



# Article 5 implementation by Tajikistan

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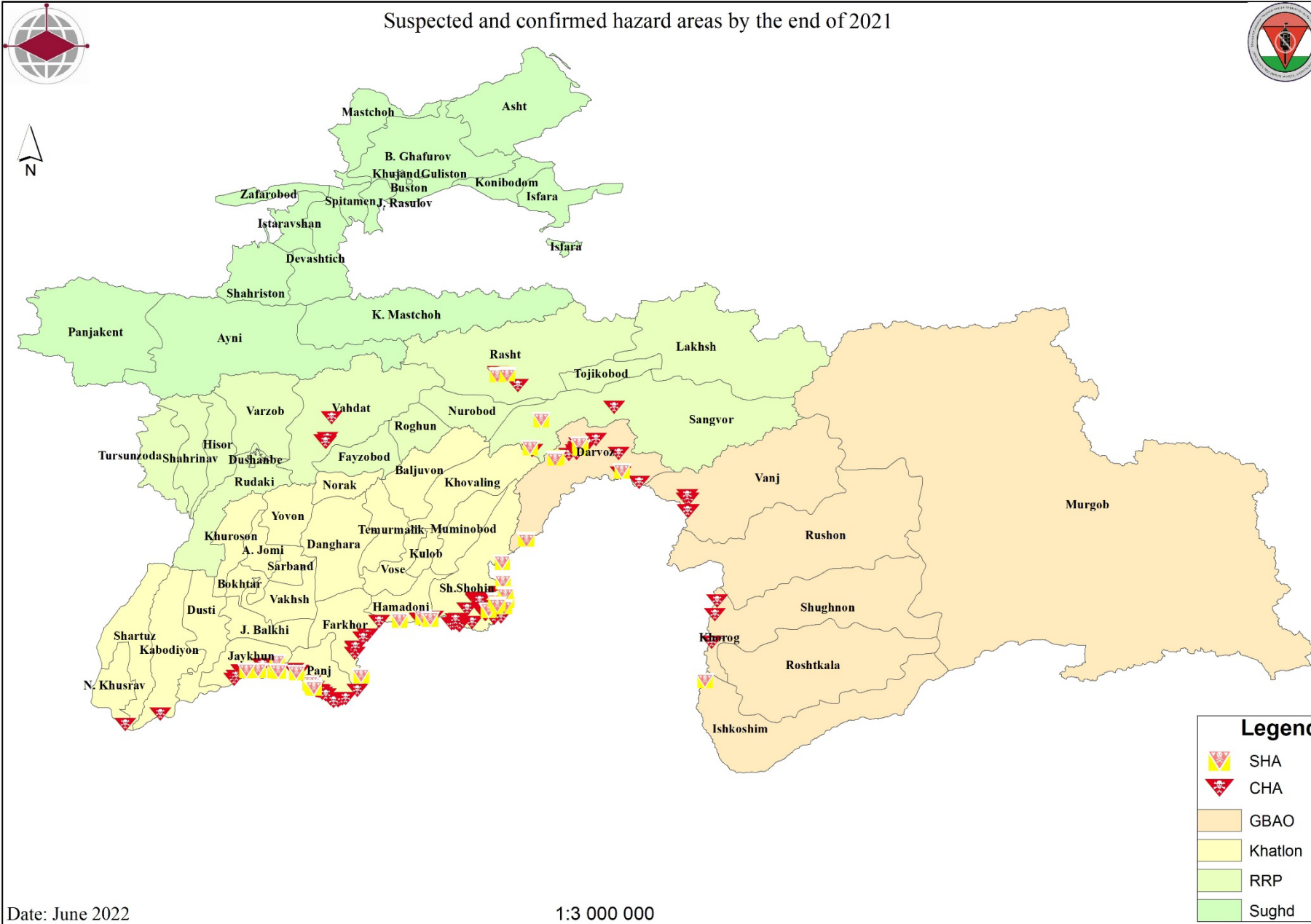
# Summary of Progress made

- Current deadline: December 2025
- Request for extension for a period of 5 years until December 2025

Contamination in total (at the time of submission of your State's last extension request.)	195 areas 8,848,210 m <sup>2</sup>
Progress made (as of end 2021)	65 areas released 4,142,274 square meters  1,361,989 m <sup>2</sup> cancelled through non-technical survey 1,222,998 m <sup>2</sup> reduced through technical survey 1,557,287 m <sup>2</sup> released through clearance  12,508 Anti-Personnel mines destroyed 617 other devices destroyed

# Remaining challenge

Suspected and confirmed hazard areas by the end of 2021



28 Suspected Hazard Areas  
1,227,493 m<sup>2</sup>

138 Confirmed Hazard Areas  
7,338,977 m<sup>2</sup>

# Plan / Timeline for addressing remaining challenges

Year	Number of Areas	Amount of Area
2022	36	1,990,739 m <sup>2</sup>
2023	51	2,099,463 m <sup>2</sup>
2024	57	2,114,777 m <sup>2</sup>
2025	22	2,361,491 m <sup>2</sup>

# Plan / Timeline for addressing remaining challenges

PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF AREAS AND THE SIZE OF MINED AREA  
TO BE ADDRESSED ANNUALLY TO ACHIEVE COMPLETION

Province	Districts	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
VMKB (GBAO)	Darvoz	88790	730800	594874	351419	1765883
Khatlon	Farkhor	0	104800	0	0	104800
Khatlon	Hamadoni	50000	207772	0	0	257772
VMKB (GBAO)	Ishkoshim	5000	0	0	0	5000
Khatlon	Jaykhun	137000	245736	29900	30000	442636
Khatlon	Panj	0	133500	299803	989769	1423072
Khatlon	Qubodiyon	0	0	0	5184	5184
DRD	Sangvor	0	100000	0	0	100000
Khatlon	Sh.Shohin	1364786	576855	929200	252000	3122841
Khatlon	Shahritus	0	0	0	30000	30000
VMKB (GBAO)	Shugnon	0	0	56000	0	56000
VMKB (GBAO)	Vanj	0	0	205000	703119	908119
DRD	Rasht	345163	0	0	0	345163
<b>Total (sq. meters)</b>		<b>1990739</b>	<b>2099463</b>	<b>2114777</b>	<b>2361491</b>	<b>8566470</b>
<b>Total Number of Areas</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>166</b>

# Challenges and Needs

Challenges:	Needs:
Insufficient funding	Additional funding required: about 14 mln USD
Difficult terrain/Weather conditions/Natural disasters/High vegetation	Equipment: Metal detectors, deminer's and EOD toolkits, PPEs, cross-country vehicles, spare parts for mechanical demining machine, medical supplies, etc.
Unavailability of minefield records	Increase the number of demining teams (6 additional teams) and survey teams (2 additional teams).
Security situation	Involvement of qualified specialist mechanical demining machine technical maintenance

# The remaining additional funding challenge

Year	Annual Milestone (square metres)	Current resources (US \$)	Additional Funding Required for increasing capacity	Total
2022	1990739	3 080 000	3 139 441	6 219 441
2023	2099463	3 080 000	3 380 808	6 460 808
2024	2114777	3 080 000	3 414 805	6 494 805
2025	2361491	3 080 000	3 962 510	7 042 510
<b>TOTAL</b>	8 566 470	12 320 000	13 897 563	26 217 563



**Thank you for your attention!**





**S1.** Dear Ladies and Gentlemen! Let me express my gratitude to the President of the Convention and ISU for organizing the Intersessional Meeting and providing the opportunity to share the progress made by Tajikistan in its fulfillment of Article 5 obligations.

**S2.** I would like to bring the updates on the progress made by our country as of end 2021 to your attention. In 2019 during the Oslo Review Conference the second Extension Request until December 2025 submitted by Tajikistan was accepted by State Parties. At that moment the contamination in Tajikistan was 195 areas with the total size of 8,848,210 m<sup>2</sup>. As of end 2021, the progress made 65 areas released covering 4,142,274 square meters; 1,361,989 m<sup>2</sup> cancelled through non-technical survey; 1,222,998 m<sup>2</sup> reduced through technical survey; 1,557,287 m<sup>2</sup> released through clearance; as the result 12,508 Anti-Personnel mines and 617 other devices destroyed.

**S3.** This map demonstrates the remaining challenge as of end 2021, where orange triangles show the SHA and the red ones – CHA. It total, according to the available data, the contamination makes 166 hazard areas with the size of 8566470 sq.m., where 28 are the suspected hazard areas with the size of 1,227,493 m<sup>2</sup>, and 138 are the confirmed hazard areas with the size of 7,338,977 m<sup>2</sup>.

**S4.** According to the recent Extension Request, all activities related to survey and confirmation of hazard areas, including re-survey, should be completed by the end of 2023. According to the approved Land release operations

plan, TMAP plans to conduct survey on the remaining 28 SHAs with a total area of 1,227,493 m<sup>2</sup> and conduct a re-survey on 31 HAs with an area of 1,759,941 m<sup>2</sup>. As practice shows, new SHAs without minefield records are identified in Darvoz and Shamsiddin Shohin districts, and by the end of 2023 it is planned to complete registration of all possible SHA/CHAs. My country is on track to fulfil its mine clearance obligations under Article 5 by its deadline. But we are in need of funding support to ensure that the obligations are met on due time.

**S5.** Here you can see the table demonstrating more detailed projections of the number of areas and the size of mined area to be addressed annually to achieve completion. As can be seen from this table, the most contaminated areas are in highly mountainous districts; Darvoz district of VMKB province and Shamsiddin Shohin district of Khatlon province.

**S6.** Now I would like to highlight the main challenges faced in the course of implementation of Tajikistan's obligations under the Ottawa Convention. They are:

Insufficient funding – Currently, the US Department of State is the biggest foreign donor of our programme. Also, OSCE and Norway make a great contribution to support the land release operations in the country. Nevertheless, there is still a significant shortage in funding of Tajikistan mine action programme.

Other constraints refer to: difficult mountainous terrain; weather conditions, posing restrictions to the operational



time; natural disasters (rockfalls, avalanches, landslides, etc. cause movement of mines and expand the hazard area).

More problems are caused by the unavailability of minefield records - a number of minefields are identified without minefield records during the Non-technical surveys.

Security issues also hamper demining operations on the Tajik side of Tajik-Afghan border. For example, last summer, due to the military-political situation on the state border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan, and taking into account the safety of mine action personnel, in Shamsiddin Shohin district of the Khatlon region demining operations were suspended in July, 2021. In this regard, demining teams were relocated to the Central region for conducting Battle areas clearance.

**The needs** include additional funding about 14 mln USD; Equipment including Metal detectors, deminer's and EOD toolkits, PPEs, cross-country vehicles, spare parts for mechanical demining machine, medical supplies, etc.; Increase the number of demining teams (6 additional teams) and survey teams (2 additional teams); Involvement of qualified specialist mechanical demining machine technical maintenance.

**S7.** This table shows the annual milestones of land clearance to be achieved by the end of 2025, as well as current national and international resources, and additional funding required for increasing the existing capacity. As you can see, the amount of USD 13 897 563 is required to be added to complete the set tasks by the deadline.

**S8.** Thank you for your attention!