon	Jaihun	N/A	N/A		50000	OZM-72	22	1993-1998	2020	Unsurv eyed	
HZ_TJ-127	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 08' 55.2"	N 37° 10' 29.5"	Additional cleared		PFM-1	4176	1993-1998	2021	Suspended	
HZ_TJ-114	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 01' 08.5"	N 37° 17' 44.1"	17500		MON-50	10	1993-1998	2021	Open	
HZ_TJ-117	Khatlon	Panj	E 69° 3'0.61"	N 37° 15'26.85"	45000		PFM-1	8358	1993-1998	2021	Open	
							OZM-72	5				
							ML-7	5				
HZ_TJ-118	Khatlon	Panj	E 69° 2'34.28"	N 37° 15'39.94"	8000		PMN-2	20	1993-1998	2021	Open	
							OZM-72	1				
							MON-50	1				
							ML-7	21				
HZ_TJ-137	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 10' 52.8"	N 37° 08' 40.9"	28000		PMN-2	40	1993-1998	2021	Open	
							OZM-72	44				
							MON-50	20				
							ML-7	90				
HZ_TJ-122	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 06' 30.5"	N 37° 12' 44.0"	6893		PMN-2	24	1993-1998	2021	Suspended	
							OZM-72	62				
							ML-7	42				
HZ_TJ-129	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 08' 55.2"	N 37° 10' 29.5"	2000		OZM-72	5	1993-1998	2021	Open	
HZ_TJ-108	GBAO	Darvoz	E 070° 34' 53.7"	N 38° 34' 29.6"	130000		PMN, POMZ-2	unkn own	1993-1998	2021	Open	

HZ_TJ-109	GBAO	Darvoz	E 070° 34' 53.7"	N 38° 34' 29.6"	100000		PMN, POMZ-2	unknown	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-278	Khatlon	Hamadoni	E 069° 46' 11.9"	N 37° 55' 58.2"	9000		MON-50	unknown	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-276	Khatlon	Hamadoni	E 069°49'12.48"	N 37° 35' 34.20"	45000		PFM-1	1152	1993-1998	2021	Open
							OZM-72	6			
							MON-50	1			
							POM-2	12			
							ML-7	3			
Explosive TNT	1,2 kg										
HZ_TJ-277	Khatlon	Hamadoni	E 069° 46' 11.9"	N 37° 55' 58.2"	26772		PMN-2	16	1993-1998	2021	Suspended
							MON-50	10			
							OZM-72	8			
							ML-7	18			
HZ_TJ-295	Khatlon	Farkhor	E 069°30'35.42"	N 37° 34' 45.41"	6000		OZM-72	6	1993-1998	2021	Open
							ML-7	6			
HZ_TJ-297	Khatlon	Farkhor	E 069° 25' 29.61"	N 37° 29' 03.35"	24000		OZM-72, ML-7	unknown	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-146	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 23' 03.0"	N 37° 10' 14.1"	18000		OZM-72	10	1993-1998	2021	Open
							ML-7	10			
HZ_TJ-112	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 01' 01.7"	N 37° 18' 02.6"	11601		PMN	60	1993-1998	2021	Suspended
							OZM-72	25			
							ML-7	73			
							Explosive TNT	0,2 kg			
HZ_TJ-113	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 01' 08.5"	N 37° 17' 44.1"	13500		PMN-2	18	1993-1998	2021	Open
							OZM-72	26			
							ML-7	15			
HZ_TJ-298	GBAO	Shugnon	E 71°31'19.20"	N 37°27'28.12"	27000		MON-50	10	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-300	GBAO	Shugnon	E 71°32'29.03"	N 37°37'27.56"	25000		MON-50	17	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-353	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 1' 7.98"	N 37°17'44.14"	Additional cleared		unknown	unknown	1993-1998	2021	Suspended
HZ_TJ-354	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 1' 6.56"	N 37°17'45.03"	Additional cleared		unknown	unknown	1993-1998	2021	Suspended
HZ_TJ-373	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°06'14 6"	N 37° 42'37.4"	40000		PFM-1	864	1993-1998	2021	Open
							OZM-72	6			
							ML-7	6			
HZ_TJ-374	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°06'29.9"	N 37° 42'49.7"	45000		PFM-1	2144	1993-1998	2021	Open
							OZM-72	6			
							ML-7	6			
							Explosive TNT	1,2 kg			
HZ_TJ-375	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°06'05.0"	N 37° 43'19.7"	5000		OZM-72	1	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-376	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°06'28.2"	N 37° 43'09.0"	65000		POM-2	128	1993-1998	2021	Open
							OZM-72	1			
HZ_TJ-377	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°06'40.5"	N 37° 42'03.4"	35000		POM-2	64	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-378	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°06'50.3"	N 37° 43'05.4"	20000		POM-2	56	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-379	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°07'30.9"	N 37° 42'41.9"	26000		PFM-1	1152	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-380	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°07'25.1"	N 37° 42'28.1"	30000		PFM-1	1152	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-299	GBAO	Shugnon	E 71°33'23.39"	N 37°42'23.11"	4000		PMN-2	7	1993-1998	2021	Open
							MON-50	1			
							ML-7	7			

							Explosive TNT	1,4 kg			
HZ_TJ-296	Khatlon	Farkhor	E 069°26'52.09"	N 37° 29' 52.03"	17500		POM-2	88	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-292	Khatlon	Farkhor	E 069° 21' 36.8"	N 37° 25' 38.0"	8500		POM-2	32	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-291	Khatlon	Farkhor	E 069° 22' 36.8"	N 37° 25' 38.0"	36800		PFM-1	3328	1993-1998	2021	Open
HZ_TJ-290	Khatlon	Farkhor	E 069° 22' 04.0"	N 37° 23' 33.2"	4000		PFM-1	512	1993-1998	2021	Suspended
HZ_TJ-111	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 01' 01.7"	N 37° 18' 02.6"	3600		MON-90	3	1993-1998	2021	Open
							ML-7	3			
MFR # 66/13/1	GBAO	Ishkoshim	N/A	N/A		5000	PFM-1	72	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
MFR #117/7/01	Khatlon	Hamadoni	N/A	N/A		15000	PFM-1	768	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
MFR #117/10/01	Khatlon	Hamadoni	N/A	N/A		35000	MON-50	7	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
							OZM-72	10			
MFR #117/9/05	Khatlon	Hamadoni	N/A	N/A		40000	MON-50	4	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
							OZM-72	9			
							ML-7	9			
MFR #117/10/02	Khatlon	Hamadoni	N/A	N/A		15000	PFM-1	432	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
	Khatlon	Hamadoni	N/A	N/A		40000	PFM-1	1584	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
MFR #117/9/01	Khatlon	Hamadoni	N/A	N/A		32000	PFM-1	1024	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
MFR #117/1/13	Khatlon	Farkhor	N/A	N/A		8000	POM-2	24	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
MFR #48/13/16	Khatlon	Panj	N/A	N/A		3000	PMN	3	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
		Panj					ML-7	1			
		Panj					Explosive TNT	0,2 kg			
MFR #48/13/11	Khatlon	Panj	N/A	N/A		10000	OZM-72	10	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
MFR #48/13/5	Khatlon	Panj	N/A	N/A		15000	MON-50	10	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
		Panj					MON-50	1	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
		Panj					OZM-72	2			
MFR #48/12/1	Khatlon	Panj	N/A	N/A		3000	MON-50	3	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
MFR #48/11/2	Khatlon	Panj	N/A	N/A		12000	POM-2	16	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
	Khatlon	Panj	N/A	N/A		20000	POM-2	20	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
	Khatlon	Panj	N/A	N/A		8000	POM-2	12	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
	Khatlon	Panj	N/A	N/A		8000	POM-2	8	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
MFR #48/11/6	Khatlon	Panj	N/A	N/A		40000	PMN-2	504	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
							ML-7	504			
MFR #48/11/13	Khatlon	Panj	N/A	N/A		20000	OZM-72	9	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
							ML-7	9			
MFR #48/11/7	Khatlon	Panj	N/A	N/A		45000	POM-2	160	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
MFR #48/11/11	Khatlon	Panj	N/A	N/A		10000	PMN	40	1993-1998	2021	Unsurveyed
							ML-7	40			
HZ_TJ-142	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 16' 22.8"	N 37° 06' 27.3"	128722		PFM-1	144	1993-1998	2022	Suspended
							OZM-72	140			
							ML-7	60			
							Explosive TNT	0,8 kg			

HZ_TJ-55	GBAO	Vanj	E 071° 20' 12.9"	N 38° 17' 51.3"	270000		PMN-2	30	1993-1998	2022	Open
							OZM-72	2			
							ML-7	8			
HZ_TJ-63	GBAO	Vanj	E 071° 23' 45.9"	N 38° 19' 04.6"	205000		PFM-1	4176	1993-1998	2022	Open
HZ_TJ-144	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 17' 35.6"	N 37° 07' 04.2"	65000		OZM-72	4	1993-1998	2022	Open
							MON-50	3			
							MON-90	1			
HZ_TJ-145	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 19' 04.0"	N 37° 07' 11.9"	69000		OZM-72	4	1993-1998	2022	Open
							MON-50	3			
							MON-90	1			
							PFM-1	216			
HZ_TJ-143	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 16' 58.8"	N 37° 06' 50.0"	2000		PMN	300	1993-1998	2022	Open
							MON-50	1			
							ML-7	301			
							Explosiv e TNT	0,4 kg			
HZ_TJ-65	GBAO	Vanj	E 071° 23' 45.9"	N 38° 19' 04.6"	150000		OZM-72	10	1993-1998	2022	Open
HZ_TJ-386	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	94000		PMN-2	132	1993-1998	2022	Open
							OZM-72	4			
							MON-50	4			
							ML-7	103			
HZ_TJ-388	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	205000		PMN-2	50	1993-1998	2022	Open
							OZM-72	15			
							ML-7	70			
							Explosiv e TNT	23 kg			
HZ_TJ-389	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	30000		PFM-1	1008	1993-1998	2022	Open
HZ_TJ-51	GBAO	Vanj	E 071° 22' 35.4"	N 38° 15' 10.6"	95000		PMN-2	24	1993-1998	2022	Open
							OZM-72	4			
							MON-50	6			
							MON-90	1			
							ML-7	43			
HZ_TJ-50	GBAO	Vanj	E 071° 22' 31.3"	N 38° 14' 45.5"	150400		PMN-2	24	1993-1998	2022	Open
							MON-50	30			
							ML-7	72			
							Explosiv e TNT	10 kg			
HZ_TJ-60	GBAO	Vanj	E 71°15'9.30"	N 38°18'41.20"	37719		PMN-2	24	1993-1998	2022	Suspended but no access
							OZM-72	2			
							ML-7	8			
HZ_TJ-358	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 15' 36.5"	N 37° 45' 05.3"	9000		MON-50	7	1993-1998	2023	Open
HZ_TJ-94	GBAO	Darvoz	E 070° 40' 04.1"	N 38° 36' 10.2"	710800		PMN, POMZ-2	unknown	1993-1998	2023	Open
HZ_TJ-204	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 14' 02.8"	N 37° 43' 57.1"	9250		PFM-1	144	1993-1998	2023	Open
							OZM-72	4			
							ML-7	4			

HZ_TJ-205	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 14' 02.8"	N 37° 43' 57.1"	9250		OZM-72	6	1993-1998	2023	Open
							MON-50	1			
HZ_TJ-218	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 51.3"	N 37° 41' 12.7"	7500		PFM-1	432	1993-1998	2023	Open
HZ_TJ-219	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 59.1"	N 37° 41' 03.1"	355		OZM-72	2	1993-1998	2023	Open
							MON-50	6			
HZ_TJ-140	Khatlon	Panj	E 069° 14' 15.7"	N 37° 06' 49.8"	538500		PFM-1	8352	1993-1998	2023	Open
HZ_TJ-397	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 23.4"	N 37° 38' 46.3"	5000		MON-50	1	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-398	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 23.4"	N 37° 38' 46.3"	169000		PFM-1	3168	1993-1998	2024	Open
							POM-2	40			
							OZM-72	5			
							MON-50	4			
HZ_TJ-399	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 23.4"	N 37° 38' 46.3"	7000		OZM-72	1	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-400	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 23.4"	N 37° 38' 46.3"	7000		OZM-72	2	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-401	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 23.4"	N 37° 38' 46.3"	7000		MON-50	2	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-410	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 26.2"	N 37° 37' 34.5"	16000		PFM-1	216	1993-1998	2024	Open
							PMN-2	9			
HZ_TJ-411	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 22.3"	N 37° 37' 28.8"	9000		PFM-1	144	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-412	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 39.1"	N 37° 37' 30.1"	9000		PFM-1	144	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-413	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 45.5"	N 37° 37' 14.6"	35000		MON-50	15	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-415	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 35.0"	N 37° 37' 12.0"	16000		PMN-2	9	1993-1998	2024	Open
							POM-2	8			
HZ_TJ-416	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 29.8"	N 37° 37' 22.6"	16000		PFM-1	360	1993-1998	2024	Open
							PMN-2	4			
							ML-7	4			
							Explosive TNT	0,8 kg			
HZ_TJ-417	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 24.8"	N 37° 37' 19.1"	14000		PFM-1	288	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-418	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 28.7"	N 37° 37' 18.3"	14000		PFM-1	288	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-420	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 26.3"	N 37° 37' 18.1"	75000		PFM-1	144	1993-1998	2024	Open
							PMN-2	124			
							ML-7	129			
							POM-2	32			
							Explosive TNT	1,6 kg			
							AXO booby trap-RGD-5	4			
							AXO booby trap-VOG-17	4			
							AXO booby trap-Mortar shell-82m	3			
HZ_TJ-421	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 28.4"	N 37° 37' 7.3"	60000		PFM-1	360	1993-1998	2024	Open
							PMN-2	82			
							ML-7	95			

							Explosiv e TNT	21,6 kg			
HZ_TJ-422	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 32.6"	N 37° 36' 52.1"	7500		OZM-72	3	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-423	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 39.8"	N 37° 36' 39.7"	27000		OZM-72	8	1993-1998	2024	Open
							PMN-2	39			
							ML-7	39			
HZ_TJ-424	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 42.3"	N 37° 36' 19.8"	40000		PFM-1	1132	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-425	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 25.3"	N 37° 36' 44.2"	45000		PFM-1	288	1993-1998	2024	Open
							PMN-2	11			
							POM-2	24			
HZ_TJ-426	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 25.6"	N 37° 36' 52.3"	65000		PFM-1	1872	1993-1998	2024	Open
							POM-2	8			
HZ_TJ-427	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 20.4"	N 37° 37' 7.3"	52000		PMN-2	51	1993-1998	2024	Open
							ML-7	57			
							Explosiv e TNT	3,2 kg			
							AXO booby trap- SPG-9	6			
HZ_TJ-431	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 10' 42.6"	N 37° 38' 39.8"	12000		PMN-2	72	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-432	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 10' 5.7"	N 37° 38' 40.5"	55000		PMN-2	95	1993-1998	2024	Open
							OZM-72	10			
							ML-7	105			
HZ_TJ-434	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 11' 33.3"	N 37° 38' 13.5"	12300		PMN-2	72	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-435	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 8' 58.6"	N 37° 39' 37.5"	3000		MON-50	1	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-436	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 9' 1.3"	N 37° 39' 21.5"	3000		MON-50	1	1993-1998	2024	Open
HZ_TJ-437	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 8' 44.5"	N 37° 38' 55.5"	35000		PFM-1	576	1993-1998	2024	Open
							POM-2	32			
HZ_TJ-438	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 9' 5.8"	N 37° 38' 46.7"	40000		PFM-1	1152	1993-1998	2024	Open
							POM-2	64			
HZ_TJ-359	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 16' 51.6"	N 37° 45' 01.5"	45000		PFM-1	2160	1993-1998	2025	Open
HZ_TJ-360	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 15' 20.9"	N 37° 44' 40.5"	8000		OZM-72	7	1993-1998	2025	Open
							MON-50	2			
							Explosiv e TNT	0,2 kg			
HZ_TJ-361	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 15' 44.7"	N 37° 44' 17.9"	130000		PFM-1	288	1993-1998	2025	Open
							OZM-72	9			
							MON-50	10			
							ML-7	2			
							Explosiv e TNT	0,6 kg			
HZ_TJ-363	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 14' 08 8"	N 37° 41' 33.9"	35000		OZM-72	6	1993-1998	2025	Open
							MON-50	6			
							ML-7	6			
							Explosiv e TNT	1,2 kg			
HZ_TJ-364	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 14' 26 5"	N 37° 41' 41.7"	25000		OZM-72	5	1993-1998	2025	Open
							MON-50	5			
							Explosiv e TNT	0,2 kg			
HZ_TJ-365	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 14' 33 1"	N 37° 41' 26.4"	13000		MON-50	3	1993-1998	2025	Open

HZ_TJ-366	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°14'14 9"	N 37° 41' 07.9"	10000		MON-50	2	1993-1998	2025	Open
HZ_TJ-367	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°14'36 9"	N 37° 41' 17.2"	10000		OZM-72	1	1993-1998	2025	Open
							MON-50	2			
HZ_TJ-368	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°14'28 3"	N 37° 41' 01.9"	70000		PFM-1	1512	1993-1998	2025	Open
							OZM-72	1			
							MON-50	4			
							POM-2	40			
HZ_TJ-369	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°16'22 2"	N 37° 40'17.6"	35000		PFM-1	1008	1993-1998	2025	Open
HZ_TJ-370	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°15'50 1"	N 37° 40'18.1"	13000		OZM-72	3	1993-1998	2025	Open
							MON-50	1			
							ML-7	1			
HZ_TJ-371	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°14'09 9"	N 37° 41'22.6"	55000		PFM-1	1512	1993-1998	2025	Open
							PMN-2	1			
							MON-50	3			
							ML-7	1			
HZ_TJ-372	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070°13'56 3"	N 37° 41'15.0"	65000		PMN-2	6	1993-1998	2025	Open
							OZM-72	3			
							MON-50	3			
							ML-7	9			
							Explosiv e TNT	0,6 kg			
HZ_TJ-387	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	35000		PFM-1	1008	1993-1998	2025	Open
HZ_TJ-390	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	20000		PFM-1	288	1993-1998	2025	Open
							OZM-72	6			
							MON-50	2			
HZ_TJ-391	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	15000		PFM-1	288	1993-1998	2025	Open
							OZM-72	5			
HZ_TJ-392	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	25000		MON-50	5	1993-1998	2025	Open
HZ_TJ-393	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	60000		PFM-1	1152	1993-1998	2025	Open
HZ_TJ-394	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	5000		MON-50	1	1993-1998	2025	Open
HZ_TJ-395	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	15000		MON-50	1	1993-1998	2025	Open
							OZM-72	4			
HZ_TJ-396	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13'23.4"	N 37° 38'46.3"	40000		PFM-1	72	1993-1998	2025	Open
							PMN-2	8			
							POM-2	16			
							ML-7	8			
HZ_TJ-402	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 13'23.4"	N 37° 38'46.3"	10000		PMN-2	4	1993-1998	2025	Open
							OZM-72	2			
							MON-50	1			
							ML-7	6			
							Explosiv e TNT	1,2 kg			
HZ_TJ-405	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12'0.8"	N 37° 38'10.2"	25000		PMN-2	11	1993-1998	2025	Open
							OZM-72	1			
							PFM-1	216			
							ML-7	13			
HZ_TJ-406	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12'9.5"	N 37° 38'0.7"	15000		POM-2	80	1993-1998	2025	Open
HZ_TJ-407	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12'5.3"	N 37° 38'2.3"	45000		POM-2	320	1993-1998	2025	Open
							PFM-1	216			

HZ_TJ-408	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12'24.4"	N 37° 37'55.4"	13000	POM-2	20	1993-1998	2025	Open	
						PFM-1	72				
HZ_TJ-409	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12'8.5"	N 37° 37'51.3"	13000	POM-2	20	1993-1998	2025	Open	
						PFM-1	72				
HZ_TJ-439	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 9' 23.0"	N 37° 38'14.0"	5000	MON-50	1	1993-1998	2025	Open	
HZ_TJ-440	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 9' 13.1"	N 37° 38'4.1"	5000	MON-50	1	1993-1998	2025	Open	
HZ_TJ-441	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 9' 45.6"	N 37° 37'40.1"	40000	PMN-2	145	1993-1998	2025	Open	
						OZM-72	6				
						ML-7	151				
HZ_TJ-442	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 9' 22.8"	N 37° 37'42.9"	60000	PFM-1	856	1993-1998	2025	Open	
						POM-2	48				
HZ_TJ-444	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 02.5"	N 37° 37'23.6"	15000	PFM-1	288	1993-1998	2025	Open	
						PMN-2	100				
						ML-7	102				
						Explosive TNT	0,6 kg				
HZ_TJ-447	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	E 070° 12' 27.1"	N 37° 37'23.2"	55000	PFM-1	864	1993-1998	2025	Open	
						POM-2	44				
MFR #117/13/07	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	N/A	N/A	30000	PFM-1	1800	1993-1998	2025	Unsurveyed	
MFR #117/13/06	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	N/A	N/A	25000	PFM-1	1008	1993-1998	2025	Unsurveyed	
MFR #117/13/05	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	N/A	N/A	70000	PFM-1	3600	1993-1998	2025	Unsurveyed	
MFR #117/12/44	Khatlon	Sh. Shoin	N/A	N/A	15000	PMN-2	48	1993-1998	2025	Unsurveyed	
					7907210	941000					
					8848210						

TAJK-UZBEK BORDER											
Record Number/MFR	Province	District	Longitude	Latitude	CHA m ²	SHA m ²	APM, pcs.		Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Estimated date of completion (year-end)	Status HA
Urmiston MF#1	Suhgd	Ayni	E 68,36485	N 39,555186		150000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Urmiston MF#2	Suhgd	Ayni	E 68,283822	N 39,561402		150000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Urmiston MF#3	Suhgd	Ayni	E 68,188122	N 39,566881		115000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Vashang MF#1	Suhgd	Ayni	E 68,520303	N 39,568694		60000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Saritag MF#1	Suhgd	Ayni	E 68,20252778	N 38,93486111		60000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Shaydon MF#1	Suhgd	Asht	E 70,103614	N 40,785989		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Punhgoz MF#1	Suhgd	Asht	E 70,257836	N 40,847322		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Punhgoz MF#2	Suhgd	Asht	E 70,258072	N 40,847622		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Punuk MF#1	Suhgd	Asht	E 70,600486	N 40,951225		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Punuk MF#2	Suhgd	Asht	E 70,608564	N 40,929611		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Punuk MF#3	Suhgd	Asht	E 70,620975	N 40,914472		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed

Punuk MF#4	Suhgd	Asht	E 70,612264	N 40,9059		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Punuk MF#5	Suhgd	Asht	E 70,640222	N 40,894278		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Punuk MF#6	Suhgd	Asht	E 70,656956	N 40,874872		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Punuk MF#7	Suhgd	Asht	E 70,658528	N 40,872472		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Navgarzan MF#1	Suhgd	Asht	E 70,374114	N 40,993531		60000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Jilgazi MF#1	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,714525	N 40,195267		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Jilgazi MF#2	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,714525	N 40,195267		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Jilgazi MF#3	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,745019	N 40,193789		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Jilgazi MF#4	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,772242	N 40,195172		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Kizil Pilol MF#1	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,625236	N 40,192692		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Kizil Pilol MF#2	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,63065	N 40,189119		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Kizil Pilol MF#3	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,627122	N 40,188253		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Lakon MF#1	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,8953	N 40,221511		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Lakon MF#2	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,916219	N 40,254697		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Lakon MF#3	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,921956	N 40,239592		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Lakon MF#4	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,923194	N 40,220542		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Lakon MF#5	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,946836	N 40,223997		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Lakon MF#6	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,947508	N 40,226372		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Oftobruy MF#1	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,641667	N 40,180111		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Oftobruy MF#2	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,678167	N 40,173917		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Oftobruy MF#3	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,694472	N 40,189383		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Oftobruy MF#4	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,694472	N 40,189383		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Khonobod MF#1	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,576156	N 40,258522		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Neftobod MF#1	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,589364	N 40,220856		60000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Neftobod MF#2	Suhgd	Isfara	E 70,596031	N 40,213703		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Ravot MF#1	Suhgd	Konibodom	E 70,537157	N 40,354434		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Ravot MF#2	Suhgd	Konibodom	E 70,53058	N 40,354314		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Ravot MF#3	Suhgd	Konibodom	E 70,494314	N 40,35318		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Farob MF#1	Suhgd	Panjakent	E 67,490239	N 39,198053		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Farob MF#2	Suhgd	Panjakent	E 67,463978	N 39,200453		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Farob MF#3	Suhgd	Panjakent	E 67,426103	N 39,210197		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Farob MF#4	Suhgd	Panjakent	E 67,406867	N 39,217439		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Farob MF#5	Suhgd	Panjakent	E 67,352289	N 39,286319		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Farob MF#6	Suhgd	Panjakent	E 67,348511	N 39,288261		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Farob MF#7	Suhgd	Panjakent	E 67,360425	N 39,310881		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Farob MF#8	Suhgd	Panjakent	E 67,361711	N 39,311222		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed

Farob MF#9	Suhgd	Panjaken t	E 67,403858	N 39,312056		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Farob MF#10	Suhgd	Panjaken t	E 67,434297	N 39,311478		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Mohgien MF#1	Suhgd	Panjaken t	E 67,67655	N 39,127853		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Mohgien MF#2	Suhgd	Panjaken t	E 67,558167	N 39,182331		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Mohgien MF#3	Suhgd	Panjaken t	E 67,556031	N 39,183189		55000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Bunjikat MF#1	Suhgd	Shahristo n	E 68,640306	N 39,832694		60000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
Buragen MF#1	Suhgd	Shahristo n	E 68,525691	N39,575559		60000	-	-	1993-2000	-	Unsurveyed
						3250000					

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