REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

3rd 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 2026-2032
Submitted to the Chair of the Committee on Article 5 Implementation

March 2025

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Content

Abbreviations

APMBC	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
APM	Anti-Personnel Mine
ATM	Anti-Tank Mine
BAC	Battle Area Clearance
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Area
CIIHL	Commission for Implementation of International Humanitarian Law
CoES	Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence
CR	Central Region
DRS	Districts of Republican Subordination
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FSD	Fondation Suisse pour le Déminage – Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GoT	Government of Tajikistan
HDC MoD	Humanitarian Demining Company 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
EORE	Explosive Ordnance 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
TAB	Tajik-Afghan Border

TMAP	Tajikistan Mine Action Programme
TNMAC	Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre
TNMAS	Tajikistan National Mine Action Standards
TS	Technical Survey
NTS with Tecnial Intervientio	n -
TUB	Tajik-Uzbek Border
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UST	Union of Sappers of Tajikistan
VMKB	Viloyati Muhtori Kuhistoni Badahshon

Executive Summary

Based on the Decree of the President of the country dated September 23, 1999 No. 1360, and the humanitarian policy of the Government, since April 1, 2000, the Republic of Tajikistan, along with 163 countries of the world, is a party to the UN Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (hereinafter referred to as the Convention).

On 31 March 2009, 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 the 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 Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS). 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, to the construction of roads, pipelines and other infrastructure objects, which seriously affected the wellbeing of the civil population residing in the areas located close to the contaminated territories, thereby affecting the economy of the country as a whole. Moreover, according to the ICRC, those at highest risk of mine injury are the rural population foraging for firewood and food, herding cattle, or tilling their fields. According to the statistics in the IMSMA database, in Tajikistan, beginning from 1992 up to 31 January 2025, 890 persons suffered from mines and ERW, 351 persons died and 539 persons received various injuries.

In 2019, on the date of submission of Tajikistan’s second extension request, the remaining challenge was 195 hazard areas (CHA, SHA) with an estimated size of 8,848,210 square meters.

As a result of NTS/TS the remaining challenge of 8,848,210 square meters was adjusted and it became equal to 9,227,361 square meters.

However, unknown minefields which had no minefield records and other information were found during the survey operations within the Second Extension period. The total number of the found unknown hazard areas is 44, measuring 3,084,676 square meters, and after adjustments done by survey another 2,057,760 square meters have additionally been

released, thus causing the increase of the total remaining contamination area to 14,369,797 square meters.

In total the Republic of Tajikistan has achieved the following results:

• Central Region: 5 districts declared as mine-free: Tojikobod, Lakhsh, Rudaki, Vahdat and Rasht.

• VMKB: 1 district declared as mine-free: Rushon district.

• Tajik-Afghan Border: 5 districts are declared as mine-free: Nosiri Khusrav, Shahritus, Dusti, Khovaling in Khatlon region and Rushon in VMKB.

During the Second Extension Request period the Republic of Tajikistan has achieved the following results:

• As of 31 December 2024, 2 districts, Shahritus and Khovaling are defined as mine-free districts from the total contamination.

• It is planned totally release two districts from the landmine contamination by the end of 2025 – those districts are Farkhor and Qubodiyon.

• During 2019-2024, the demining agencies released 8,237,089 square meters, i.e. 89% against the target. As a result, 17,598 AP mines found and destroyed.

Moreover, 7,693 ERW, 2,4 kg of explosive charges were also found and destroyed. In addition, with the efforts of the Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) project in Tajikistan providing bulk demolitions (mainly spot tasks), 192 landmines, 330,035 kg of TNT, 13,798 UXO and clusters, bullets 114,872 have been destroyed.

• In 2020, the National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on Humanitarian Mine Action for 2021-2030 was developed and approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on 28 November 2020, #646. The Strategy is required to eliminate the risk of anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance for the period of 2021-2030 and defines the priority areas of humanitarian mine action in Tajikistan.

• During the last 5 years more focus in land release operations was on the reduction and cancellation. Since 2017 TNMAC has been using the NTS approach with inclusion of technical intervention to the suspected area. This approach was successfully used and helped to collect more reliable information in the 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 based on country context.

• Almost 4000 mine warning bill boards have been installed near known hazard areas by demining teams under TNMAC coordination, but most required to be replaced and located closer to the actual mined area.

• From 2019 to 2024, TNMAC, in cooperation with the ICRC, RCST, Ministry of Education and Science, Women Committee and local authorities, carried out work in this direction. It is estimated that approx. 455,277 persons have passed EORE since 2013; this

includes 76,468 women, 112,530 men, 118,034 girls and 148 245 boys. Mine and explosive ordnance risk education activities continue to be conducted through public and targeted lectures and presentations, exhibitions, TV cartoons, theatre plays, distribution of educational materials to elementary schools and other projects at the national and local level.

• During the previous extension period (2019-2024), an amount of about US USD 19.7 million has been invested in humanitarian demining activities in Tajikistan. From this amount, Tajikistan has received more than US $16,4 million from international donors.

Tajikistan's work plan for the extension period had an estimated budget of US $36,000,000. The capacity of the Tajikistan Mine Action Program at the start of the Second extension period was about US $3,000,000 per year and consequently in the projection of the land release it was planned to release the remaining challenge by the end of 2025 by doubling funding and capacity, that is US $6,000,000 annually or US $36,000,000 for the six years period of the Second extension request. Unfortunately, the shortage of funding was only at the level of the current capacity, except the year of 2024, when it was US $3,913,805. However, the funded budget during the extension period was US $19,764,633. This included an annual allocation from the Tajikistan state budget of US $500,000 as an in-kind contribution and a state budget. Thanks to the strong support from the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the U.S. Department of State, OSCE, Norway, Switzerland, and other parties, the Tajikistan mine action programme could achieve significant results in humanitarian mine action.

Despite the relatively good performance of TMAP in 2019-2024, there were circumstances that impeded compliance during that period. This includes the identification of 44 new hazard areas (minefields) for which no minefield records are available. Moreover, Tajikistan also has the challenge caused by the change of the initial location of the minefields due to the impact of several factors as described below:

- natural phenomena which caused migration of landmines, thus the actual size and location of the remaining hazard areas from the Second Extension Request period had changed and subsequently additional square meters appeared;

- inaccuracy in the Minefield Records had also caused deviations in the initial location and in estimation of the actual size of hazard areas and consequently additional area has been cleared.

Since most of the minefields are in the border area of the Tajik-Afghan state border and the unstable situation near the Afghan border, especially after the change of the Government in Afghanistan in 2021, it should be highlighted, that in some cases the demining operations in the border area had to be suspended and the demining teams to be relocated to perform operations in safer areas.

Although, there are some plain areas where mechanical demining can be carried out, it is currently impossible to use the mechanical demining machines, which are available in Tajikistan, as they require funding for the purchase of spare parts and technical maintenance.

The main impact of humanitarian mine action is the reduction of the risks of AP mines and UXO affecting the civilian population, who safely use the road infrastructure and cleared areas for income generation. During the previous extension period, rural population got access to cleared land and used it for their farming and household development. According to statistics and post-clearance assessment, the local population is using a cleared land for road reconstruction, disaster mitigation activities, water supply, fishery, construction of transmission/communication lines, coal/gold mining activities, and maintenance of dams along the rivers. Almost half of the cleared area is used as pasture land (41%) and for agriculture (16%). The seasonal availability of pasture might lead to improvement in livestock productivity and better food consumption patterns for some households possessing livestock.

The remaining challenge still present in two regions: border with Afghanistan and Central Region (areas affected by the civil war).

As of 31 December 2024, based on the results of technical and non-technical surveys and demining operations, it was possible to define that the total of 6,132,708 sq.m. of area remains contaminated with mines.

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 the Tajik territory as well or only on the Uzbek side. During the Second extension period, in 2024, TNMAC carried out joint monitoring with other relevant Tajik Government entities, local authorities, and Implementing partners to identify the level of threat from the contamination on the Tajik-Uzbek Border. As a result, it has been clarified, that the contaminated areas are located on the Uzbek side of the border. Another assessment on the Tajik-Uzbek border has to be carried out at a later stage in some extremely high and hard-to-reach mountainous areas on the Tajik-Uzbek Border after the final delimitation and demarcation of the border.

In line with Article 5, paragraph 1, the Republic of Tajikistan requests its third extension for the implementation of the Convention by 31 December 2032.

As of 31 December 2024, there are 6 132 708 square metres of the total remaining areas challenge has left to be released. It is projected that by the end of 2025, 650,055 square meters will be addressed.

The remaining challenge of 5,482,653 square meters will be left for the period of 2026-2032 to be cleared.

Summary Work Plan

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

• Complete re-survey 44 CHAs in the Central Region and in the Tajik-Afghan Border by the end of 2027;

• Conduct detailed survey and assessment of the MFs and BAs, as some of them are contaminated with both landmines and UXOs;

• Establish multi-task teams in order to increase the operational efficiency;

• Complete the land release of the remaining hazard areas measuring 6, 132 708 square meters by the end of 2032.

In conjunction with Government of Tajikistan 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, reconstruction and strengthening of river banks and etc.);

• Survey tasks: Clarify the type and categories of the contamination for the hazard areas contaminated both with landmines and UXOs, adjust the borders and the real size of the hazard areas;

• Clearance tasks: Districts that have less contamination area left will be on focus to be cleared first;

• Establishing multi task teams: this will increase the operational efficiency and save time and resources for the clearance of the hazard areas (minefields).

Financial Resources

Preliminary calculations suggest that the implementation of this plan will require $42 million USD. This amount is based on assumptions that the average price is estimated around 6.60 USD for demining operation per square meter of the manual clearance, also taking into account further expected decrease of the clearance ratio because of minefields being left in high altitude of the mountainous terrain. In the current implementation plan Tajikistan determined 6,132,708 square metres to be released. The majority of the remaining hazard areas are in difficult to access territories, thus it will cost more expensive than the demining carried out in plain area. Besides manual clearance, an efficient survey, quality management and multi task teams will give significant land release results, including cancellation and reduction of the hazard areas.

Assumptions

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

• Projected clearance ratio

• Projected clearance rates

• Prioritisation of Tasks

• Increasing the capacity: To meet its projected 2032 deadline Tajikistan will need to increase its current capacity from 151 deminers to 261.

• Deployment of mechanical assets.

Detailed Narrative

1. Introduction

Tajikistan acceded to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) based on the Decree of the President of the country dated September 23, 1999 No. 1360 and the Convention entered into force for Tajikistan on 1 April 2000. 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 presents this third request for extension of deadline with detailed explanation of the challenges that impeded the implementation of its Article 5 obligations during the previous extension period. The document provides 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 the implementation of its commitments during the next period of extension.

2. Origin of the Article 5 challenge

As the result and the consequence of the three different conflicts across three (3) regions of the country Tajikistan has a legacy of the contamination by the landmines and other ERW in the following three regions:

Central Region. As the result of civil war, which lasted during 1992-1997, the Central Region has a legacy of contamination by landmines, submunitions and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). The contamination in the Central region was extended to two provinces and 7 districts. In the Central region there were 7 districts contaminated with landmines from the early beginning of the laying of the landmines and ERW in such districts as Lakhsh, Tojikobod, Vahdat, Rudaki, Darvoz (Saghirdasht community), Rasht and Sangvor.

Previously Rudaki, Lakhsh and Tojikobod districts have been cleared from the landmine contamination and declared mine-free zones and districts. In the Central region, there is an explicit need for final assessment of the type and nature of contamination for further possible reclassification of the BACs to the MFs, because the landmine and ERW (UXO) contamination can be found simultaneously there, either in one and the same area or in the vicinity. For this reason, districts in the Central region, which have remaining contamination areas, are still on focus for defining contamination type classification. In three districts, such as Rasht, Darvoz and Sangvor the status of the hazard areas is still classified as remaining hazard areas contaminated both by landmines and ERW(UXO). As there are some MFs laid and identified as Confirmed Hazard areas in Rasht, Darvoz (Saghirdasht community) and Sangvor districts, they are considered as remaining hazard areas. In adjacent areas or within the same areas there is mixed contamination of

ERW(UXO) and landmines, thus there can be cases of reclassification from BAs to MFs and vice versa. The remaining contamination in the Central Region has two districts (Rasht and Sangvor) under Districts of Republican Subordination and one district (Darvoz, Saghirdasht community) in VMKB (Viloyati Muhtori Kuhistoni Badahshon), Darvoz district is administratively included in VMKB, but geographically part of it located in Central region and part of it on the Tajik-Afghan Border (TAB) area.

Tajik-Afghan border. During the civil war in 1992 – 1997, in order to protect the Tajik-Afghan Border from border intruders and from different types of armed groups from Afghanistan landmines, submunitions and other ERW(UXO) were laid along the Tajik-Afghan Border on the side of Tajikistan by the Russian forces.

Since that time 10 districts of the Khatlon province and 4 districts in VMKB have been contaminated by landmines and other types of ERW. However, thanks to the humanitarian mine action interventions, 5 districts, which are Nosiri Khusrav, Shahritus, Dusti, Khovaling and Rushon districts, were released and declared mine-free zones. Two of these districts, Shahritus and Khovaling districts, have been released from the contamination and declared mine-free zones during the second Extension Request period. Currently, there are 6 other districts on the TAB, where the land release operations are ongoing. They are: the Shamsiddin Shohin, Hamadoni, Qubodiyon, Farkhor, Panj and Jaykhun districts. The Tajik-Afghan Border considered as most landmine and ERW-contaminated region in Tajikistan. Since the very beginning of land release operations up to now, a significant amount of antipersonnel mines and other types of ERW(UXO) have been identified and destroyed and a significant number of square meters of land have been released and handed over for the safe use to the local authorities and local communities. Despite the fact that there are significantly less than before, there are still remaining contaminated hazard areas (MFs) in the 6 districts of the Khatlon province on the Tajik-Afghan Border, which are Shamsiddin Shohin, Hamadoni, Qabodiyon, Farkhor, Panj and Jaykhun districts. Moreover, there are 4 districts in VMKB Darvoz, Ishkoshim, Shugnon and Vanj, which are still contaminated by the landmines and other types of ERW.

Tajik-Uzbek border. In the period of 2000-2001, the Uzbekistan forces laid mines on the Uzbek side of the Tajik-Uzbek Border (TUB) in order to prevent violation and illegal crossing of the border during the civil war in Tajikistan. This caused the population living near the contaminated areas to face a threat from the landmines.

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

By the start of the previous extension request period the remaining challenge consisting of 249 hazard areas known or suspected to contain landmines measuring 12,098,210 square meters had been identified as a result of a desk review of minefield records. In the map and

table below presented a summary of contaminated areas in Tajikistan, in three regions: the Central Region, the Tajik-Afghan border and the Tajik-Uzbek border.

Tajik-Afghan border

On the territory of the Tajik-Afghan Border 185 hazard areas (MFs) containing landmines measuring 7,637,410 square meters were identified.

Central Region

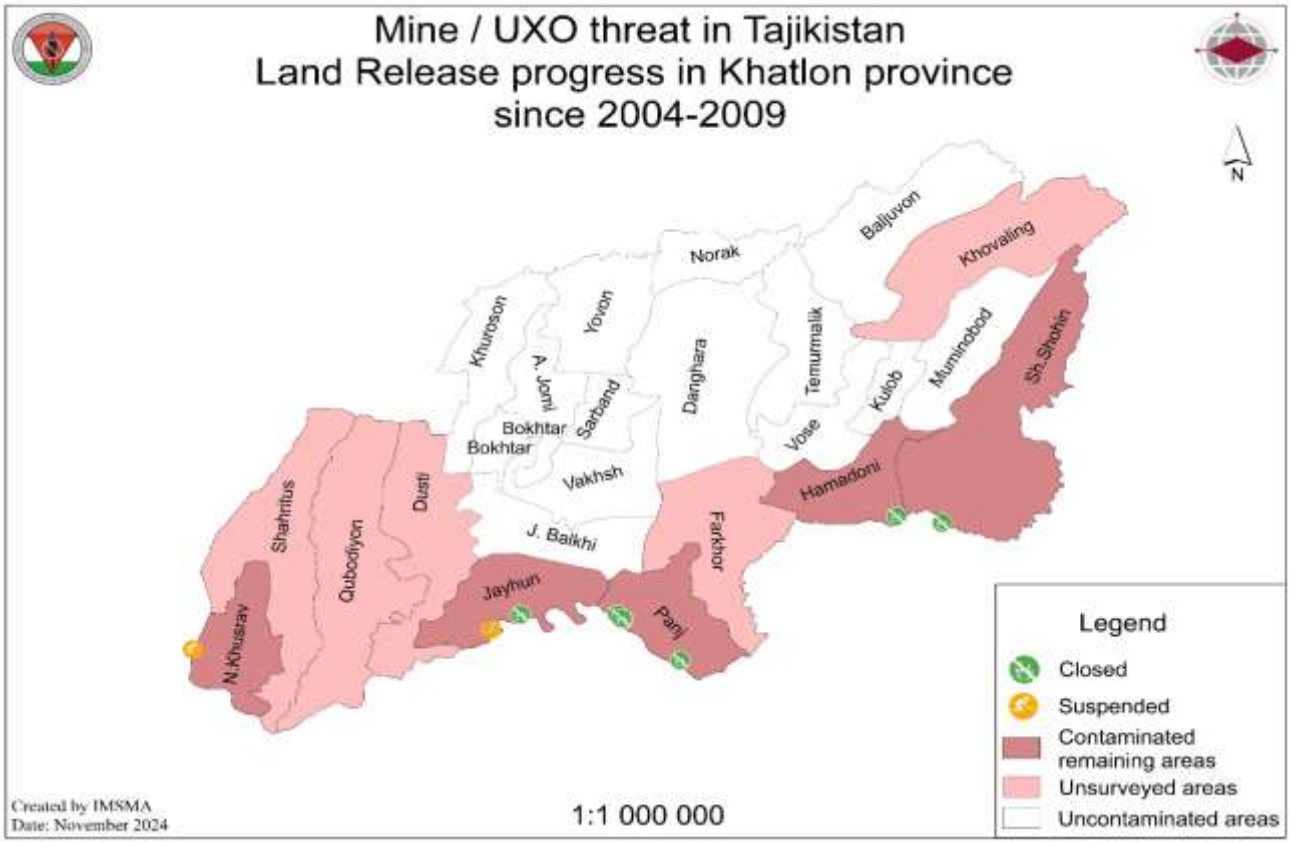
The level of contamination in the Central Region was estimated to contain 10 hazard areas measuring 1,210,800 square meters.

Tajik-Uzbek Border

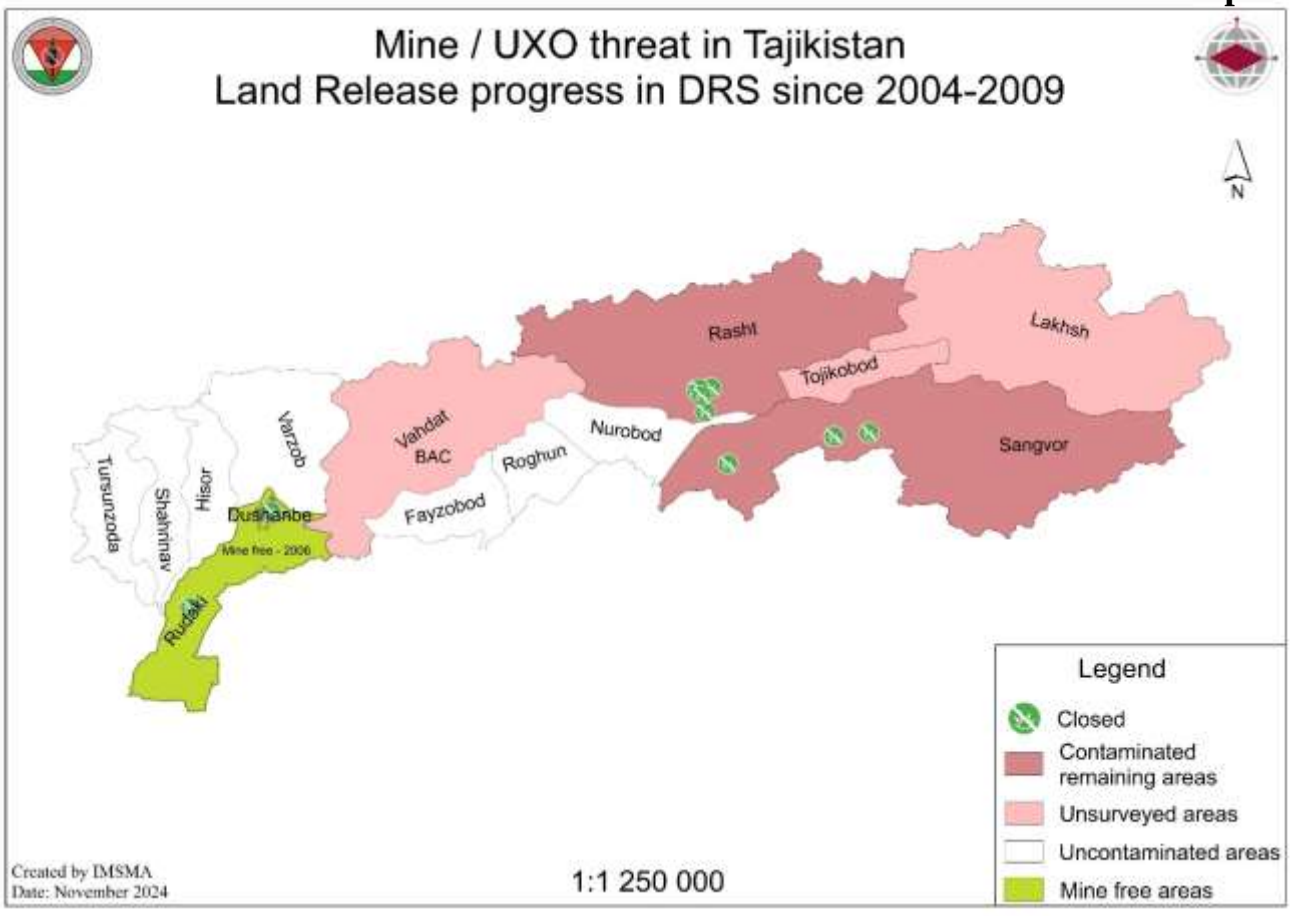
Based on approximate estimations conducted at the beginning of the previous extension request period the level of assumed and possible contamination was approximately 3,250,000 square metres. That was an approximate estimation, as there was no access to conduct NTS/TS at that time.

Maps of mine contamination, as of January 2025 taking into account Hazard areas adjustments

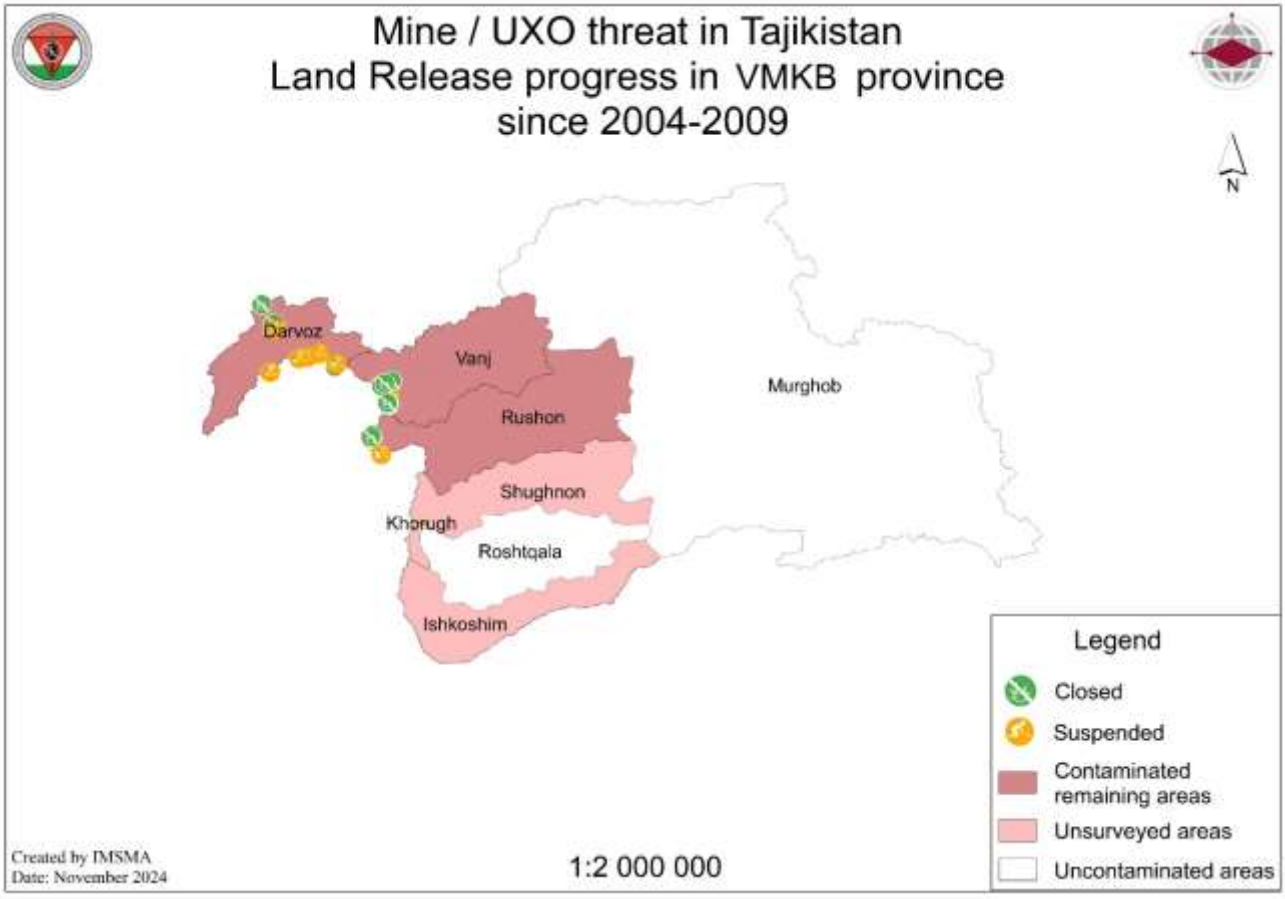
Map #1



Map #2



Map #3


Mine / UXO threat in Tajikistan
Land Release progress in VMKB province
since 2004-2009
N
Darvoz
Vanj
Rushon
Murghob
Shughnon
Khorugh
Roshtqala
Ishkoshim
Legend
Closed
Suspended
Contaminated remaining areas
Unsurveyed areas
Uncontaminated areas
Created by IMSMA
Date: November 2024
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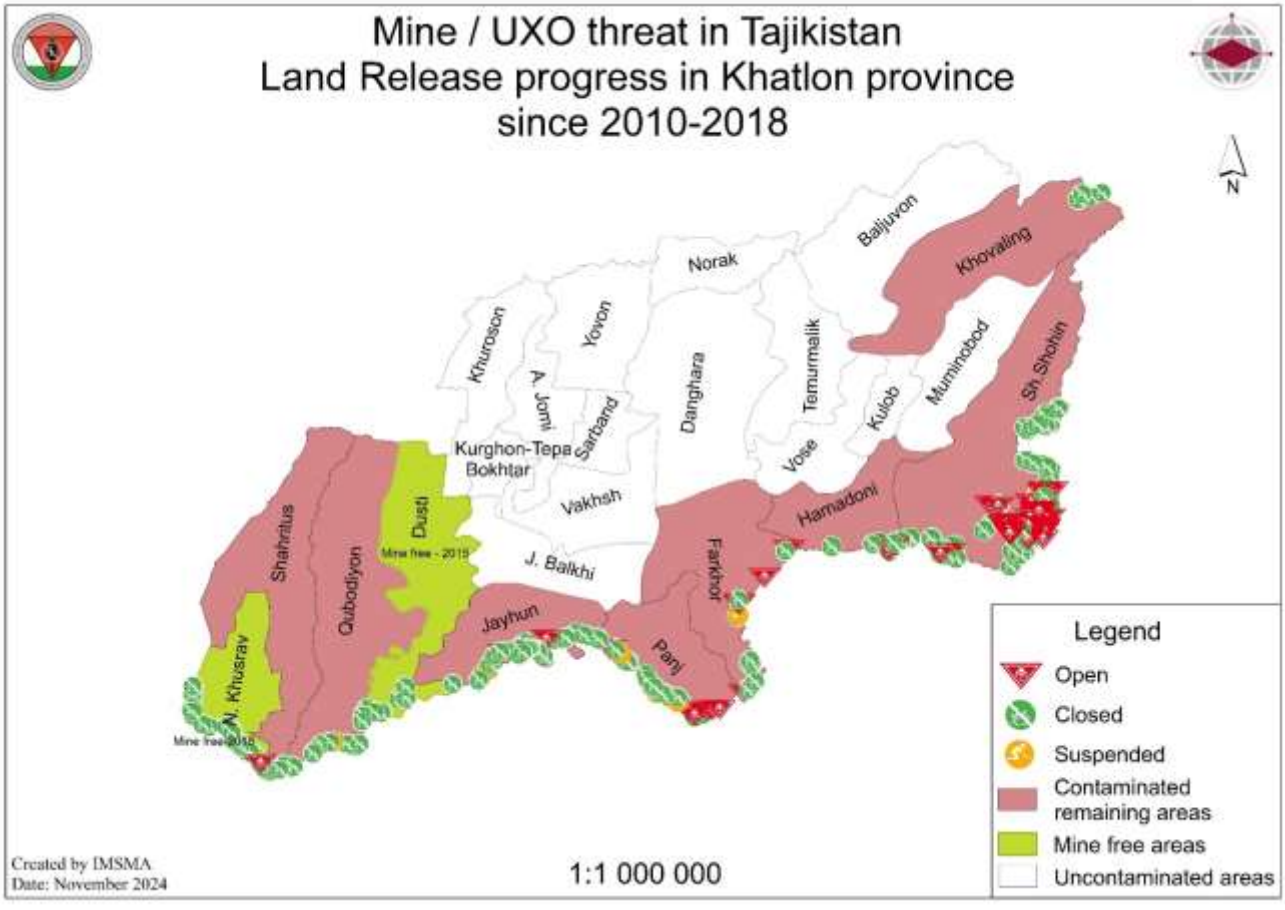
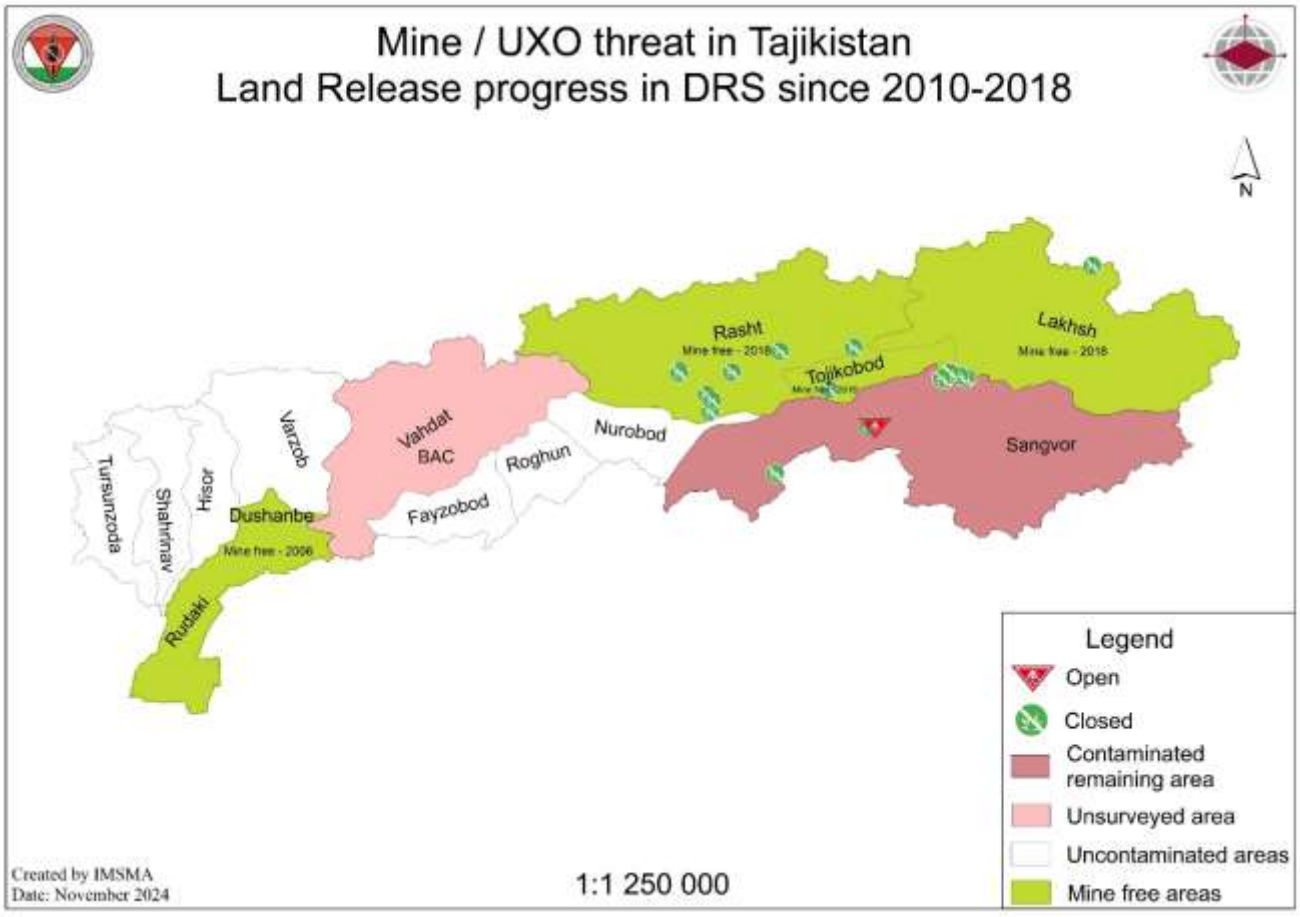
Map #4


Mine / UXO threat in Tajikistan
Land Release progress in Khatlon province
since 2010-2018
N
Baljuvon
Khovaling
Norak
Khuroson
Yovon
A. Jomi
Sarband
Danghara
Temurmalik
Kulob
Muminobod
Sh.Shohin
Kurghon-Tepa
Bokhtar
Vose
Hamadoni
Vakhsh
Dusti
Mine free - 2015
J. Balkhi
Farkhor
Shahrtus
Qubodiyon
N. Khusrav
Jayhun
Panj
Legend
Open
Closed
Suspended
Contaminated remaining areas
Mine free areas
Uncontaminated areas
Created by IMSMA
Date: November 2024
1:1 000 000

Map #5


Mine / UXO threat in Tajikistan
Land Release progress in DRS since 2010-2018
N
Rasht
Mine free - 2018
Tajikobod
Lakhsh
Mine free - 2018
Sangvor
Nurobod
Roghun
Vahdat
BAC
Fayzobod
Varzob
Hisor
Tursunzoda
Shahrinav
Dushanbe
Mine free - 2006
Rudaki
Legend
Open
Closed
Contaminated remaining area
Unsurveyed area
Uncontaminated areas
Mine free areas
Created by IMSMA
Date: November 2024
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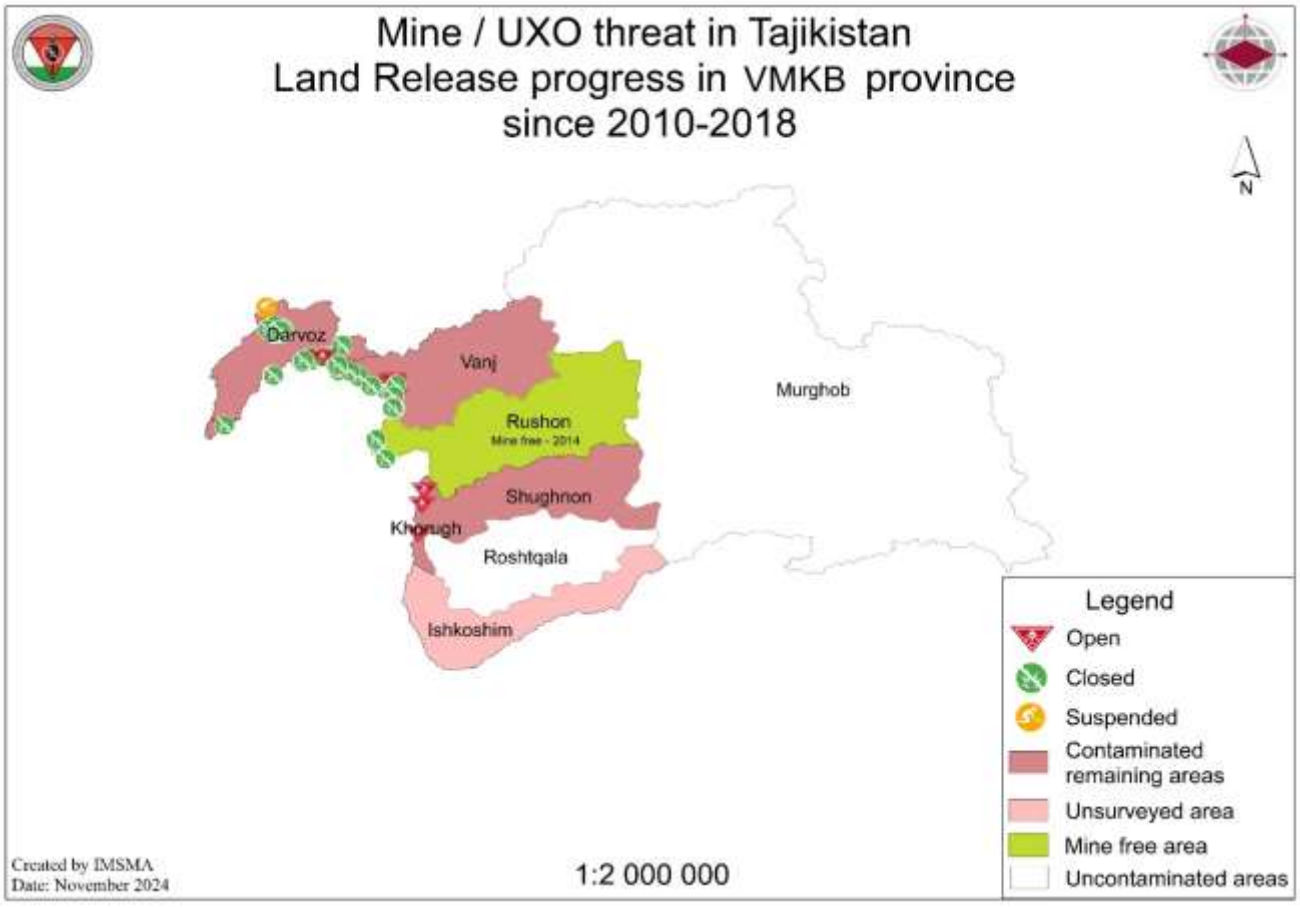
Map #6


Mine / UXO threat in Tajikistan
Land Release progress in VMKB province
since 2010-2018
N
Darvoz
Vanj
Rushon
Mine free - 2014
Murghob
Shughnon
Khorugh
Roshtqala
Ishkoshim
Legend
Open
Closed
Suspended
Contaminated remaining areas
Unsurveyed area
Mine free area
Uncontaminated areas
Created by IMSMA
Date: November 2024
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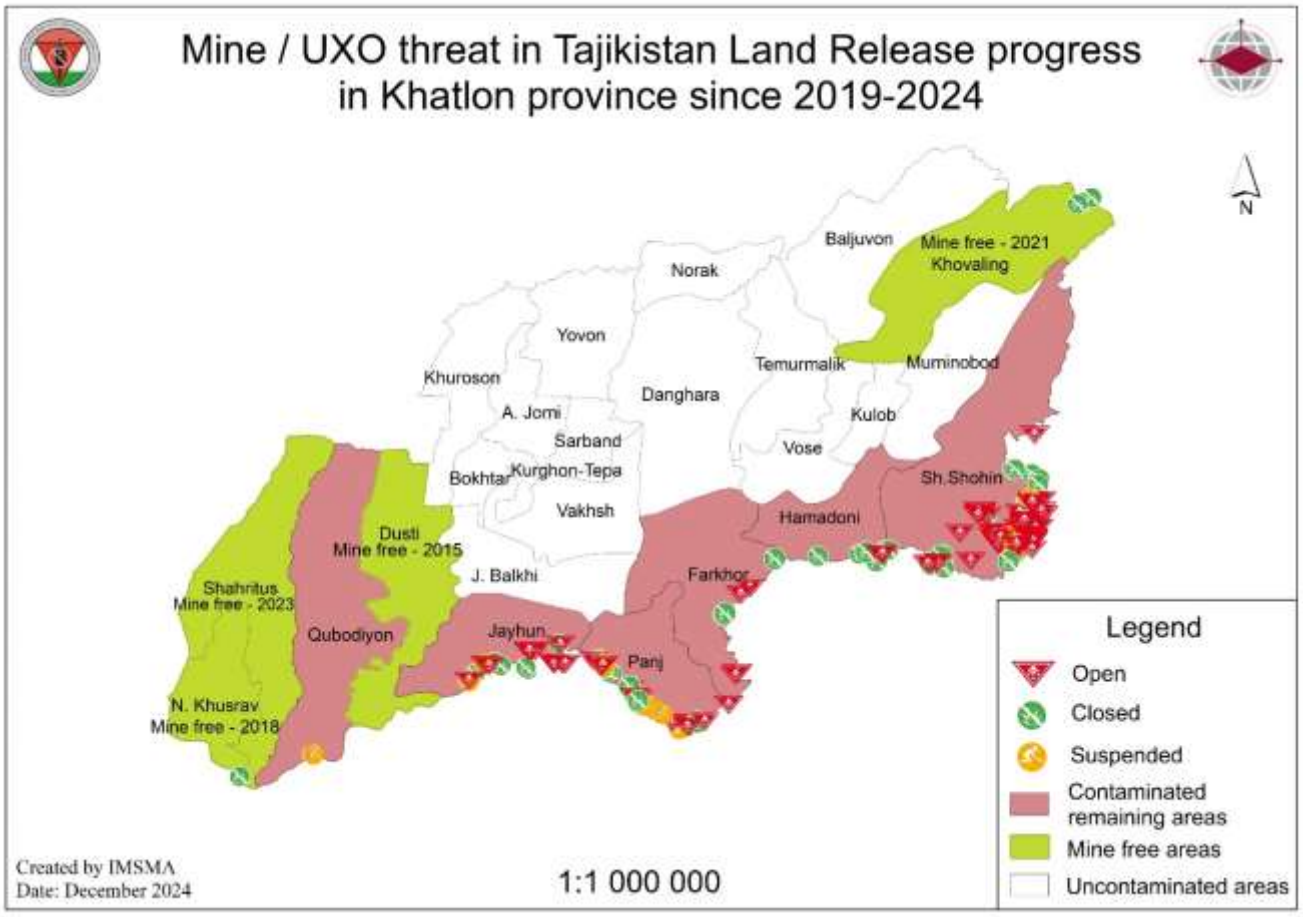
Map #7


Mine / UXO threat in Tajikistan Land Release progress
in Khatlon province since 2019-2024
N
Baljuvon
Mine free - 2021
Khovaling
Norak
Yovon
Temurmalik
Muminobod
Khuroson
Danghara
A. Jomi
Kulob
Sarband
Vose
Bokhtar
Kurghon-Tepa
Sh.Shohin
Vakhsh
Hamadoni
Dusti
Mine free - 2015
J. Balkhi
Farkhor
Shahritus
Mine free - 2023
Qubodiyon
Jayhun
Panj
N. Khusrav
Mine free - 2018
Legend
Open
Closed
Suspended
Contaminated remaining areas
Mine free areas
Uncontaminated areas
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Date: December 2024
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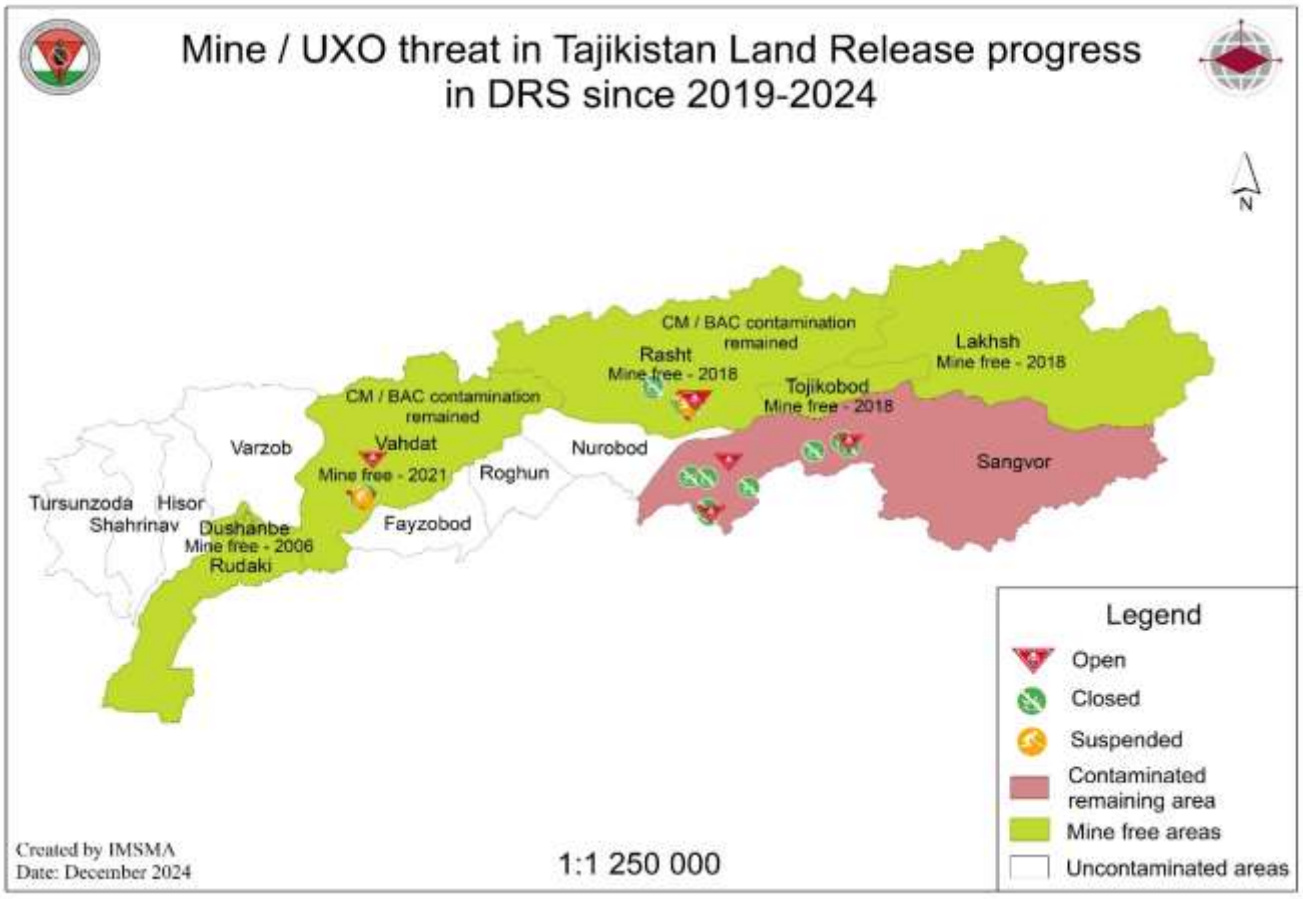
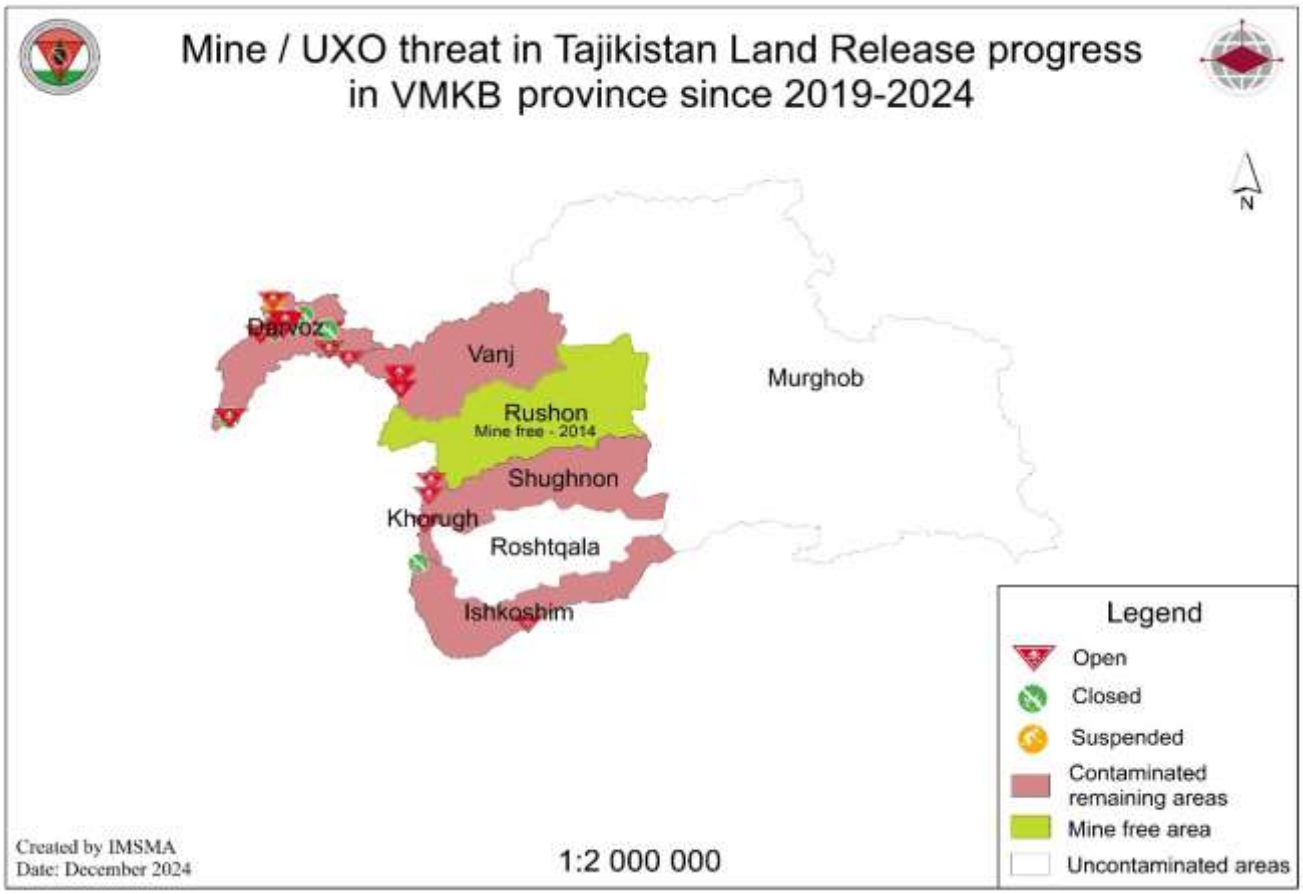
Map #8


Mine / UXO threat in Tajikistan Land Release progress
in DRS since 2019-2024
N
CM / BAC contamination remained
Rasht
Mine free - 2018
Lakhsh
Mine free - 2018
Tojikobod
Mine free - 2018
CM / BAC contamination remained
Varzob
Vahdat
Mine free - 2021
Nurobod
Roghun
Sangvor
Tursunzoda
Hisor
Shahrinav
Dushanbe
Mine free - 2006
Rudaki
Fayzobod
Legend
Open
Closed
Suspended
Contaminated remaining area
Mine free areas
Uncontaminated areas
Created by IMSMA
Date: December 2024
1:1 250 000

Map #9


Mine / UXO threat in Tajikistan Land Release progress
in VMKB province since 2019-2024
N
Darvoz
Vanj
Rushon
Mine free - 2014
Murghob
Shughnon
Khorugh
Roshtqala
Ishkoshim
Legend
Open
Closed
Suspended
Contaminated remaining areas
Mine free area
Uncontaminated areas
Created by IMSMA
Date: December 2024
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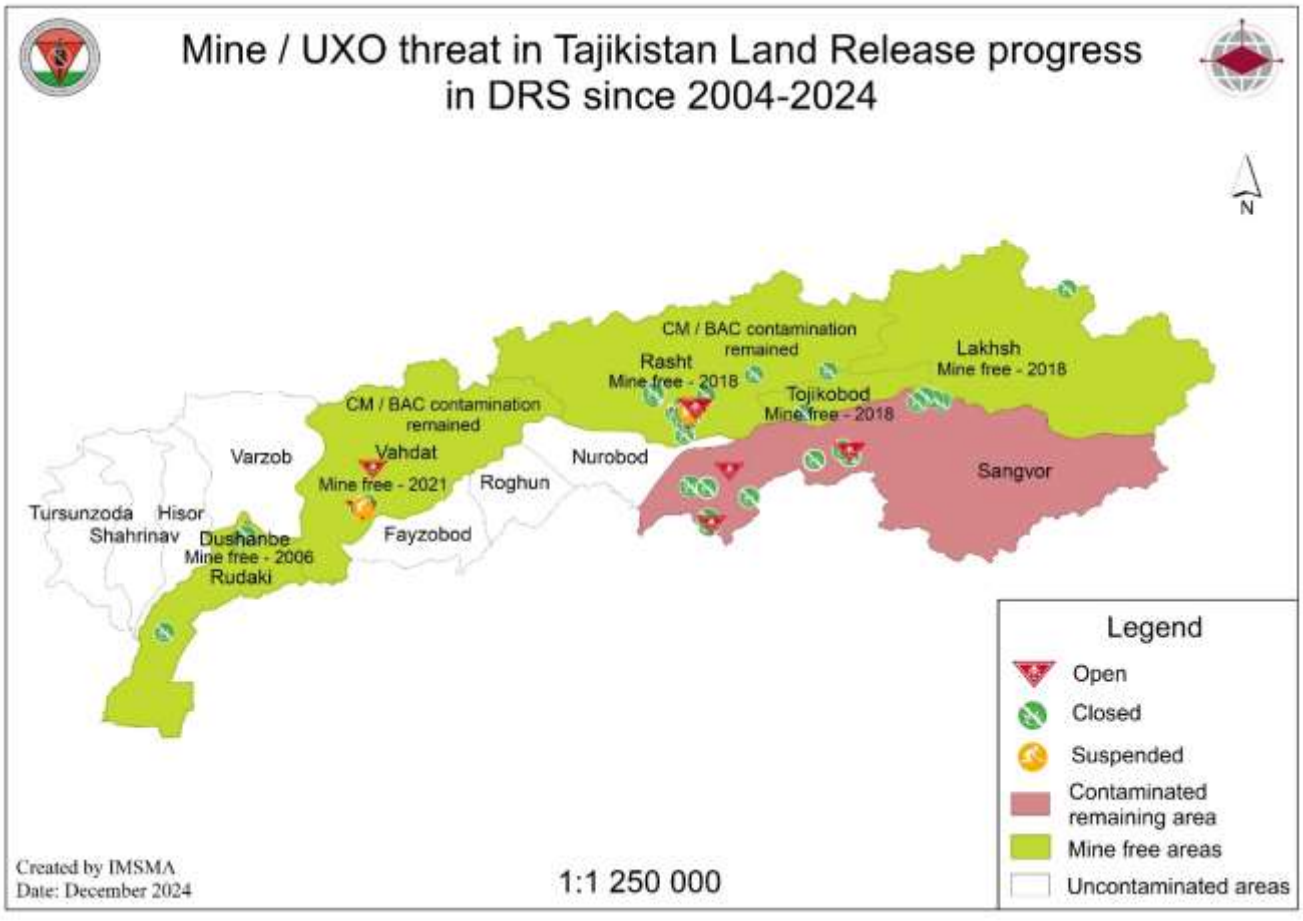
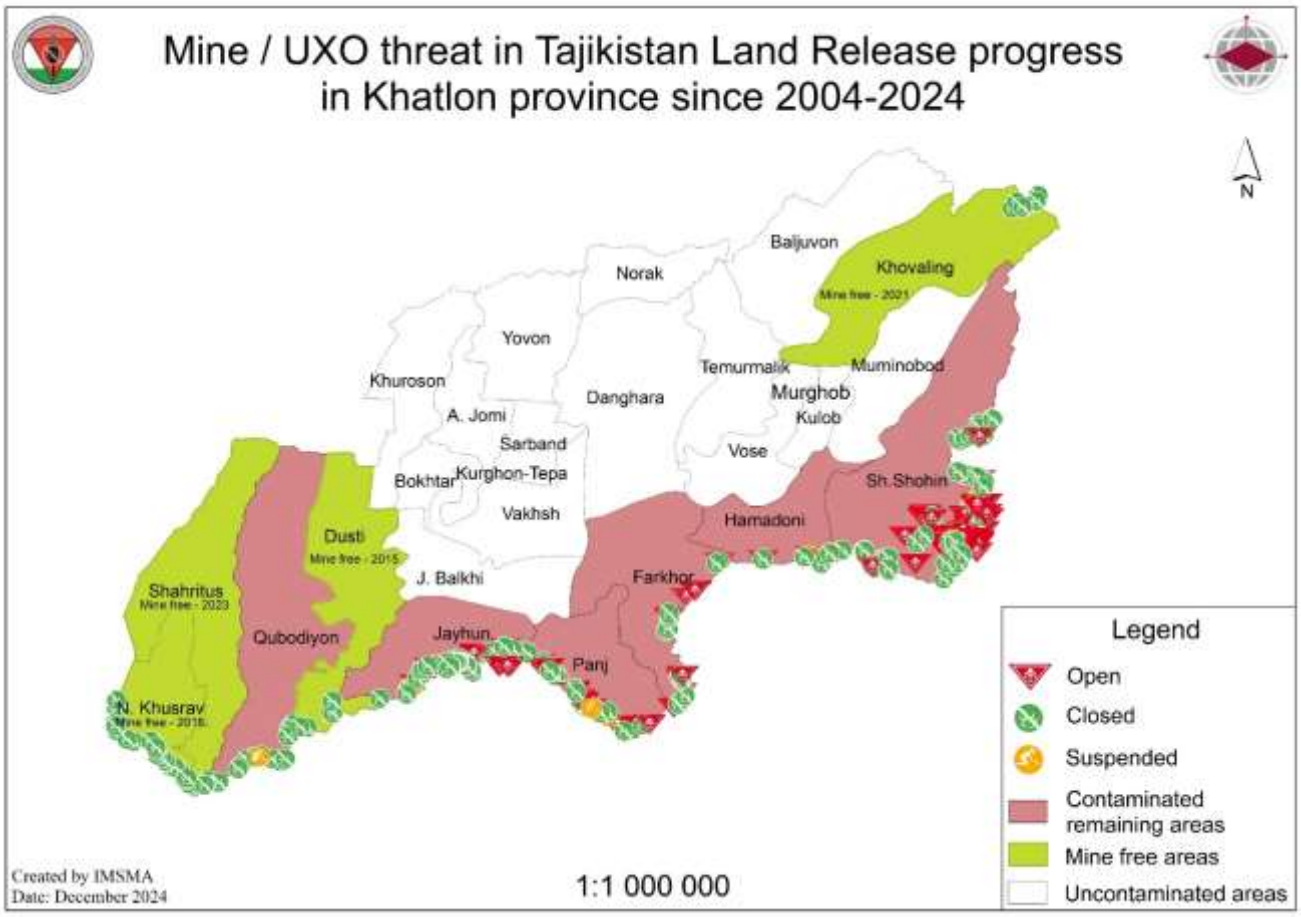
Map #10


Mine / UXO threat in Tajikistan Land Release progress
in DRS since 2004-2024
N
CM / BAC contamination remained
Rasht
Mine free - 2018
Lakhsh
Mine free - 2018
Tojikobod
Mine free - 2018
CM / BAC contamination remained
Varzob
Vahdat
Mine free - 2021
Roghun
Nurobod
Sangvor
Tursunzoda
Hisor
Shahrinav
Dushanbe
Mine free - 2006
Rudaki
Fayzobod
Legend
Open
Closed
Suspended
Contaminated remaining area
Mine free areas
Uncontaminated areas
Created by IMSMA
Date: December 2024
1:1 250 000

Map #11


Mine / UXO threat in Tajikistan Land Release progress
in Khatlon province since 2004-2024
N
Baljuvon
Khovaling
Mine free - 2021
Norak
Yovon
Khuroson
Danghara
Temurmalik
Muminobod
Murghob
Kulob
A. Jomi
Sarband
Vose
Bokhtar
Kurghon-Tepa
Sh.Shohin
Vakhsh
Hamadoni
Dusti
Mine free - 2015
J. Balkhi
Farkhor
Shahritus
Mine free - 2023
Qubodiyon
Jayhun
Panj
N. Khusrav
Mine free - 2018
Legend
Open
Closed
Suspended
Contaminated remaining areas
Mine free areas
Uncontaminated areas
Created by IMSMA
Date: December 2024
1:1 000 000

Map #12

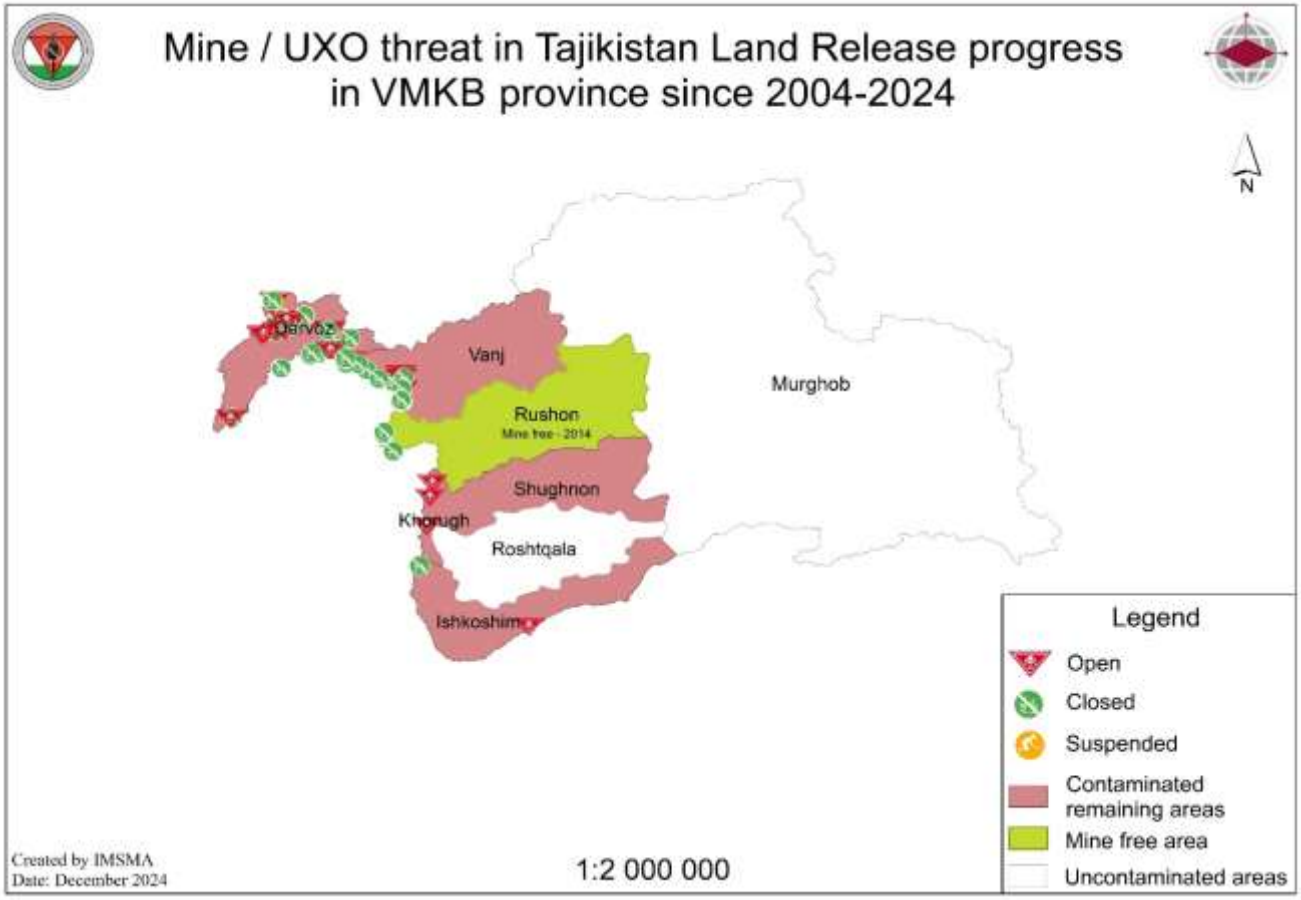

Mine / UXO threat in Tajikistan Land Release progress
in VMKB province since 2004-2024
N
Darvoz
Vanj
Murghob
Rushon
Mine free - 2014
Shughnon
Khorugh
Roshtqala
Ishkoshim
Legend
Open
Closed
Suspended
Contaminated remaining areas
Mine free area
Uncontaminated areas
Created by IMSMA
Date: December 2024
1:2 000 000

Table 1. Hazard areas as of January 2019

Location	# of CHAs	Total Size (square meters)
Tajik-Afghan border	185	7,637,410
Central Region	10	1,210,800
Total Tajik-Afghan border and Central Region	**195**	**8,848,210**
Tajik-Uzbek Border	54	3,250,000
Total	**249**	**12,098,210**

As the result of non-technical and technical survey during the extension period the initial area of the remaining challenge was revised. The total area of the remaining challenge on the Tajik-Afghan border and the Central Region have been adjusted first in reduction of 141 756 square meters and secondly it has been increased by 520,907 square meters, as additional land was cleared from the initial square meters of the hazard area. As a result, the initial area of the challenge has been adjusted from 8,848,210 square meters to the new remaining challenge area of 9,227,361 square meters.

It should also be noted that due to reclassification of one MF to the BA the total amount of Hazard areas (MFs) has become equal to 194 Hazard areas (MFs). Please refer to table 2 below.

As the result of joint assessment and joint monitoring conducted during the period of second extension request by TNMAC and relevant Tajik Government structures and Implementing Partners on Tajik – Uzbek Border it was clarified that all known hazard areas are on Uzbek side of the Border and currently there is no square meters of the hazard on Tajik side of the Border. However, there is still need for the monitoring and assessment of the hazard level on the high and hard to reach mountainous border areas, which are not delimitated yet or located at the inaccessible areas.

Table 2. Hazard areas as of January 2019 after NTS/TS

Location	# of CHAs	Total Size (square meters)
Total Tajik-Afghan border and Central Region initial remaining hazard area at the beginning of Extension Request period	**195**	**8,848,210**
Reclassified from MF to BAC	1	-

Reduced after NTS/TS from the initial remaining hazard area	11	141,756
Increased after NTS/TS as additional area square meters to the initial remaining hazard area	14	520,907
Total Tajik-Afghan border and Central Region initial remaining hazard area during of Extension Request Period	**194**	**9,227,361**
Tajik-Uzbek Border (reduced to zero based on monitoring visit)	0	0
Total	**194**	**9,227,361**

In addition, during the 2019-2024 extension period in Tajikistan, additional and new mined areas measuring 5,142,436 square meters were also identified. From this area, Tajikistan addressed 4,222,144 square meters with 920,292 square meters remaining.

It should be highlighted, that additional 2,057,760 square meters of hazard area were identified and cleared. This area has been cleared in addition to the initial level of the suspect hazard area. This can be explained as NTS/TS has clarified that the initial minefield records were not totally accurate and had some deviations due to the impact of numerous factors highlighted and presented in this document below. Thus, the area of minefields changed. It should be noted that after NTS/TS some hazard areas increased and some decreased as well.

Moreover, NTS/TS interventions allowed Tajikistan to identify and confirm additional 44 new hazard areas measuring 3,084,676 square meters. These are the CHAs that were not in the list of initial remaining hazard areas and do not have MFRs. The identification of new hazards areas can be explained by several factors: 1) not all MFRs were handed over by Russian forces to Tajikistan, 2) part of the installed minefields were not registered, and 3) some hazard areas do not have any MFRs and maps. As a result, out of 44 new CHAs, 31 have been cleared and currently, 13 CHA measuring 920,292 square meters are remaining to be addressed.

As a result, during Tajikistan’s second extension period, its remaining challenge to be addressed amounted to 14,369,797 square meters, as given in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Hazard areas as of January 2019 after NTS/TS and finding new Hazard Areas

Location	# of CHAs	Total Size (m²)
Total Tajik-Afghan border and Central Region initial remaining hazard area during of Extension Request period	195	9,227,361
Reclassified from MF to BAC	1	-
Merged minefields (Several MFs merged in one MF- 16 MFs merged into 7 MFs)	16	-
Total Tajik-Afghan border and Central Region initial remaining hazard area during of Extension Request period	178	9,227,361
Tajik-Uzbek Border (reduced to zero based on monitoring visit)	0	0
Additional square meters released due to the change of the initial location of the minefields	45 CHAs from 178 CHAs 2 CHAs from 44 new CHAs	2,057,760
New identified confirmed hazard areas	44	3,084,676
Total square meter of the Revised Hazard Areas	**222**	**14,369,797**

4. Nature and extent of progress made: Main features of fulfilling its obligations by 31 December 2024 were as follows:

Key Objectives	Progress
Due to limited funding and insufficient number of Demining teams Tajikistan needs more support from the international donor community in order to finalize the land release operations and declare Tajikistan mine free. The land released from the hazard of landmines has a positive social and economic impact on the life of the local population and the country as a whole.	The remaining challenge was identified as 12,098,210 square meters, and Tajikistan set a target to address 8,848,210 square meters in its work plan, (2019-2025). As a result of NTS/TS the remaining challenge of **8,848,210 square meters** was adjusted to **9,227,361 square meters.** Through NTS/TS Tajikistan also identified 5,142,436 square meters, including 44 new CHA resulting in a total remaining challenge during the second extension period of **14,369,797 square meters**. In total, during the period of 2019 - 31.12.2024, Tajikistan addressed **8,237,089 square meters** (**89%)** of 9,227,361 square meters; including 4,014,945 square meters addressed from Tajikistan's 2019 remaining challenge, and 4,222,144 square meters (82%) addressed from additional and new mined hazardous areas measuring 5,142,436 square meters. As of 31st December 2024, there are 6,132,708 square meters of the total remaining areas challenge has left to be released. It is projected that by the end of 2025 650,055 square meters will be addressed. Overall, for the period of the second extension Tajikistan expects to address a total 8,887,144 square meters 61,8 % of Tajikistan's total APM contamination of 14,369,797 square meters. By 31 December 2025, Tajikistan projects a remaining challenge of 5,482,653 square meters will be left for the period of 2026-2032, Third Extension Request period.

Key Objectives	Progress
Impact of challenges on survey	As mentioned, 44 new CHA were identified in areas that had no previous minefield records. Moreover, Tajikistan identified the change of the initial location of minefields due to the impact of the several factors described below: - Natural phenomena which caused migration of landmines, thus the actual size and location of the remaining hazard areas from the Second Extension Request period had changed and subsequently additional square meters have been cleared; - Inaccuracy in the Minefield Records had also caused deviations in the initial location and in estimation of the actual size of hazard areas and consequently additional area has been cleared. - During the construction of the road at the Tajik-Afghan border (Sh. Shohin district), the contruction company faced the challenge of mine contaminated area for which no MFRs or other information was available in TNMAC database. Over 70% out of new identified minefields was in Sh. Shohin district. Based on the information from the Border Troops, there is still 60% of the road has to be further constructed. And it is expected to have more minefields to be further surveyed and cleared in this area. - Another reason for identifying new hazard areas is that during the civil war numerous minefields were installed and no MFRs are available for them.
Tajikistan will conduct survey on the high and hard to reach areas as soon as all of the border line between the Tajik–Uzbek Border will be demarcated and delimitated.	TNMAC has carried out the joint assessment and monitoring with other relevant Tajik Government structures, local authorities and local communities, and Implementing partners to identify the level of threat from the contamination on the Tajik–Uzbek Border. As the result, it has been clarified, that the contaminated areas are located on the Uzbek side of the border. Another assessment on the Tajik-Uzbek

Key Objectives	Progress
	border has to be carried out at a later stage in the extremely high and hard to reach mountainous areas on Tajik – Uzbek Border after the final delimitation and demarcation of the border.

The survey operations on TAB will be finished by the end of 2027. There is no SHAs left from the planned survey activities from the Extension Request in 2018, all SHAs have been surveyed. This resulted in cancellation, reduction or confirmation of hazard areas. Resurvey of the CHAs (MFs) on remote areas will be finished by the end of 2027.	**All SHAs from the Extension Request in 2018 have been surveyed** and as of 31st December 2024, a total of 100 CHAs measuring 5,082,228 square meters remain to be addressed on the Tajik-Afghan border. **Currently, 5 districts are declared as mine-free: Nosiri Khusrav, Shahritus, Dusti, Khovaling in Khatlon province and Rushon in VMKB province**.
There is no SHAs left from the planned survey activities from the Extension Request in 2018, all SHAs have been surveyed. All survey activities in Central Region will be completed by the end of 2027. Resurvey of the CHAs (MFs) on remote areas will be finished by the end of 2027. By the end of 2024 only two new SHAs are	As of 31st December 2024, a total of 9 CHAs measuring 1,050,480 square meters remain to be addressed in the Central region. 5 districts declared as mine free: Tojikobod, Lakhsh, Rudaki, Vahdat and Rasht. 2 districts, those are Vahdat and Rasht despite being released from the landmines still have some mixed contaminated hazard areas with Cluster munitions/ERW and landmine , that need to be resurveyed in order to clarify the type and category of the contamination.

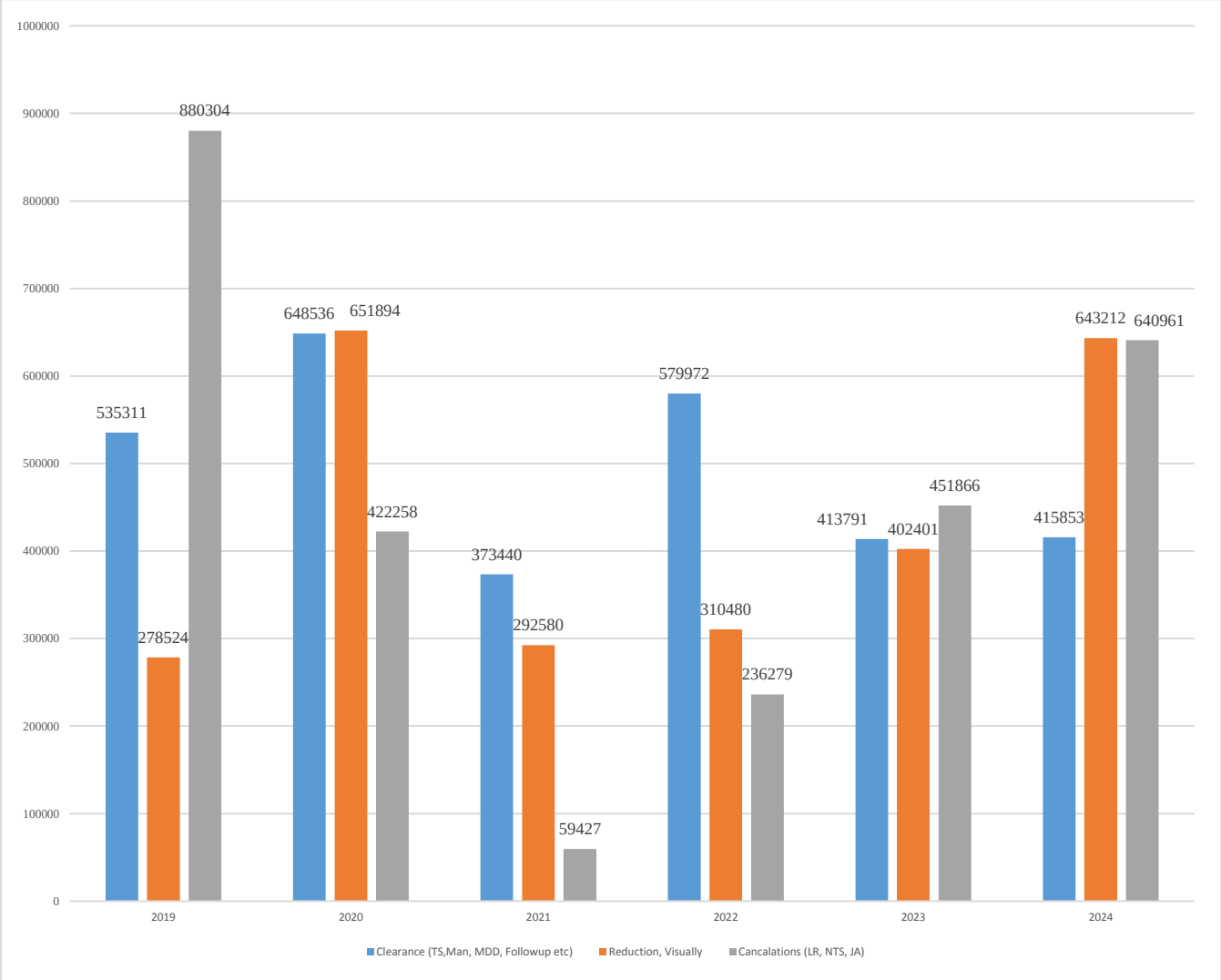
registered in the Central Region.	
Of the remaining challenge the estimated percentage was: • 37 % manual clearance • 19 % reduction • 44 % cancellation	A total of 8,237,089 square metres was released during the extension period, with the following ratio: ▪36% manual clearance ▪31,3% reduction ▪32,7 % cancellation
As significant part of the remaining hazard areas is located in the high mountainous terrain it is possible to use only manual demining. Mechanical demining machines can be used only in plain terrain.	Tajikistan ceased to deploy dogs since 2013. The main reasons of their inefficiency were limitations of dogs on mountainous areas and in areas with high vegetation. After conducting quality control of the demining operations afterwards there were found landmines in some of those minefields, where dogs been used during demining operations. For this reasons MDD had not been used in Tajikistan since 2013. Since 2016 mainly used manual clearance in demining operations.
Tajikistan needs funding support in order to use mechanical demining machines, as mechanical demining accelerates and increases the efficiency of land release operations in plain areas.	Although, there are some plain areas where mechanical demining can be carried out, **it is currently impossible to use the mechanical demining machines, which are available in Tajikistan, as they require funding for the purchase of spare parts and technical maintenance. TNMAC plans to involve donors for the support of the mechanical demining during the Third Extension Request period of 2026-2032.**
Funding and land release. See section 6	Funding and land release. See section 6

Thanks to the land release operations the level of casualties had decreased significantly during 2019-2023 in comparison with the period of 1992-2018. The number of those injured by landmines has been decreased from 529 to 10 persons. **The number of those who were killed by landmines has decreased from 347 to 4 persons. The total number of victims decreased from 876 to 14 persons**.

Table 4. Summary areas released in square meters (2019 –2024)

Land Release	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Cleared	535,311	648,536	373,440	579,972	413,791	415,853	2,966,903
Reduced	278,524	651,894	292,580	310,480	402,401	643,212	2,579,091
Cancelled	880,304	422,258	59,427	236,279	451,866	640,961	2,691,095
Total LR	**1,694,139**	**1,722,688**	**725,447**	**1,126,731**	**1,268,058**	**1,700,026**	**8,237,089**

Diagram 1: Summary areas released in square meters (2019 – 2024)



5. Nature and extent of progress made: quantitative aspects

The Tajikistan National Mine Action Programme has the prioritization principles for tasking hazard areas for land release, which include; first, focusing on elimination and mitigation of landmine hazards from areas located nearby the local communities. Local populations affected by landmine hazard areas gain the security and safety to avoid being involved in landmine accidents and reduces casualties. Secondly, the released land is used for various social economic purposes, including; harvesting, gardening, and pasturing. It should be noted that the main focus in tasking for hazard areas clearance is based on the principles of prioritization. Sound results and progress was achieved in addressing landmine contamination through land release activities by using new assets and methodologies.

Tajikistan National Mine Action Programme intensely involved all accessible resources and capacities, and despite the shortage of funding could achieve significant results in terms of land release during 2019-2024, 113 hazard areas measuring 8,237,089 square meters were released and handed over to the local authorities for safe use. As a result of land release Tajikistan identified and destroyed 17,598 AP mines, 7,693 ERW, and 3,981 out of them are UXOs.

Table 5. Summary areas released, and devices destroyed in the period 2019 – 2024

Region	Province	Districts	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of APM destroyed	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
CR	DRS	Rasht	123063	36820	220467	380350	87	462	3
		Romit	0	0	0	0	0	183	
		Vakhdat	0	0	0	0	0	1262	
	DRS Total		123063	36820	220467	380350	87	1907	3
	VMKB	Darvoz	994509	733443	311243	2039195	283	2459	19
		Sangvor	0	45037	6345	51382	0	199	
	VMKB Total		994509	778480	317588	2090577	283	2658	19
CR Total			**1117572**	**815300**	**538055**	**2470927**	**370**	**4565**	**22**
Sughd	Sughd	Isfara	0	0	0	0	0	32	
	Sughd Total		0	0	0	0	0	32	
TAB	VMKB	Darvoz TAB	83000	0	0	83000	0	0	2
		Ishkoshim	25000	0	0	25000	0	0	1

	VMKB Total		108000	0	0	108000	0	0	3
	Khatlon	Farkhor	65679	11321	3800	80800	0	0	7
		Hamadoni	9860	118755	101330	229945	707	25	4
		Jaykhun	392000	184240	113469	689709	258	0	10
		Khovaling	35800	77504	16497	129801	1	544	3
		Panj	285439	653910	895073	1834422	4963	924	29
		Sh. Shohin	646745	718061	1298679	2663485	11299	1603	34
		Shahritus	30000	0	0	30000	0	0	1
	Khatlon Total		1465523	1763791	2428848	5658162	17228	3096	88
TAB Total			**1573523**	**1763791**	**2428848**	**5766162**	**17228**	**3096**	**91**
Grand Total			**2691095**	**2579091**	**2966903**	**8237089**	**17598**	**7693**	**113**

Table 6. Annual Land Release outputs vs Projected (2019-2024)

Year	Annual actual land release outputs	Total target from Second Request (projected)
2019	1,694,139	1,360,800
2020	1,722,688	1,200,000
2021	725,447	1,300,000
2022	1,126,731	1,200,000
2023	1,268,058	1,300,000
2024	1,700,026	1,300,000
Total	**8,237,089**	**7,660,800**

Table 7. Annual Land Release outputs vs Projected (2019-2025)

Year	Annual actual land release outputs	Total target from Second Request (projected)
2019	1,694,139	1,360,800
2020	1,722,688	1,200,000
2021	725,447	1,300,000
2022	1,126,731	1,200,000
2023	1,268,058	1,300,000
2024	1,700,026	1,300,000
2025	650,055	1,200,000
Total	**8,887,144**	**8,860,800**

Note: Tajikistan in its previous extension request had the remaining challenge of 12,098,210 square meters, with 7,637,410 square meters in the Tajik-Afghan Border,

1,210,800 square meters in the Central region and an estimated 3,250,000 square meters in Tajik-Uzbek border.

During the second extension request period as a result of joint monitoring of the TNMAC and other relevant Tajik state structures together with local authorities it was clarified, that in the Tajik-Uzbek border hazard areas are located on the other side of the border on the Uzbek side. Consequently, the hazard area measuring 3,250,000 square meters, which was assumedly assessed in the previous extension request was repealled. Tajikistan will conduct the final assessment the level of the hazard areas in the Tajik-Uzbek border as soon as the procedures of delimitation and demarcation in the Tajik-Uzbek border are completed.

During the Second extension request period TNMAC jointly with other relevant Tajik Government structures, local authorities and local communities, and Implementing partners conducted the joint assessment and monitoring on the Tajik–Uzbek Border. As the result of this assessment, it has been clarified, that the contamination initially presented to be 3,250,000 square metres was based on ‘distance survey’ methodology that resulted incorrect estimates.

Assessment on the Tajik-Uzbek border has to be carried out at a later stage in some extremely high and hard to reach mountainous areas on Tajik – Uzbek Border after the final delimitation and demarcation of the border.

In the Tajik-Afghan border and in the Central region in the Second extension request the remaining challenge was 8,848,210 square meters. But after conducting NTS/TS with technical intervention it was found out that this area has simultaneously increased and decreased. Thus, the area was adjusted and the real size of the remaining challenge was estimated 9,227,361 square meters. Because of impact of several factors, such as the influence of natural phenomena and having no minefield record maps, or as the result of the inaccuracies in the existing minefield records causing changes in the initial location of minefields, additional issues appeared. Thus, Tajikistan faced such challenge as additional land release of those existing remaining challenge measuring 2,057,760 square meters. Moreover, new mined areas (44 new minefields) measuring 3,084,676 square meters also represented an additional challenge to the country. Those new found mined areas were the focus of prioritization due to their close location to the places of residence of local population. TNMAC tasked the Demining organizations to release those newly found minefields. As a result, 31 mined areas have been released and handed over to the local communities for the safe use. 13 minefields which had no minefield records before have been partly addressed, but there is still the remaining challenge measuring 920,292 square meters.

However, based on existing funding received during the second extension request, application of new methodologies and increasing the operational efficiency, Tajikistan could achieve a significant result in land release of the hazard areas and address the challenge it faced. As a result, 8,237,089 square meters of land were released, and 17,598 AP mines, 7,693 ERW (3,981 out of them are UXOs) identified and destroyed for the period of 2019-2024.

For 2025, in case of availability of funding Tajikistan has projected to release 650,055 square meters. Overall, Tajikistan expects to address a total 8,887,144 square meters until the end of 2025, against a projected target of 9,227,361 square meters, 96,3% of the total target.

From the previous extension request challenge of 9,227,361 square meters Tajikistan is addressed 4,014,945 square meters, and has 5,212,416 square meters remaining challenge for the current moment. In total, there 6,132,708 of the total remaining areas challenge left for the date of 31.12.2024.

In the previous extension request, there were 195 CHAs (MFs). As a result of NTS/TS 1 CHA was reclassified as Battle area. During the second extension period, the new identified 44 new HAs (MFs) are included in 239 CHAs (MFs). Several MFs merged in one MF, 16 MFs merged in to 7 MFs resulting in 222 CHAs (MFs). From this number, 113 CHAs (MFs) measuring 8,237,089 m² were released and there are 109 CHAs (MFs) measuring 6,132,708 m² left as the remaining challenge by the end of 2024.

Table 8. The number of CHAs (MFs)

Statistics of CHAs (MFs)	CHAs (MFs) at the beginning of second Extension Request	CHA (MF) reclassified as BA	CHAs (MFs) after reclassification of 1 CHA(MF) to BAC	Newly found CHAs (MFs) during the second extension	Total number of CHAs (MFs) during the second extension request period
CHAs (MFs)	**195**	**1**	**194**	**44**	**238**

Table 9. Remaining challenge at the beginning of Second Extension Request and newly found MFs

Statistics of CHAs (MFs)	CHAs (MFs) from the second Extension Request (pcs.)	CHAs (MFs) from the second Extension Request (square metres)	Additionally cleared (square metres)	Newly found CHAs (MFs) during the period of Second Extension Request (pcs.)	Newly found CHAs (MFs) during the period of Second Extension Request (square metres)	Released MFs out of newly found minefields (pcs.)	Released MFs out of newly found minefields (square metres)	Remained MFs out of newly found minefields (pcs.)	Partly LR of the Remained MFs out of newly found minefields (square metres)
CHAs	**194**	**8,848,210**	**2,057,760**	**44**	**3,084,676**	**31**	**2,372,818**	**13**	**24,592**

Table 10. The adjusted total area of the Remaining Challenge at the beginning of the Second Extension Request after NTS/TS

Remained Contamination	Total amount of CHAs (MFs) (pcs.)	Total area of CHAs (MFs) (square metres)	Decreased area after NTS/TS (square metres)	Increased area after NTS/TS (square metres)	Total remaining area after NTS/TS (square metres)
Remaining challenge statistics at the beginning of the second ER after NTS/TS	**194**	**8,848,210**	**141,756**	**520,907**	**9,227,361**

Table 11. The number of CHAs (MFs)

Land Release and Remained Contamination	CHAs (MFs) at the beginning of second Extension Request	CHA (MF) reclassified as BAC	CHAs (MFs) after reclassification of 1 CHA(MF) to BAC	Newly found CHAs (MFs) during the second extension request period	Total amount of CHAs (MFs) during the second extension request period
Land Release and remaining challenge statistics	**195**	**1**	**194**	**44**	**238**

Table 12. Released and remaining minefields during 2019-2024

Land Release and Remained Contamination	Total amount of CHAs (MFs)	Total area of CHAs (square metres)	Remained area of newly found HA (square metres)	Cleared amount of CHAs (MFs)	Cleared area of CHA (MFs) (square metres)	Remained amount of CHAs (MFs)	Remained area of HA (square metres)
Land Release and Remaining Challenge statistics	**222**	**14,369,797**	**920,292**	**113**	**8,237,089**	**109**	**6,132,708**

Table 13. Land release and remaining challenge statistics

Contamination area	Total remaining area after NTS/TS (square metres)	Additionally cleared (square metres)	Newly found CHAs (MFs) during the period of Second Extension Request (square metres)	Total area CHAs (MFs) (square metres)	Cleared area of CHA (MFs) (square metres)	Remained area of HA (square metres)
Total	**9,227,361**	**2,057,760**	**3,084,676**	**14,369,797**	**8,237,089**	**6,132,708**

By excluding the Tajik-Uzbek Border, the remaining contamination challenge in the country was initially assessed as 8,848,210 square meters. But as can be seen from the tables, after NTS/TS and the identification of new minefields the contaminated area was increased up to 14,369,797 square meters.

That means, that there were 5,142,436 increased square meters from above 8,848,210 square meters, thus, after NTS/TS, the initial size was adjusted to 9,227,361 square meters, which had increased by 379,151 square metres.

Out of the new area measuring 5,142,436 square meters, 4,222,144 square meters were addressed, and thus there are 920,292 square meters of the remaining hazard area from the newly found minefields.

From the adjusted remaining contamination challenge of 9,227,361 square meters, 4,014,945 square meters from the initial size have been released and 2,057,760 square meters have been released additionally. So, in total 6,072,705 square meters have been released.

From initial size 9,227,361 square meters have been released 4,014,945 square meters and there are 5,212,416 square meters remaining challenge left. As it can be seen there are 5,212,416 square meters remaining challenge left from the previous extension request and there are 920,292 remained hazard area from the newly found minefields, that combined consists of 6,132,708 square meters of the total remaining challenge for the third Extension Request period.

So, the challenge that Tajikistan has faced were an additional 5,521,587 square meters of the hazard areas consisting of newly identified minefields, the change of the initial size of the minefields, and additional clearance. Accordingly in the Tajik-Afghan Border and in the Central Region, Tajikistan during the second Extension Request period had faced the remaining contamination challenge measuring 14,369,797 square meters instead of 8,848,210 square meters. Despite all occurred difficulties Tajikistan could release 8,237,089 square meters out of 14,369,797 square meters and currently has the remaining contamination challenge measuring 6,132,708 square meters.

Suspension of Tasks

As a result of impact of the several factors as natural phenomena (landslides, earthquakes, flooding, mudflows, rising river levels, etc.) and other impacts to the hazard areas, a number of the minefields have been suspended. For example, in some minefields, the migration of landmines took place, in some minefields the initial location changed, in other minefields occurred inaccuracies and some discrepancies with the minefield records. Some of the minefields near the Panj river and in some other regions were washed off due to the elevation of the river's level. In some minefields, due to a limited seasonal window, the demining operations could be conducted only a few months.

In total, 12 HAs measuring 243,629 square meters have been suspended. These suspended hazard areas will be under monitoring for further demining interventions.

Map 13. Suspended areas

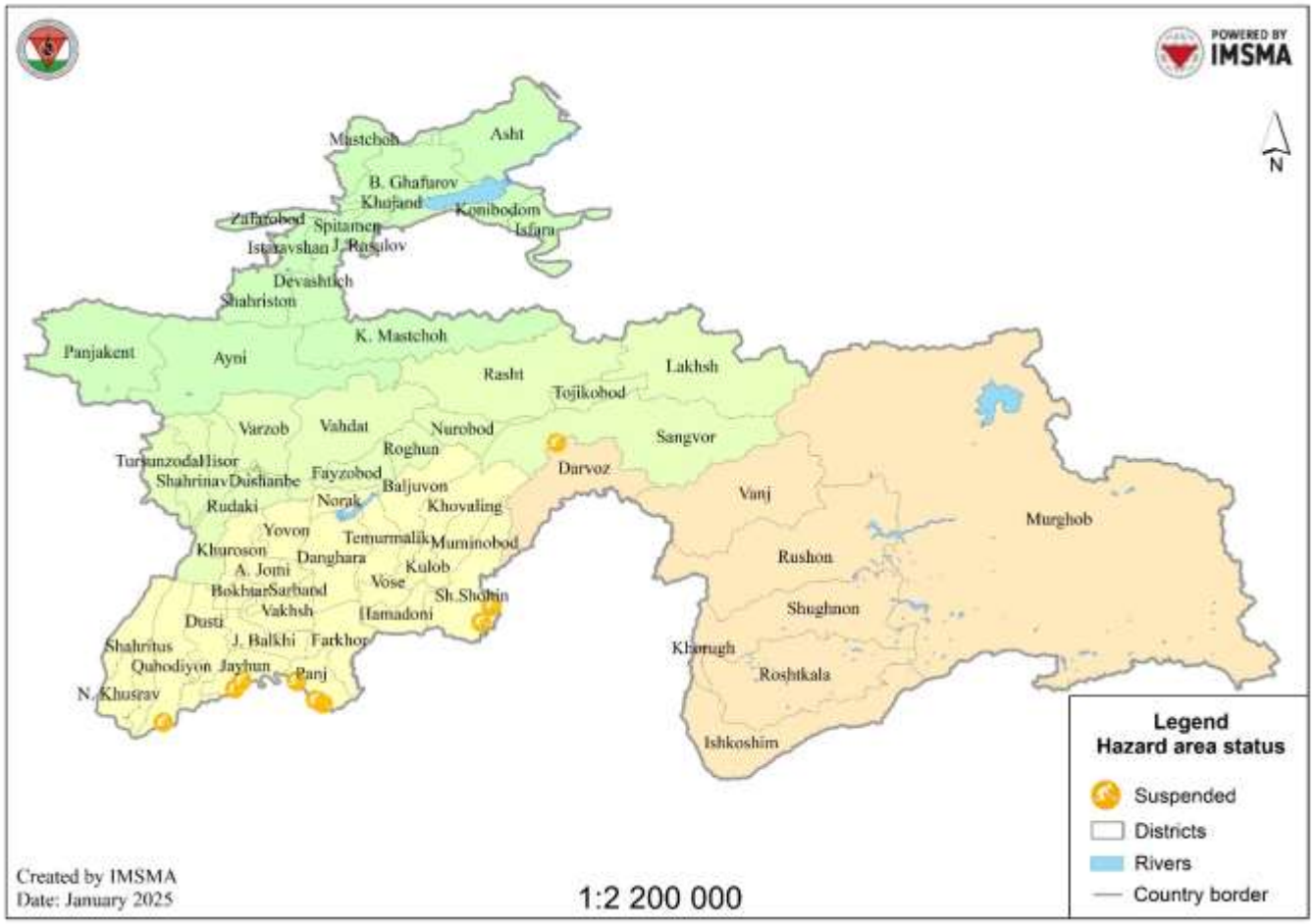


Table 14. Number of mines and ERW destroyed in the period 2019-2024

Year		
Land release operations	**APM**	**ERW**
2019	5,187	983
2020	5,103	1,513
2021	2,218	2,343
2022	1,192	1,200
2023	1,121	1,140
2024	2,777	513
Total	**17,598**	**7,693**

During 2019-2020 was the highest level of land release that was performed as a result of using such methodology as a non-technical survey with technical intervention. It provided a good opportunity for increasing the operational efficiency.

In general, as of 31.12.2024, 113 hazard areas with a total size of 8,237,089 square meters have been released. 17,598 AP mines and 7,693 ERW (incl. 3,981 UXO) were found and destroyed.

In the Tajik-Afghan Border 10 districts of the Khatlon province and 5 districts in VMKB – part of the TAB were contaminated with antipersonnel landmines. As of 31.12.2024, 91 hazard areas with the size of 5,817,544 square metres have been released. Currently 5 districts fully considered as mine free districts (Nosiri Khusrav, Shahritus, Dusti and Khovaling in Khatlon province, Rushon in VMKB province).

10 districts still contaminated by landmines and ERW (Shamsiddin Shohin, Hamadoni, Qabodiyon, Farkhor, Panj and Jaykhun in Khatlon province, and Darvoz, Ishqoshim, Shugnon and Vanj in VMKB province).

The Central Region contamination extended to two provinces and 7 districts. In DRS Lakhsh, Tojikobod, Vahdat, Rudaki, Rasht, Sangvor, and in VMKB it is Darvoz (Saghirdasht community) district. It must be noted that Darvoz district affected by TAB contamination and Central region caused by civil war. As of end 2024, 22 hazard areas with area size of 2,419,545 square metres have been released. Currently 3 districts declared as mine free districts (Rudaki, Tojikobod and Lakhsh in DRS), but four are remaining still contaminated by antipersonnel mines and ERW.

Tajik-Uzbek Border.

During the Second extension request period TNMAC jointly with other relevant Tajik Government structures, local authorities and local communities, and Implementing partners conducted the joint assessment and monitoring of the level of contamination threat on the Tajik–Uzbek Border. As the result of this assessment, it has been clarified, that the contamination is on Uzbek side of the border. Another assessment on the Tajik-Uzbek border has to be carried out at a later stage in the extremely high and hard to reach mountainous areas on Tajik – Uzbek Border after the final delimitation and demarcation of the border. Tajikistan will continue to provide updates on cooperation along the border in Article 7 reports and to the Meetings of the States Parties.

In total in Tajikistan, there are 12 districts still contaminated by the threat of landmines and ERW (Shamsiddin Shohin, Hamadoni, Farkhor, Panj and Jaykhun in Khatlon province, Vahdat, Darvoz (Saghirdasht community), Rasht and Sangvor in the Central Region, Darvoz, Ishqoshim, Shugnon and Vanj in VMKB province).

Table 15. Land release by regions, and devices destroyed in the period (2019-2024)

Contamination areas	Cancelled area (square metres)	Reduced area (square metres)	Cleared area (square metres)	Total area released (square metres)	Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed	Number of other explosive items destroyed	Number of areas released
TAB	1573523	1763791	2428848	5766162	17228	3096	91
CR	1117572	815300	538055	2470927	370	4565	22
Total	**2691095**	**2579091**	**2966903**	**8237089**	**17598**	**7661**	**113**

Gender mainstreaming

According to the OAP Action #33 Tajikistan is making all efforts to ensure that Victim Assistance efforts are inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes. So far, all VA Plans of Actions and other VA program/project documents were inclusive of gender, age and disability. New National Strategy for Humanitarian Mine Action 2021-2030 approved by the Government of RT also includes gender, age and disability provisions.

Plan of activities of the current "National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on Humanitarian Mine Action for 2021-2030" includes the following activity: Developing a policy of gender and diversity in Tajikistan's humanitarian mine action. During the planning, monitoring and implementation of Victim Assistance related projects TNMAC always includes women and girls, men and boys and takes diverse needs into account.

On 30 May 2024, the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (TMAP) Gender and Diversity Working Group (GDWG) was re-established to guide and support the integration of gender considerations into all aspects of the TMAP's policies and practices by the mine action partners, provide technical expertise, strategic advice, and coordination on gender-related issues. The group will work to promote gender equality, empower women and ensure that gender perspectives are incorporated into all MA initiatives and decision-making processes, including victim assistance.

Environment

The Republic of Tajikistan pays high attention to the issues of climate change adaptation and environment protection. For this, the country has the following strong regulatory and legislative base, which includes:

- Law of the RT on environment protection;
- State environmental program of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2023-2028;
- Climate change adaptation Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2030;

- State program for the study and protection of glaciers of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2030;
- Comprehensive state program for the development of environmental education of the population of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2021-2025;
- Land Code; Water Code; etc.

In this context, with regard to the environment protection, TNMAC and all demining implementing partners in their activities are guided by the National Law on Humanitarian demining, National Strategy for humanitarian demining, the IMAS and the NMAS. All relevant aspects of the appropriate behavior and actions to minimize the possible negative impact of mine action are followed by all TMAP actors in line with these documents; for instance, to avoid cutting down trees in the working area as much as possible, areas used for EOD operations are cleared and all large fragments of mines and UXO are removed, etc.

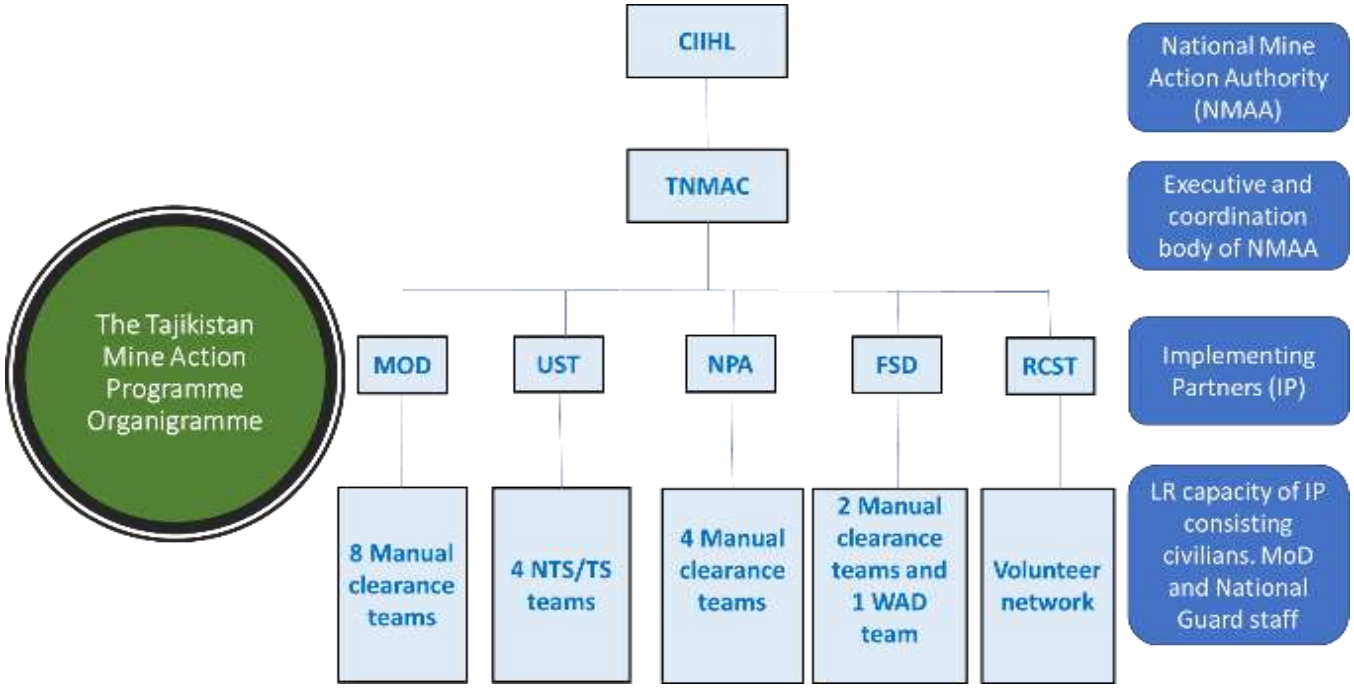
In addition to the above, the event related to climate change and environment was the Environmental awareness workshop held in 2023 by TNMAC and NPA in coordination other TMAP implementing partners (MoD, NPA, FSD and OSCE). Also, the representatives of the Committee of Environment protection under the Government of Tajikistan and the UNDP/UNEP participated in this event. This workshop was aimed to enhance understanding of the environment and climate change; to familiarize participants with Tajikistan's national laws, International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) requirements, and TNMAC regulations related to environmental protection; and to promote the adoption of best practices within the mine action sector, with the aim of minimizing negative environmental impacts and contributing positively to sustainability.

Another example of the contribution of the mine action community to the environment protection and the climate change adaptation is that in 2024, upon the initiative of TNMAC, the tree planting and weeding campaign was organized and carried out in the TNMAC Training Center. The event brought together the humanitarian demining partners to contribute to the resilience to climate change for the better future of the country.

Moreover, it is worth to highlight, that in 2024 TNMAC with participation of NPA, FSD, OSCE, HDC MoD, UST, RCST has established the Climate Change and Environment Working Group. This Working Group is intended to provide technical expertise, strategic advice, and coordination on climate change and environment-related issues. The first meeting was conducted in summer 2024 to identify possible steps on how the mine action community can contribute to the environment protection. The meetings of this Group are planned to be conducted twice a year. A representative of the Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan will be involved to participate in this Working group so that the planned activities are well negotiated and agreed.

6. Nature and extent of progress made: qualitative aspects

Diagram 2. 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 Ottawa Convention.

The Tajikistan Mine Action Programme Organogram has the structure as shown in the scheme above. On the top of this hierarchy is the Commission for Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL) under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan that has its annual meetings devoted to humanitarian mine action in the country, where the reports and the annual workplans of TNMAC and its partners are discussed and approved.

Commission for Implementation of International Humanitarian Law under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

The CIIHL is chaired by the first deputy of Prime-Minister which is a clear indication of the importance the Government pays to humanitarian mine action. The deputy of the Head of CIIHL is the Minister of Justice. Key representatives from relevant line ministries (e.g. Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population, Border Guard, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Guard, Committee of

Emergency Situations) and authorities were included as constant members to the mentioned committee. Regular annual meetings of the CIIHL are held.

CIIHL includes high level representatives from each relevant governmental ministries, entities and authorities. The CIIHL reviews reports and annual workplans of TNMAC and approves it. The CIIHL tasks every governmental entity that are members of this committee to implement international humanitarian law and orders to provide technical and administrative support to the TNMAC in terms of fulfilling its annual work plan. The Government provides some financial support in terms of paying salary to a limited number of staff involved in the positions of the state-based funding, purchase of fuel, stationary, furniture, paying for communication and electricity. Valuable support from the side of Government is also provided in the form of in-kind assistance, which includes involving all the relevant ministries and authorities at all levels of the Government.

Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre

For more efficient coordination of the Humanitarian Mine Action activities, the Governmental Institution "Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre" (TNMAC) was established by the decree of the Government of Tajikistan and provided with Administrative Offices and a Training Centre with 6-hectares land1. Regarding its obligation under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, during the last years TNMAC has made steady progress. The Humanitarian mine action law (# 1338) was signed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistanon on 23 July, 2016. The National Humanitarian Mine Action Standards were approved by Decree (# 162 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on 1 April 2017. The National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for humanitarian mine action for 2021-2030 was approved by Decree # 646 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on 28 November 2020. 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 the obligations to TNMAC, which include:

- timely provide the demining operators and relevant TNMAC staff with permission from appropriate entities to conduct 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;
- conduct 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);

[1] On 3rd of January of 2014 by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan established the "Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre".

- 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;
- facilitate improvement of activities of all the Implementing partners;
- assist in conducting of the joint meetings of all the Implementing partners;
- lead and 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.
- The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Humanitarian Mine Action" signed by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on 23 July, 2016, No. 1338.
- The National Humanitarian Mine Action Standards approved by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on 1 April 2017, № 162;
- The National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on humanitarian mine action for 2021-2030, approved by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated 28 November 2020, No. 646.

Ministry of Defence

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan closely involved Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan in terms of implementing relevant Mine Action projects. Thus, for this purpose and with the donor support, the Humanitarian Demining Company of the MoD RT was established. The MoD played one of the key roles and considered one of the main actors involved in the mine action sector. The Ministry contributed to the emergency response to the consequences of the civil war and actively participated in disposal of the

explosives. The MoD contributed to the establishment of the humanitarian demining programme in 2003. In 2010 MoD signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the OSCE in Tajikistan for the establishment of the Humanitarian Demining Company (HDC) within the Engineering Department of the MoD. In 2010, additional impetus to HDC/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 2020 HDC MoD's staff is formed from the staff (Officers and soldiers) of several armed forces structures of the country, such as MoD RT, Committee of the Emergency situations (CoEs), National Guard and Border Troops. HDC MoD had been supported during many years with the demining equipment and tools by the donor support of the OSCE Tajikistan, USDOS and FSD. HDC MoD RT had significantly contributed to the land release operations in Tajikistan and based on its experienced staff and outputs in the field activities is considered one of the main actors in the Mine Action community of Tajikistan. Currently MoD RT has 8 manual demining teams.

The Union of the Sappers of Tajikistan (UST) – Survey and demining teams

The Union of the Sappers of Tajikistan (UST) is a national non-governmental organization, that was established in 2009. UST has the staff of experienced sappers (deminers) and specialists on conducting non-technical and technical survey. The staff of the UST is formed from the ex-military and civilians who passed special trainings in NTS/TS, EOD, IED, Quality management and in other related trainings. UST operates since 2010. At the very beginning its activity UST provided project and operational management and GIS services to the HDC MOD supported by the OSCE Office in Tajikistan from 2010 up 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 began working under TNMAC coordination with 2 NTS teams. Year by year, with USDoS financial support the number of teams increased up to 4 (four) teams. Based on experience accumulated over many years UST has significantly contributed to the improvement of survey operations. Survey activities became more efficient and flexible. UST developed the methodology of the NTS with technical intervention. The detailed survey methodology comprises classification of the minefields based on such indicators as altitude, distance between each other, district by district approach, geographical location, priority setting tools, desk and field assessment based on reconnaissance, surveillance and target acquisition, including communication and feedback with local communities.

Border Guard Force

Border Guard forces (Border Troops) had significantly contributed to the land release operations, both by providing the staff and teams, and with providing border access permission and the security to the demining staff.

Resources made available to achieve this progress

TNMAC for the last 6 years has been supported by the following international organisations, stakeholders and donors: US Department of State, OSCE programme Office in Dushanbe, the Government and the donor community of Norway (NPA), the Government and the donor community of Switzerland (FSD) and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The projected budget during the second extension period was US $36,000,000. However, the total funded budget during the second extension period was US $ 19,764,633. This included an annual allocation from the Tajikistan state budget of US $500,000 as in-kind contribution and limited state budget. Thanks to the strong support from the Government of Tajikistan, the U.S. Department of State, OSCE, Norway, Switzerland and other parties, Tajikistan mine action programme could achieve significant results in humanitarian mine action. Currently the below listed demining organisations operate in Tajikistan:

- Humanitarian Demining Company of the Ministry of Defence (HDC MoD RT);
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA);
- Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD);
- Union of Sappers of Tajikistan.

During 2019-2024 of the second extension period Tajikistan could address and release the remaining challenge only by doubling its capacity available by the start of second extension period. The current capacity of the Tajikistan Mine Action Program at the start of the second extension period was about US $3,000,000 and consequently in the projection of the land release it was planned to release the remaining challenge by the end of 2025 in case of doubling the funding, that is US $6,000,000 annually or US $36,000,000 for six years period of the second extension request. But unfortunately, the shortage of funding can be seen from the table below, that funding was at the level of the current capacity. It was at the level of current capacity, except the year of 2024, when it was US $3,913,805. During other years of the second extension request period funding was at the the level of current capacity of US $3,000,000 at beginning period of the second extension request. From the table below it can be seen that annual funding is between US $2.8-3.4 million, except 2024. Tajikistan Mine Action Program experienced a shortage of funding during the second extension period and this was the reason for the impossibility of achieving the target of complete land release by the end of 2025.

However, despite the insufficient funding, Tajikistan could get high results in land release operations due to the increase in the survey and operational efficiency. But at the same time Tajikistan faced the challenge of finding new hazard areas (minefields) that were not registered before. Moreover, because of inaccuracies in some of the minefield records the initial size of some of the hazard areas has changed. Tajikistan saved time and resources thanks to efficient survey activities that had cancelled and reduced hazard areas and corrected the real size of the hazard areas. Corrected size of the hazard areas (minefields) as a result of the conducted surveys mitigates the residual risk after the land release activities will be completed.

Fondation Suisse pour le Déminage – Swiss Foundation for Mine Action

FSD has been operating in Tajikistan since 2003. Before 2018, FSD had conducted successfully activities on land release, identified and destroyed landmines, UXO and ERW, until the project was suspended due to lack of funding.

FSD delivers a Weapons and Ammunition Disposal (WAD) project in Tajikistan, providing bulk demolitions, EOD training and expertise to the Ministry of Defense Engineering Battalion. FSD operates based on executing spot tasks from the TNMAC. TNMAC provides spot tasks on WAD based on requests received from the MoD, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Guards, Border Guards and from local authorities.

For several years since 2018 FSD could conduct only WAD operations due to having only one WAD team funded by the donors. In 2023 FSD received financial support from USDoS for the demining teams that started their land release operations. FSD requires more funding in order to increase the number of the demining teams.

Norwegian People's Aid

In terms of meeting its obligation under Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan invited NPA to support the demining operations in the country. NPA established a programme Office in Tajikistan in November of 2010 with the financial support of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. NPA contributed significant efforts in terms of releasing land from the landmine, UXO and ERW threat. NPAs contribution in all aspects of the Mine Action activities is significant. 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. Up to 2014, NPA deployed 10 manual demining teams. But since 2015 and up to now, only 4 manual demining teams are deployed. For further acceleration of the demining operations and receiving better results it is required to increase the funding of the NPA to add more demining teams.

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. But since 2019 up to now (2024) OSCE has only UB source of funding for the mine action activities of the HDC MOD RT.

Based on MoU between OSCE, MoD and TNMAC, there was established a Humanitarian Demining Company by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan (HDC MoD RT), which is under direct control of the TNMAC.

Currently, 3 demining teams of HDC MoD are supported by OSCE (via TNMAC) financially and by purchasing and handing over demining equipment to the MOD RT.

It should be noted, that HDC MOD RT demining teams had achieved significant results in terms of conducting demining operations, Land Release, and destruction of the Anti-personnel landmines in the Hazard areas (CHAs and Minefields) in different regions overall of Tajikistan. It has provided to successfully exclude local population from the threat to their health and life by landmines. Currently the released and handed over land is being used by the local communities and the local population for different purposes, including agriculture, construction, pasture, infrastructure, building houses, roads and for other numerous household related purposes.

Table 16. Amount of available resources for TMAP in the period 2019-2024 (USD).

#	Implementing Partners	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL
1	**FSD**					94,059	471,232	565,291
2	**NPA**	1,112,013	1,352,300	1,315,085	1,145,743	1,056,569	1,009,743	6,991,453
3	**OSCE**	323,575	203,044	122,734	25,601	78,653	60,370	813,977
4	**TNMAC from donors (OSCE)**	96,732	117,450	245,103	281,135	220,581	140,805	1,101,806
5	**TNMAC from donors (USDOS)**	733,810	1,063,398	1,026,814	1,049,502	1,438,820	1,665,635	6,977,979
6	**TNMAC from Government**	48,434	41,863	46,096	55,301	56,413	66,020	314,127
7	**Government in-kind support**	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	3000,000
TOTAL		**2,814,564**	**3,278,055**	**3,255,832**	**3,057,282**	**3,445,095**	**3,913,805**	**19,764,633**

Table 17. Received Resources against Projected Budget

Period	Projected Budget for HMA activity (USD)	Actual annual Budget for HMA activity (USD)	Percentage
2019	6,000,000	2,814,564	46,91%
2020	6,000,000	3,278,055	54,63%
2021	6,000,000	3,255,832	54,26%
2022	6,000,000	3,057,282	50,95%
2023	6,000,000	3,445,095	57,42%
2024	6,000,000	3,913,805	65,23%
TOTAL	**36,000,000**	19,764,633	54,90%

It can be seen in the table, that Tajikistan was not fully funded for the period of its extension. The annual funded budget was half of the projected budget. Only in 2024, the funded budget consisted of 65% of the projected budget. In total, the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme was funded only with 19,7 million USD, 54,90 % from the projected budget. This shortage of funding caused the impossibility of training and involved more demining teams and to use the mechanical demining machine (due to need for repair and technical maintenance). Despite the underfunding up to 31.12.2024 Tajikistan had addressed 89% from the remaining challenge of the hazardous and contaminated areas, although numerous new hazard areas without minefield records were identified and inaccuracies in some of the existing minefield records hampered the field operations.

Table 18. Annual Land Release outputs vs Projected (2019-2024)

Year	Annual actual land release outputs (sq.m.)	Total target from Second Request (Projected) (sq.m.)	Percentage (%)
2019	1,694,139	1,360,800	124,50%
2020	1,722,688	1,200,000	143,56%
2021	725,447	1,300,000	55,80%
2022	1,126,731	1,200,000	93,89%
2023	1,268,058	1,300,000	97,54%
2024	1,700,026	1,300,000	130,77%
Total	**8,237,089**	**7,660,800**	**107,52 %**

Table 19. Annual Land Release outputs vs Projected (2019-2025)

Year	Annual actual land release outputs (sq.m.)	Total target from Second Ext.Request (projected) (sq.m.)	Percentage (%)
2019	1,694,139	1,360,800	124,50%
2020	1,722,688	1,200,000	143,56%
2021	725,447	1,300,000	55,80%
2022	1,126,731	1,200,000	93,89%
2023	1,268,058	1,300,000	97,54%
2024	1,700,026	1,300,000	130,77%
2025	650,055	1,200,000	54,17%
Total	**8,887,144**	**8,860,800**	**100,3%**

Table 20. Annual outputs on landmine identification and destruction (2019-2024)

Years	Annual outputs on landmine identification and destruction (pcs.)	Percentage (%)
2019	5,187	29,5
2020	5,103	29
2021	2,218	12,6
2022	1,192	6,7
2023	1,121	6,4
2024	2,777	15,8
Total	**17,598**	**100**

Table 21. Accumulated number of demining teams and staff during 2019-2024

Years	Total Teams	MDT	MDM	NTS	WAD	TA/ NA	TL	SL	Deminers/ operators	Operator MDM	# MMC
2019	14	9	0	4	1	11	14	6	119	0	0
2020	16	9	1	5	1	13	16	7	137	1	1
2021	17	10	1	5	1	13	17	8	164	1	1
2022	16	10	1	5	1	12	15	8	176	1	1
2023	17	11	0	5	1	15	15	7	190	0	0
2024	20	14	0	5	1	15	19	9	187	0	0
Total	**100**	**63**	**3**	**29**	**6**	**79**	**96**	**45**	**973**	**3**	**3**

From the table above about related to the demining staff it can be seen that the average number of the teams fluctuated from 14 up to 20. In fact, there are 18 teams currently. But it still not enough to address the remaining challenge.

Table 22. Statistics of the funding, land release and APM identified and destroyed during 2019-2024

Years	Funding (USD)	Annual funding in percentag	Land Release (square metres)	Annual land release in percentag e from	Antiperso nnel Landmin es (pcs.)	Annual identificat ion and destructio n of the APMs
2019	2,814,564	14,24	1,694,139	20,57	5,187	29,5
2020	3,278,055	16,59	1,722,688	20,91	5,103	29
2021	3,255,832	16,47	725,447	8,81	2,218	12,6
2022	3,057,282	15,47	1,126,731	13,68	1,192	6,7
2023	3,445,095	17,43	1,268,058	15,39	1,121	6,4
2024	3,913,805	19,8	1,700,026	20,64	2,777	15,8
	19,764,633	**100**	**8,237,089**	**100**	**17,598**	**100**

Diagram 3. Funding and Released land with total funding allocation by year (2019-2024)

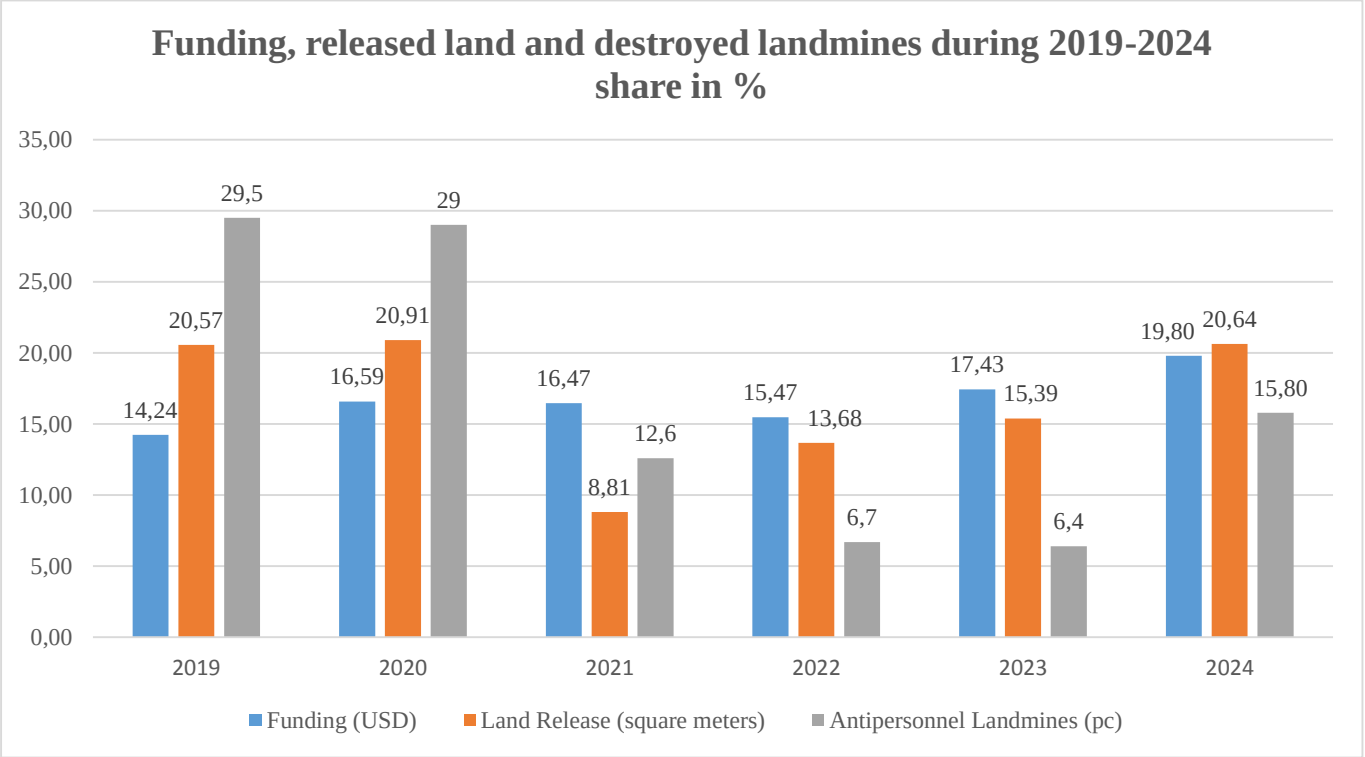
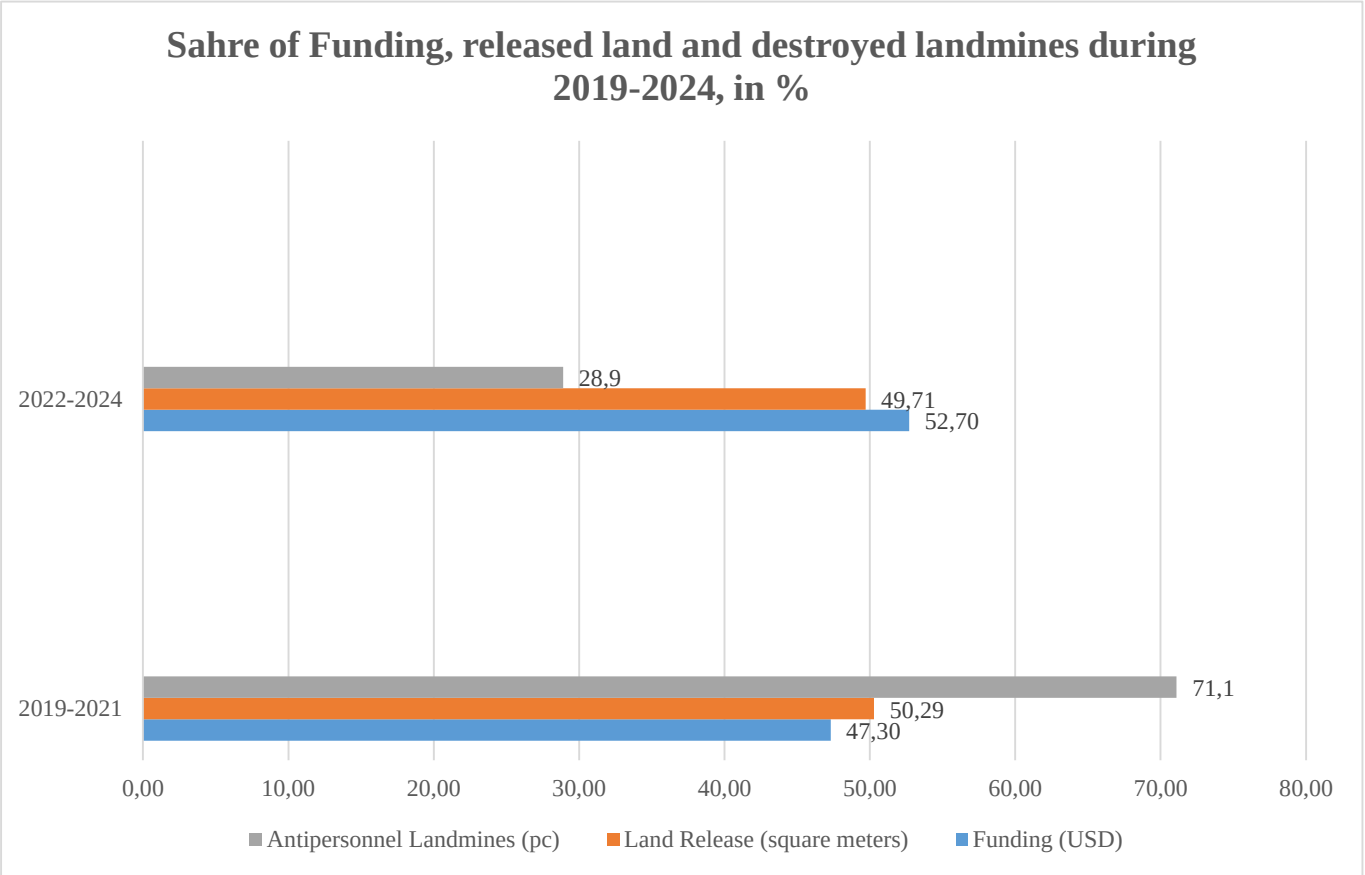


Diagram 4. Total share of funding, land release and landmines destroyed (2019-2021 and 2022-2024).



As you can see from the chart 4 above, 47,30 % of the total funding received during the extension period was allocated in 2019-2021. While 52,70 % was received for the period 2022-2024.

The chart also shows that 71.1 % of antipersonnel landmines were identified and destroyed in 2019-2021 compared to 28,9% for the period 2022-2024 for the total amount of APMs been destroyed for the whole period of 2019-2024. The reason was the technical features of those minefields where were laid more landmines.

Land release for the period of 2022-2024 consisted 49,71%, and 50,29 % in the period of 2019-2021. Though in 2021 land release decreased due to short term border access limitations, as land release in 2019 and 2020 was significant in total for the period of 2019-2021 the land release statistics is a little bit more. But relatively the land release statistics for both periods are approximately at the same level.

It should be noted that Tajikistan has faced the challenge of finding new hazard areas (minefields) without any minefield records and that were not registered before. Thus, much more had been cleared and reduced additionally to the land contaminated by landmines for the period of 2019-2024.

National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on humanitarian mine action for 2021-2030

In 2020 TNMAC carried out the development of the new National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on humanitarian mine action to cover the period from 2021 to 2030. This strategy has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Humanitarian Mine Action". Thus, after its development and agreeing with all relevant ministries and entities the new National Strategy was approved and signed on 28 November 2020 and has the number #646. It defines the humanitarian mine action activities in Tajikistan for 2021-2030.

The National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on humanitarian mine action covers the following key aspects of the humanitarian mine action in Tajikistan:

- Land release operations;
- Mine and UXO risk education;
- Mine and UXO victim assistance;
- Information management;
- Funding support.

In accordance with the established procedures, TNMAC regularly prepares and submits reports in line with this National Strategy.

National Mine Action Standards

Tajikistan National Mine Action Standards (TNMAS) have been revised and were approved on 1 April 2017 #162. This document is available in Tajik, English and Russian.

Based on Article 11 of the National Mine Action Platform (APLC/CONF/2019/WP.13), to improve the effective implementation of operational and technical measures, as well as to correctly assess the progress of mine action based on the requirements of the National Mine Action Standards of the Republic of Tajikistan (NMAS), the Governmental institution "Tajikistan National Mine Action Center" has developed the following methodological and regulatory documents:

1. Methodological Manual on the use of topographic maps, cartography, comparison of minefield forms following the map and features (elements) of the terrain, topographic symbols, mining systems, system of laying cluster bombs, as well as the precise positioning (identification) of the minefields, taking into account the determination of the direction in the hazardous areas in humanitarian mine action activities of Tajikistan;

2. Technical guide "Storage of explosives/ammunition and means of detonation in a warehouse-container".

3. Technical manual "Testing and evaluation of metal detector equipment in the accreditation process".

4. Technical manual "Testing and evaluation of mechanical means in the process of Accreditation".

5. Standard Operating Procedures of Tajikistan “Reporting Process and Methodology for Non-technical and Technical Survey activities”;

6. Terms of Refenrece - Resposibilities of the Accreditation Group of the Governmental institution “Tajikistan National Mine Action Center”.

7. Technical guide “Battle area Clearance” and a methodological manual for training operators on “Battle area Clearance”.

8. Methodological manual “Training in the use and maintenance of the UPEX 740M magnetic locator in the process of clearing the battle area”.

9. Methodological manual “Training in the use and maintenance of the ML-1M magnetic locator in the process of clearing the battle area”.

10. Manual for the “Operation and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles in the Tajikistan Mine Action Program”.

Methodology

In conjunction with the Government of Tajikistan 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, roads, reconstruction, and strengthening of river banks, etc.);
- Survey tasks: Clarify the type and categories of the contamination for the hazard areas contaminated both with landmines and UXOs, adjust the borders and real size of the hazard areas;
- Clearance tasks: Districts that have less contamination area left will be on focus to be cleared first.
- Establishing multi-task teams: This will increase operational efficiency and reduce time and resources for the clearance of hazard areas (minefields).

Survey and clearance teams or multi-task teams will focus on surveying and releasing land according to priorities, such as safety and socio-economic impact. As Tajikistan is a mountainous country with 7% of arable land access to the land for different purposes including agriculture, pasture, infrastructure, and other socio-economic aims is vitally important. The crucial point is, that hazardous areas (minefields) despite being located in high mountainous and hard to reach areas need to be released from the landmines. It will give access to the land for the local population living nearby or will contribute for establishing new populated areas. As practice show released land is being used for different socio-economic purposes. District by district land release approach is very efficient, as gives clear picture of the scale of land release operations to be done. Every district released from the landmine and UXO contamination is one more huge achievement of the national mine action programme.

Tasking procedure

The minefields were distributed based on categories of priorities. Some of the minefields are put in first range priority based on requests from the Government and local authorities. Those lands are planned to be cleared and will be handed over to the local authorities for agriculture, pasture, firewood collection, fishery, hunting, construction of 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 2032" is justified and that Tajikistan will fulfil its commitments undertaken by signing the Convention in the stated period. This plan covers the period from 2026 to 2032.

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 considered as tool for compiling the information regarding the hazard areas. It provides detailed information regarding the hazard area including coordinates and the boundaries of mine/ERW contaminated areas, sketch maps, minefield records, the level and type of contamination, the density of contamination, villages located

nearby the landmine contaminated areas, victims affected from the contamination, methodology of laying landmines, evidences found and etc. All this information gives opportunity to use clearance resources efficiently during conducting demining operations in the hazardous areas. The safety of conducting demining operations significantly depends on the quality and the details of information compiled by NTS teams.

Non-technical survey with technical intervention has demonstrated the high level of efficiency of this methodology. This methodology put many clarifications regarding the hazardous areas, such as defining the level of hazard in the contaminated areas, correcting the initial size of the hazard areas and defining the real size of the hazard areas. By using the methodology of the targeted survey (NTS with intervention) has been provided reliable and detailed information for classification of all unsurveyed minefield records into CHAs. This involves NTS standard procedures of collecting direct evidence 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). 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 unsurveyed MFR to either confirmed or suspected hazardous areas.

Technical survey (TS) requirements

Technical survey is conducted for addressing areas declared as CHAs either using metal detectors or simply by visual checks.

Technical survey is conducted with metal detectors to release land with no need for subsequent clearance operations. TS also identifies areas requiring full clearance. TS is conducted mainly using targeted approach. This allows the team to direct their investigation or exploratory lanes towards the target evidences within the CHA. Through this approach, the team can 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 is 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.

Survey methodologies

Targeted Technical Survey. In conducting survey operations of NTS and TS TNMAC set methodology of the NTS/TS with technical intervention (Targeted Technical Survey) that implies of the physical intervention with proper equipment in to the hazard areas while conducting survey. This significantly improves the efficiency of the survey and demining operations consequently and saves time and resources. As a result of NTS with technical intervention inside the hazard areas in terms of clarification and rectification of the precise boundaries of the hazard areas (minefields) and their exact square meters and locations survey teams completed an enormous job. For example, after conducting survey activities some of the hazard areas (minefields) have been corrected in square meters (increased or decreased), that gave clear understanding about the real size of the hazard areas. As it has come out, some of the minefield records had some inaccuracies due to several factors as wrongly developed minefield records, deviations in the minefield records because of landmines being laid (dropped) by the helicopters, the impact of the natural phenomena and other relevant factors, that caused to the change of the initial locations of the minefields. Some minefields did not have minefield records and never before were in the database of Tajikistan. Tajikistan faced to finding new minefields with no minefield records and addressed most of them as they were on the top of the prioritization list according the operational plan. Survey with technical intervention gave such benefits as clarification of the precise size and boundaries of hazard areas (minefields), cancellation of hazard areas (minefields) with and without minefield records, reduction of hazard areas (minefields). It caused significant saving of the time, resources and increased the operational efficiency. Targeted technical survey (conducting NTS/TS with technical intervention) is based on intervention to the hazard area by using detectors. Such survey activities are conducted in the contaminated areas of the Tajik-Afghan Border and in the Central Region.

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

Based on the new survey methodologies, desk assessment and field assessment, NTS teams achieved significant results in terms of defining the precise size and borders of contaminated hazard areas. The real size of the contaminated hazard areas (minefields) has been corrected and adjusted. Survey teams had resurveyed some of hazard areas (SHA and CHAs). Resurvey of the even confirmed hazard areas (minefields) with the minefield records has shown that some of them have been canceled, reduced, increased, decreased, or confirmed in its initial size according to the minefield records. All these actions on adjusting and clarifying the current updated status and the size of the hazard areas (minefields) had demonstrated how important is survey and re-survey activities in terms of increasing the operational efficiency and saving time and resources. Survey activities are important also in terms of mitigation of the residual risk and providing more safe environment after the land is released and handed over to the local communities. It should be noted, that thanks to survey interventions, the area of 5,521,587 square meters consisting of newly identified minefields, the change of the initial size of the minefields, and other factors, was identified.

Operational efficiency of the Non-technical survey with technical intervention to suspected area (Targeted Technical Survey). Non-technical survey with technical intervention to suspected area has demonstrated clearly its efficiency in practice while implementing this methodology in the fields.

The thorough analytical job on field assessment composed of land release and information management staff from survey teams of UST and the operational department of TNMAC, HDC MOD RT, NPA, and FSD has been done. As a result of these field assessments and survey activities, the area of the hazard areas has been corrected and adjusted.

A very detailed analytical job on field assessment has been done by the survey teams (UST). Numerous hazard areas were surveyed and as a result, the size of the areas was corrected (increased or decreased) or reduced and canceled. As a result of survey activities 13 CHAs (minefields) with minefield records measuring 343,354 square meters had been cancelled and 6 CHAs measuring 208,996 square meters were reduced. The reasons for their cancellation were the impact of natural phenomena and animal causalities on hazard areas. Some of the hazard areas were washed off by the river or by flooding into the river.

After conducting survey activities 11 CHAs (minefields) with minefield records measuring 141,756 square metres had been reduced. The reasons were inaccuracies in the minefield records and the impact of the natural phenomena. Survey activities also set that 14 CHAs (minefields) with minefield records had been increased in the size of the area to

520,907 square meters. Reasons for the increase in the size of the areas were inaccuracies in the minefield records and the impact of the natural phenomena. 24 CHAs (minefields) measuring 1,870,600 square meters were confirmed in the initial size of the hazard area.

By the result of the survey activities (Non-technical and TS with technical intervention-technical survey) next results were achieved for the hazard areas without minefield records, 6 SHAs measuring 842,100 square meters were canceled, 7 SHAs measuring 309,198 square meters were reduced, 21 SHAs measuring 2,050,372 square meters were confirmed. The reasons for the adjustments for SHAs were the same as for CHAs, such as inaccuracies in minefield records, the impact of natural phenomena, and animal casualties. After detailed survey activities, survey teams identified 44 new CHAs (new minefields) measuring 3,084,676 square meters, that were not registered before. Reasons for finding new minefields were not having information and minefield records for them before and only thorough field assessment and survey activities let to finding these minefields.

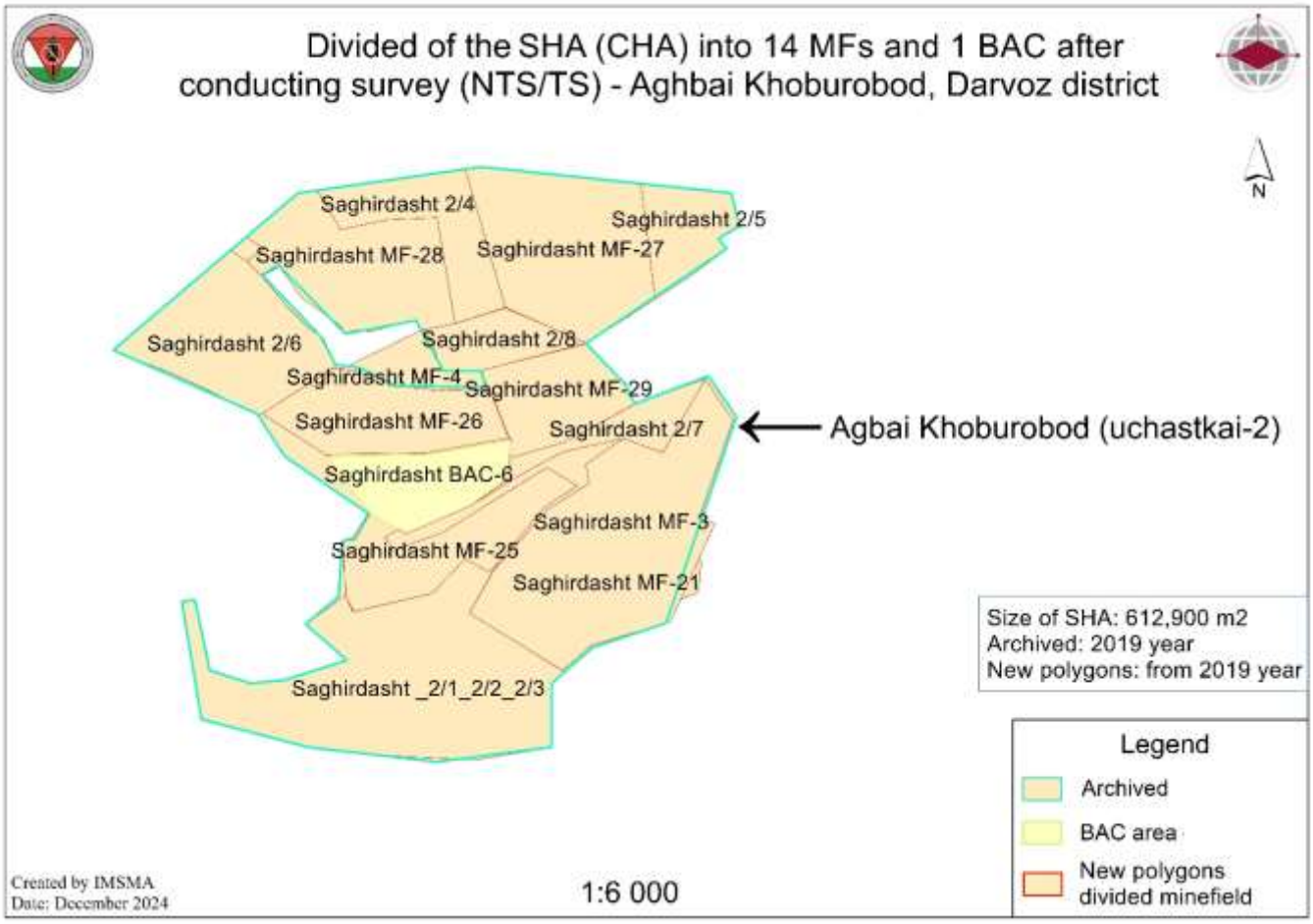
A non-Technical survey with technical intervention was chosen as the survey methodology. The purpose of its implementation was to collect more reliable information in the area. The results of implementing this method during 2019 – 2024, survey teams in total cancelled 343,354 square meters area (despite of direct evidences-minefield record) potentially to be as **confirmed** areas without intervention. In total 1,703,648 square meters of the hazardous area in the Tajik – Afghan border and in the central region were released from the database. This approach was successfully continued for the abovementioned period of the second extension request. In follow-up, TNMAC with the implementing partners undertook several missions to contaminated districts as part of the assessment linked to land release efficiency activities. The mission's assessment concluded that investing more in Non-Technical Surveys will reduce time-consuming manual clearance and increase the efficiency of land release in total. The new survey methodology of the Targeted technical survey had been conducted in the heavily contaminated border areas of the districts on the Tajik-Afghan border and in the Central Region. This methodology proved itself as an efficient, time and resources saving

As a result hazard areas (minefields) with or without minefield records overall in Tajikistan measuring 2,691,095 square meters were cancelled and 2,579,091 square meters were reduced. As a result by using full excavation manual clearance methodology were released only 2,966,903 square meters. Some confirmed hazard areas (minefields) with all their square meters even with the minefield records have been canceled totally. Another part of hazard areas (minefields) with minefield records have been cancelled partly of their areas. The same happened with the new found hazard areas (minefields) without any minefield records. They've been weather corrected (increased or decreased in size of the area) in size, some of them have been cancelled fully and some of them cancelled partly. As it was mentioned above significant square meters after conducting survey activities have been

reduced and cancelled. Targeted technical survey had demonstrated its efficiency and really saved time and resources.

Survey based on communication and feedback with local communities.

Map #14



As you can see from the map above, the status of 1 SHA in the mountainous area Aghbai Khoburobod of the Darvoz district was first changed after the survey to a CHA, and afterward after conducting the resurvey it was split into 14 Minefields and to 1 Battle area. This was done after conducting further resurvey by using the methodology of technical intervention and taking into account the terrain of the area, the types of the landmines, the impact of the weather, and the location of the landmines in 2019 year. The reason for splitting 1 CHA (MF) into 14 MFs and into 1 BAC was the short operational window season due to weather conditions in this region. Usually, this region only a few months (2-3 months) is available for conducting demining operations in the Saghirdasht community of the Darvoz district, because of snow in this region. Another reason for splitting was to set precise borders between the polygons taking into account the terrain of the area. It was possible to set precise borders of the polygons in this region and in this case. The terrain of the area gave the opportunity to have access to the hazard areas from several sides. As before there were no minefield record maps available for these hazard areas it was reasonable to split

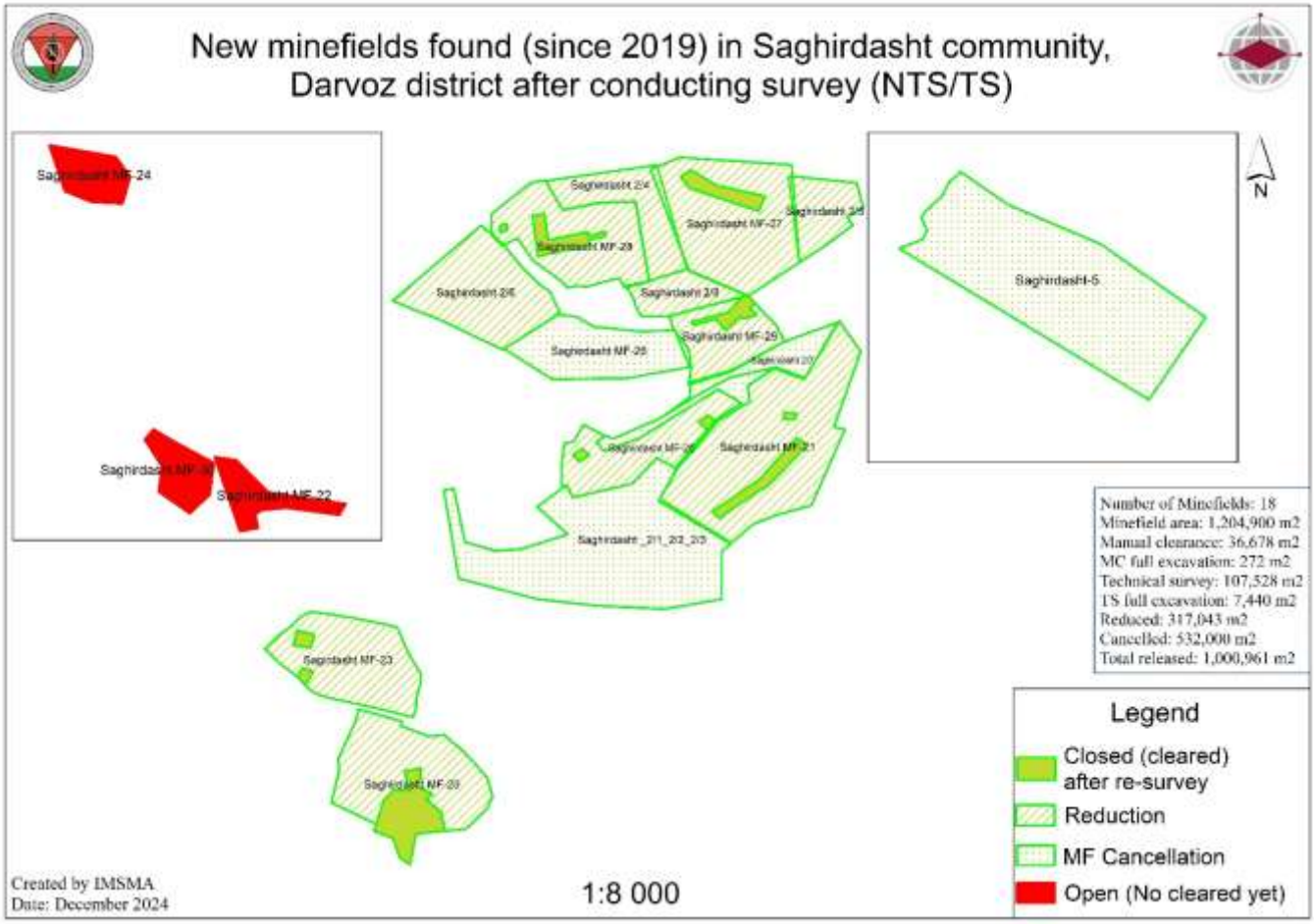
them into several minefields. The splitting has improved operational efficiency and saved time and resources. There are numerous cases of such splittings of the hazard areas into several smaller hazard areas.

Splitting the 1 hazard area into several hazard areas has positively affected operational efficiency in terms of time-saving, as it takes less time to release several smaller hazard areas. It takes also less resources for land release of the split hazard areas as it is easier to release smaller hazard areas, taking into account the short seasonal availability of this region.

This area is important in terms of using after land release in agricultural, pasture and infrastructural purposes. Land release in this hazard area is also important in terms of providing the safety of the local population and preventing landmine and ERW casualties.

As you can see from the map#15 most part of the area the MFs were reduced and canceled after conducting the resurvey and NTS/TS

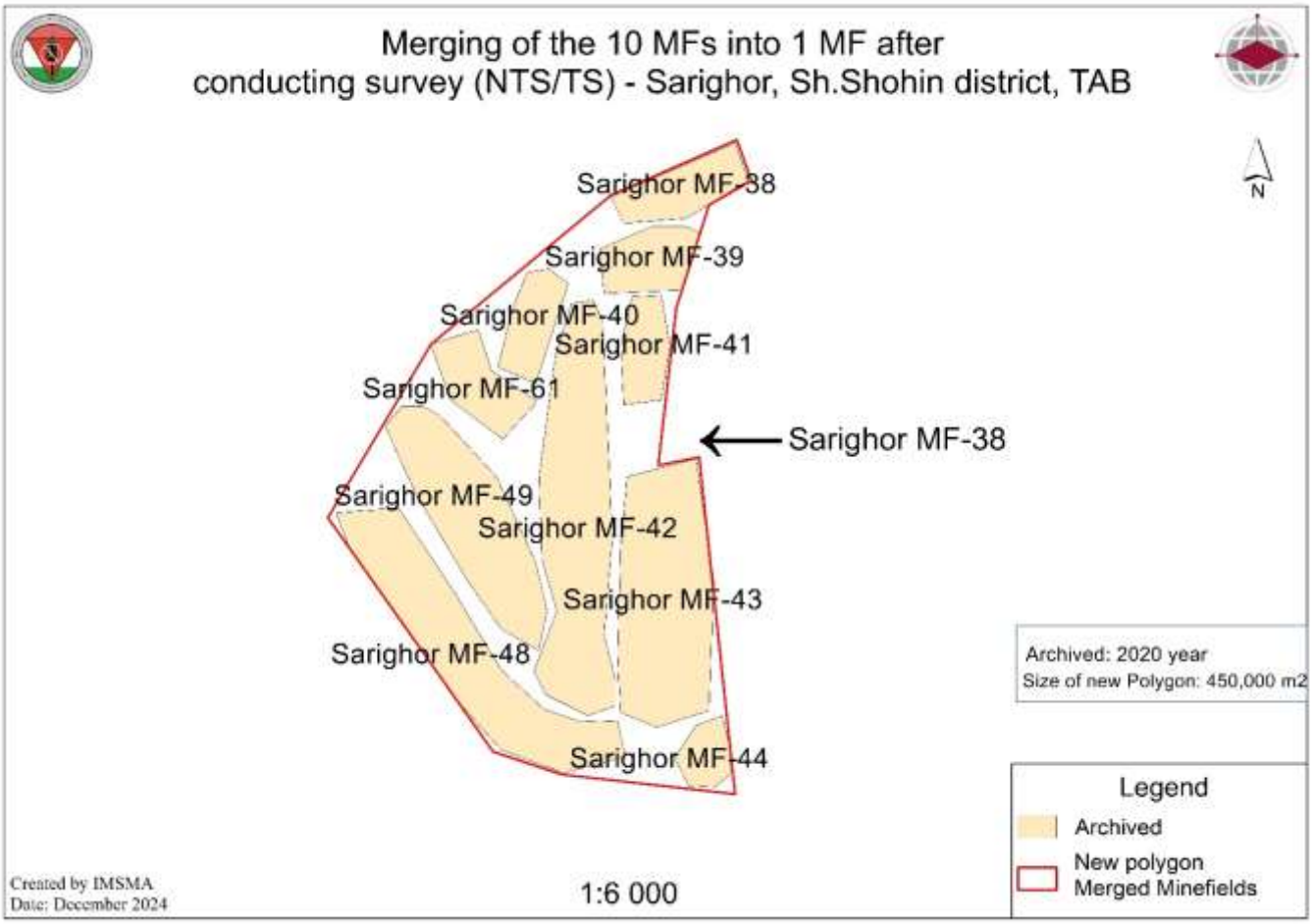
Map #15



One SHA has been split into 14 MFs and 1 BAC. The total hazard area is equal to 1,204,900 m^2. As you can see from the map, most parts of the hazard areas were released via reduction (317 043 m^2), cancellation (532 000 m^2) and technical survey (107,528 m^2). Significantly less part of the hazard areas in this region were released via manual clearance (36,678 m^2), TS full excavation (7,440 m^2) and MC full excavation (272 m2). As you can

see from the map above the most part of the hazard areas are released and some parts still remain contaminated.

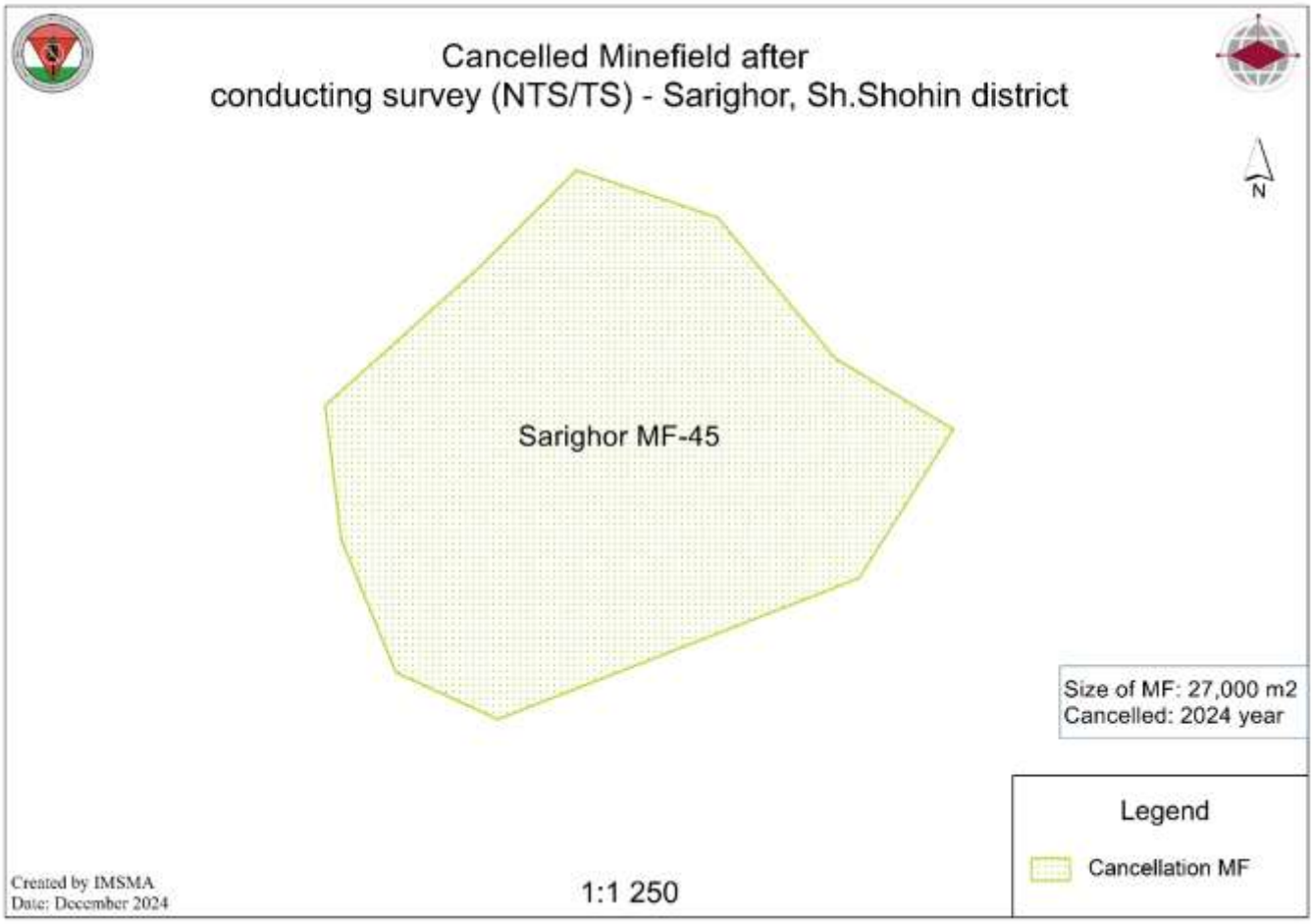
Map #16



After conducting resurvey in 2020 year, 10 minefields were merged into 1 minefield Sarighor MF-38. The reasons for merging were the terrain of the area, types of landmines, and difficulties in setting precise borders of the polygons between each other. The methodology of helicopter land mining taking into account the mountainous of the area has caused to find landmines in the areas between the borders of the polygons (minefields) and it forced survey teams in merging 10 MFs to 1 MF. The terrain of the area gives access to the area only from one side. Merging of several MFs in to 1 MF will facilitate the increase of the operational efficiency in terms of land release as it will take less efforts in setting borders between the hazard areas. Availability of the minefield record maps for these minefields gives the opportunity to have clear picture and detailed information regarding types of the landmines, their quantity and their location that also impacts on increasing the operation efficiency. Despite the availability of the minefield record maps survey activities of the demining teams along with demining operations will be held on. As it may give further results in terms of reconnaissance of the terrain. And in case of impact of the natural phenomena, inaccuracies in the minefield record maps, wrong minefield record maps,

migration of landmines and other different factors conducting the survey activities of the demining teams will give a further real picture in the area. As a result, the operational efficiency will increase due to the reduction, cancellation and correction of the location and

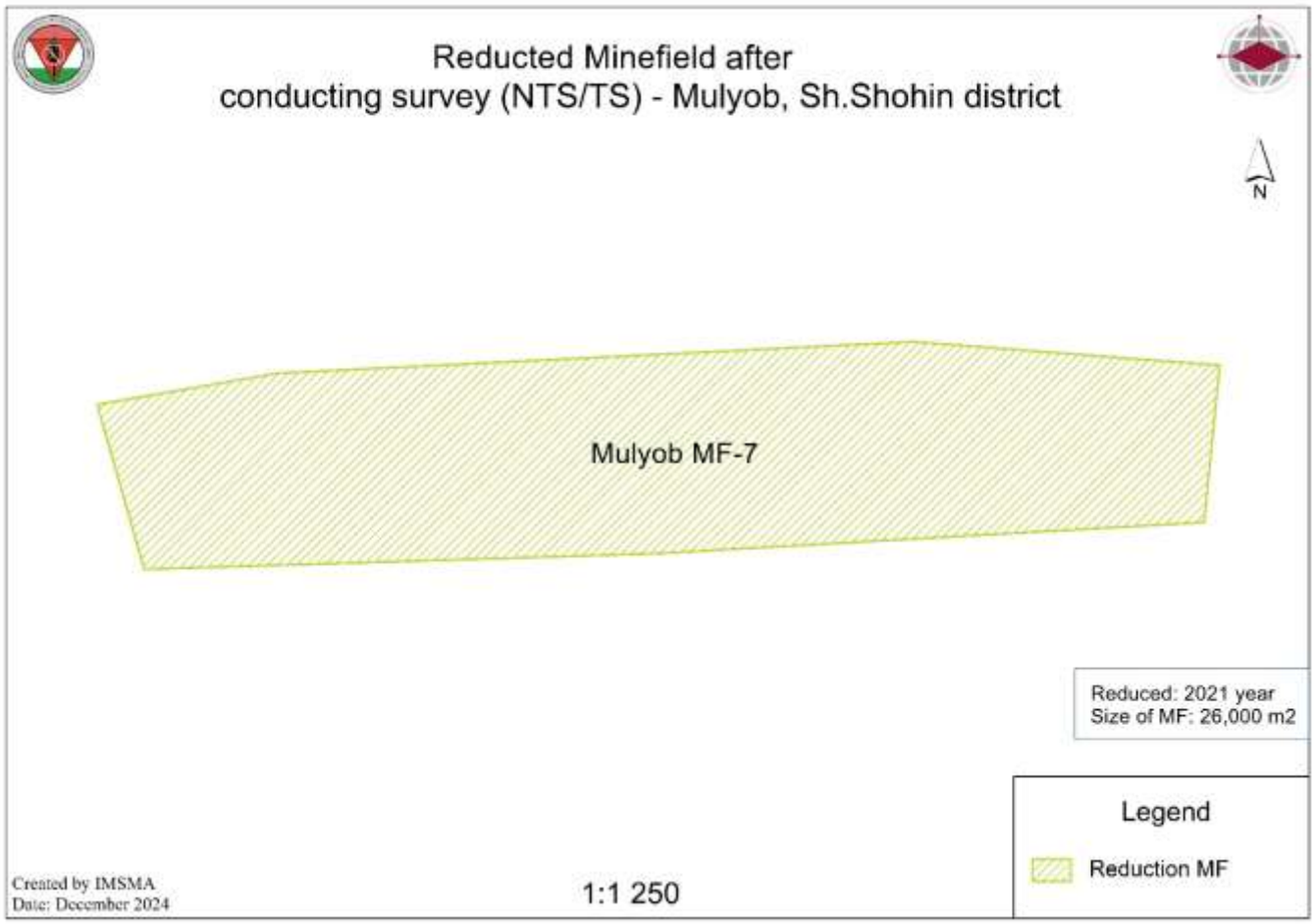
Map #17



size of the polygons. There are some cases of such merging of several hazard areas into 1 hazard area.

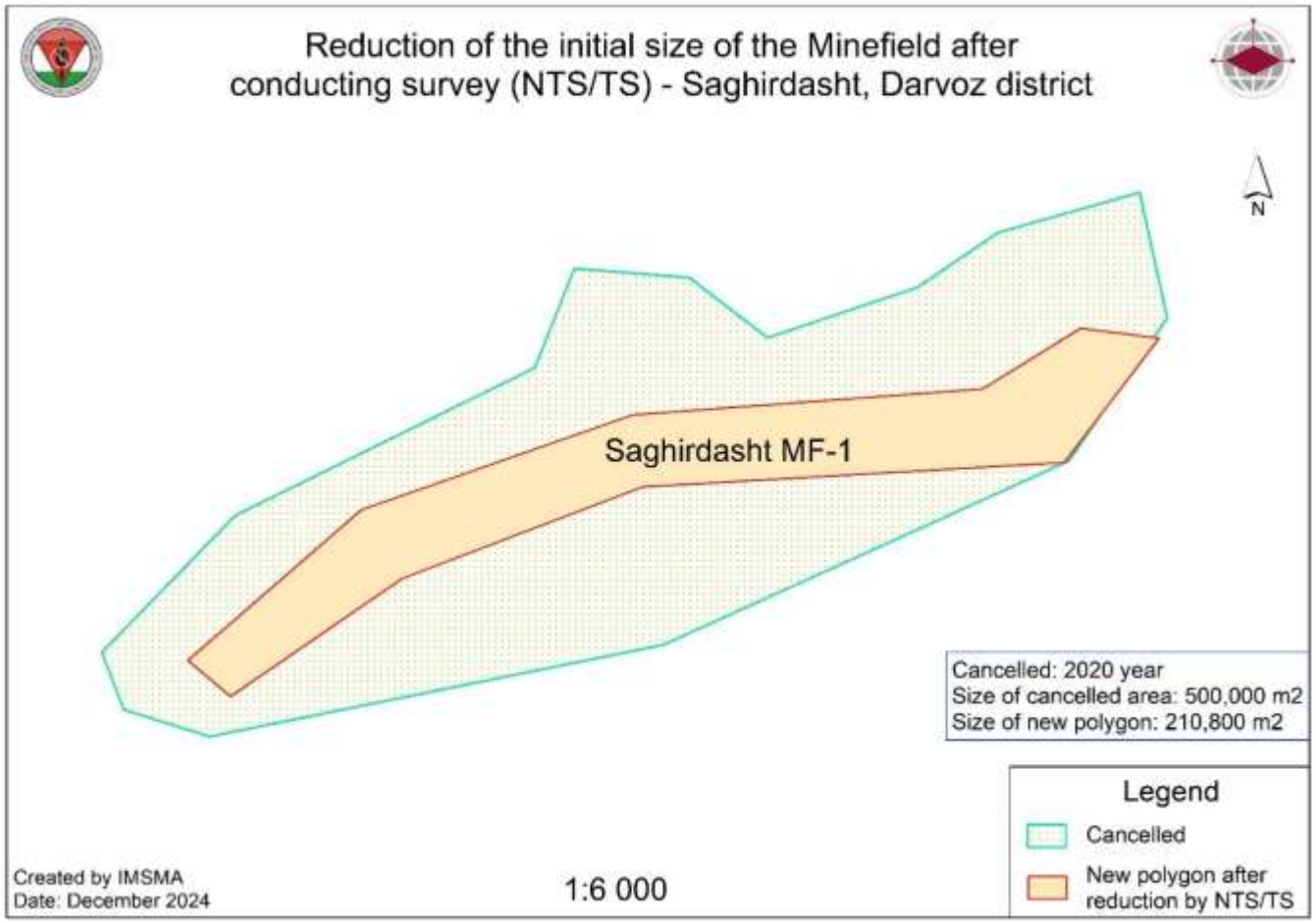
In 2024 year, minefield Sarighor MF-45 that had minefield record map after conducting survey activities (resurvey) was canceled. As it was mentioned above, factors that impact the status of minefields in the mountainous areas, that even have minefield record maps, impacted minefield Sarighor MF-45. Minefield Sarighor MF-45 was washed off by the flooding to the Panj river. Conducting resurvey for this minefield had increased the operational efficiency of the land release as this minefield was fully cancelled. It has saved time and resources. There are several other cases of such cancellations of the minefields that had minefield record maps due to the impact of the abovementioned factors.

Map #18



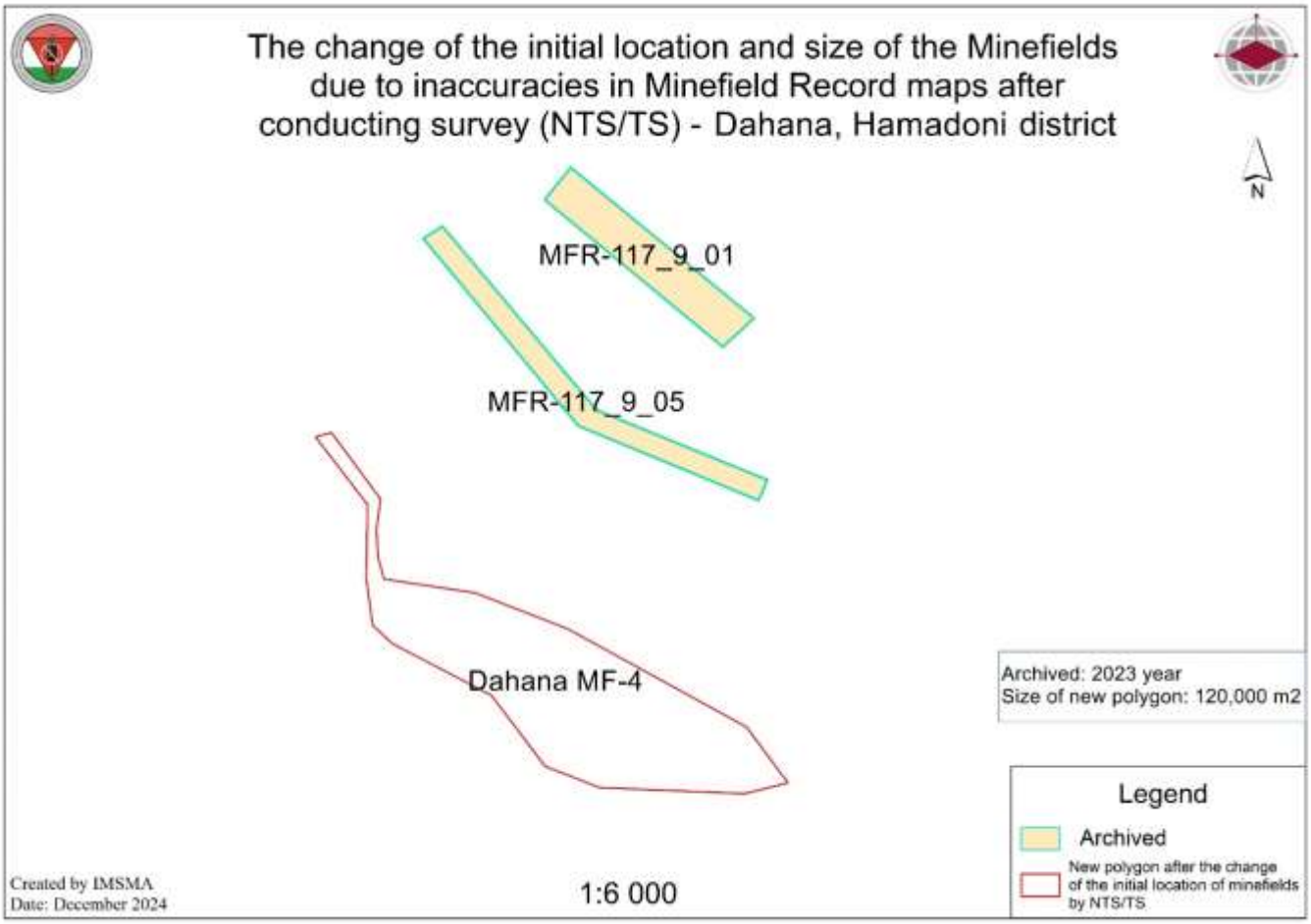
In 2021 year, minefield Mulyob MF – 7 that had minefield record map after conducting survey activities (resurvey) was reduced. Minefield Mulyob MF – 7 was reduced due to not finding any evidence of the landmine and/or ERW contamination, which in its turn was caused by the incorrectly drawn MFR. The reduction of this minefield had increased land release operational efficiency in terms of saving time and resources.

Map #19



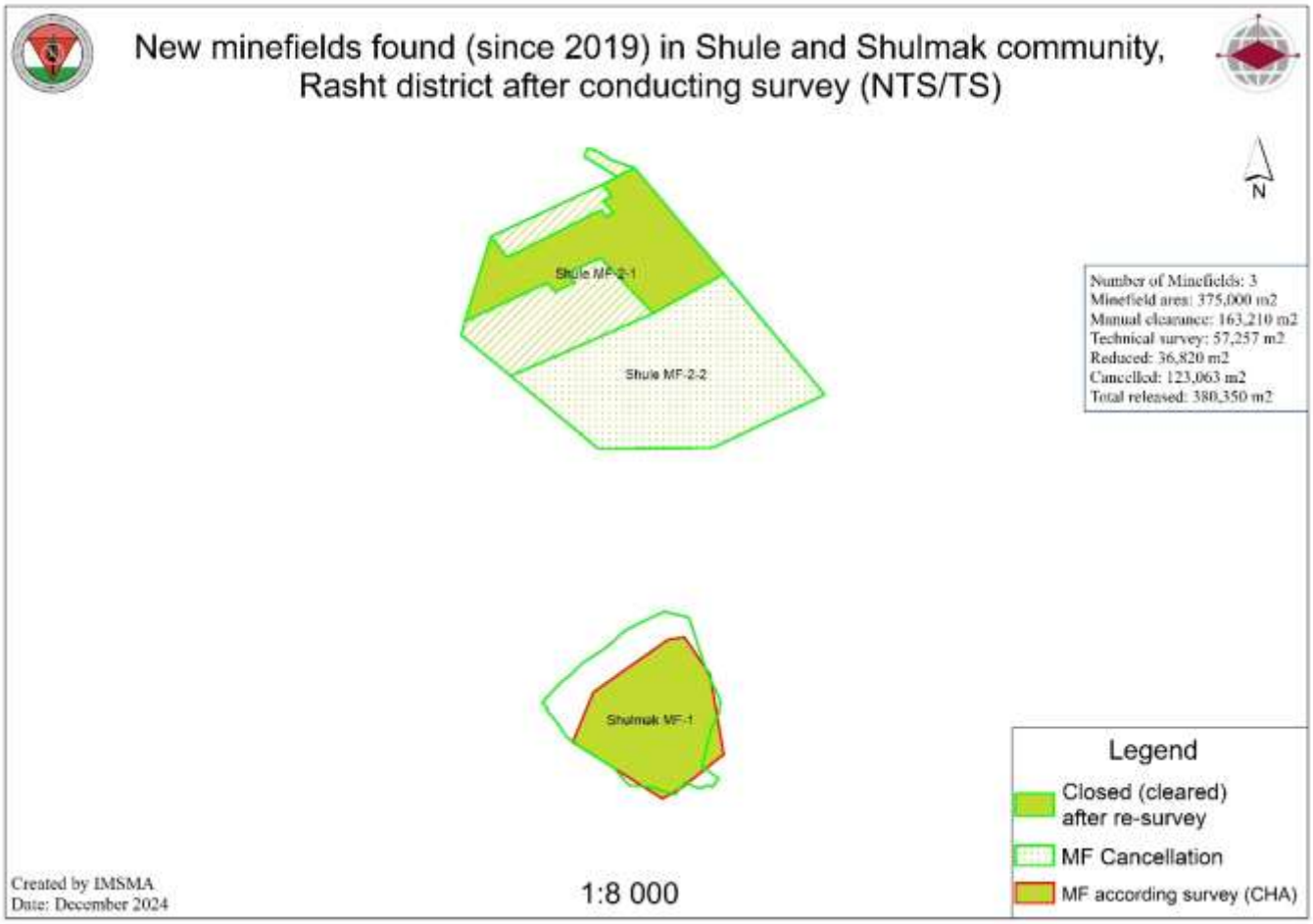
In 2019 year minefield Saghirdasht MF-1 after conducting survey activities (resurvey) the initial size of the minefield was reduced after conducting NTS with technical intervention. The technical intervention gives the opportunity to find the type of landmines and determine the real size of the hazard area. This methodology is being used for all minefields to ensure the operational efficiency.

Map #20



Minefields MFR-117_9_01 and MFR-117_9_05 that have their minefield records were not found. As a result of the survey activities by using the methodology of the NTS/TS with technical intervention the real location of the minefield was found. The reason for the deviation of the location of the minefields according the minefield record maps with the real location of the minefields is that there had been used helicopter landmining methodology and the impact of the terrain of the area. While using helicopter landmining methodology, the height of the flight of the helicopter and the wind speed and other factors also impact to the location of the landmines and of the minefields. Clarification of the real location of the minefield had given the opportunity to deploy demining teams in a correct direction and to save time and resources.

Map #21

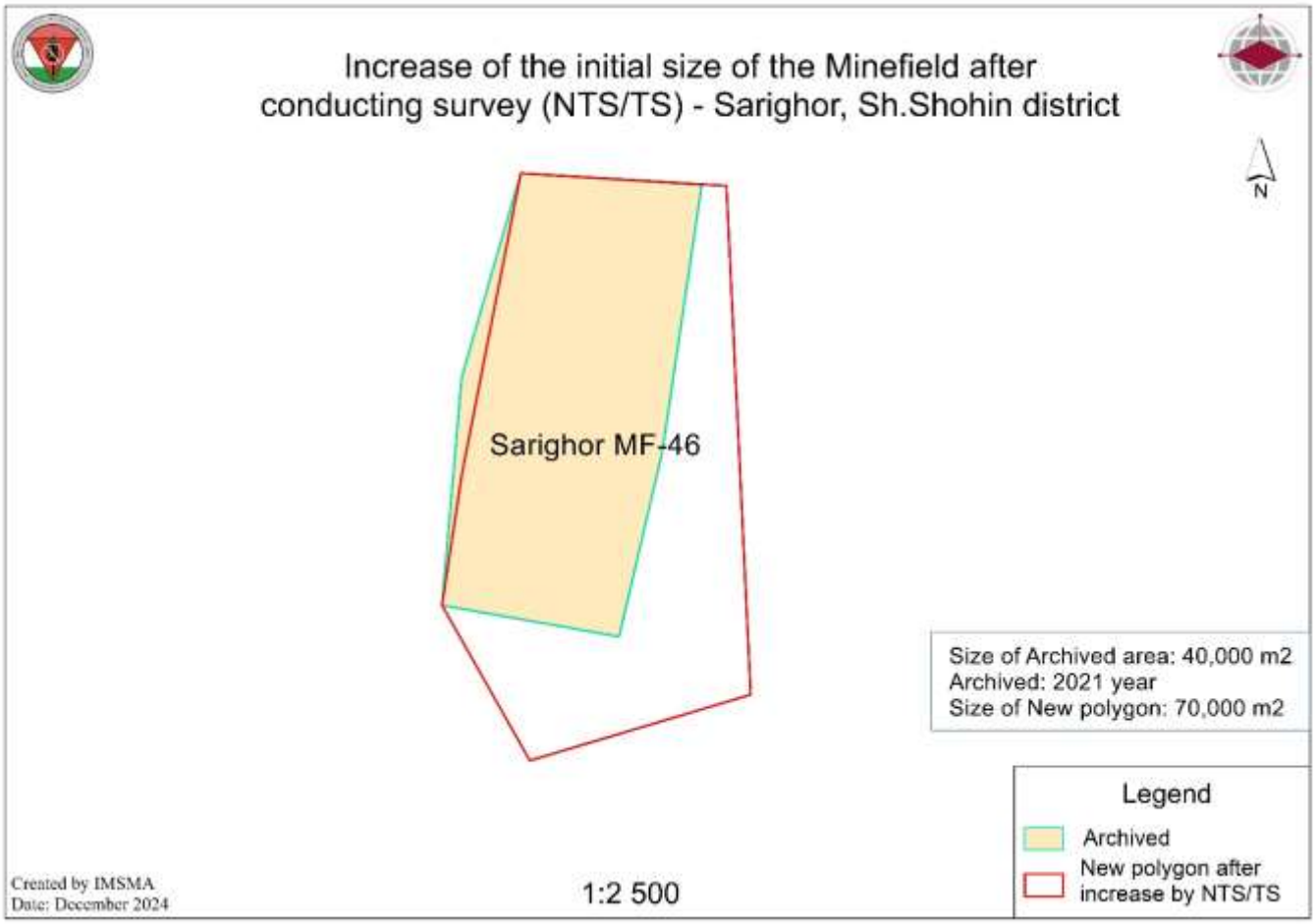


In 2021, after conducting survey activities, minefield Shule MF 2 the minefield was splitted into two minefields Shule MF 2-1 and Shule MF 2-2. Shule MF 2-2 was canceled due to being free of any threat of the landmines. Minefield Shule MF 2-1 was released by using reduction and manual clearance. As can be seen from the map, most part of the area of the minefields was canceled and reduced and less part was cleared manually. This demonstrates increased land release operational efficiency.

The total area of the minefields in Shule MF2-1, MF Shule MF 2-2 and in Shulmak MF-1 is equal to 375 000 m^2. The total released area is equal to 380 350 m^2. Out of this most part of the area of the minefields have been cancelled – 123 063 m^2, and reduced – 36 820 m^2, less part cleared via technical survey – 57 257 m2. Out of the total area 380 350 m^2 have been released via manual clearance – 163 210 m^2.

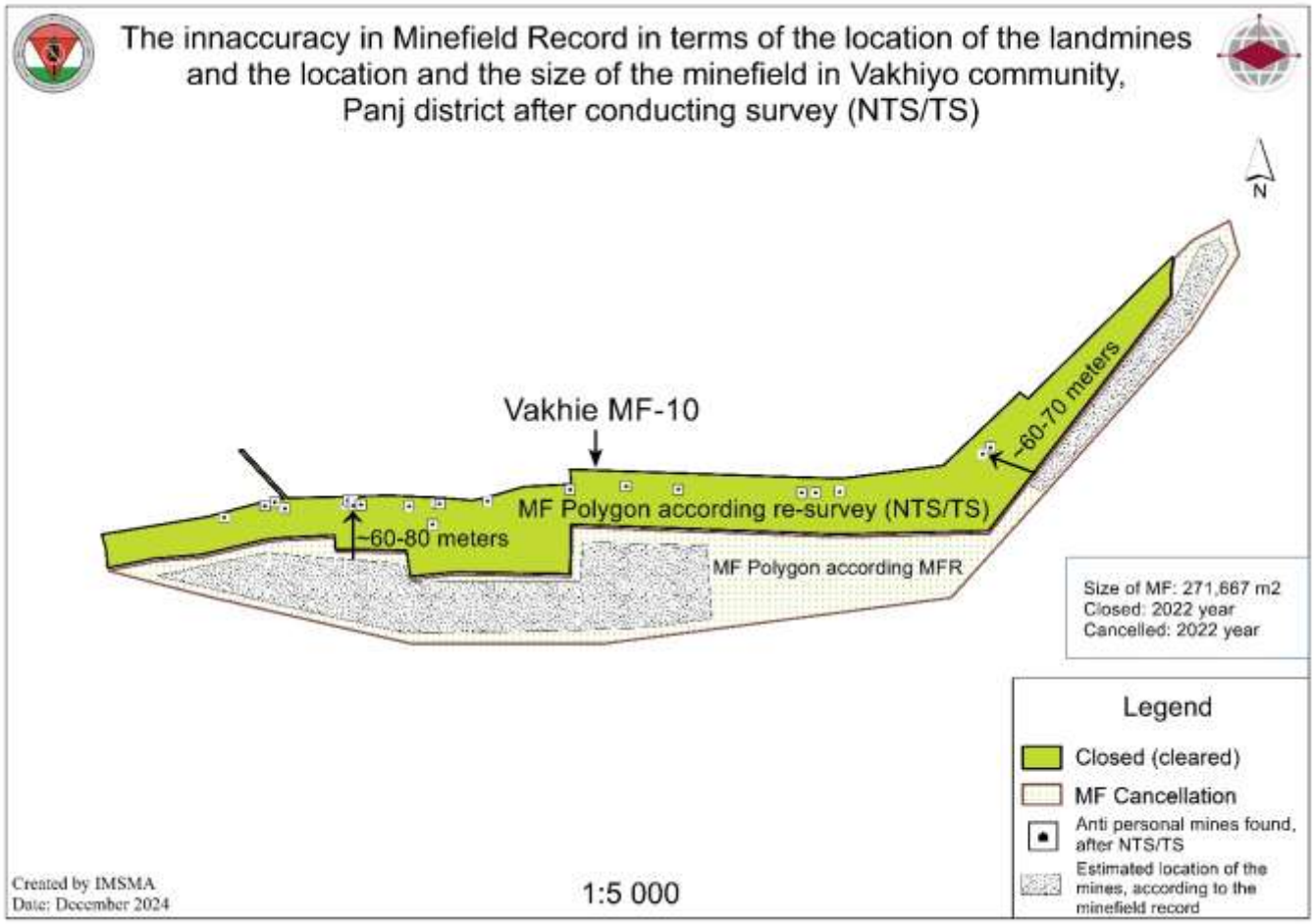
In minefield, Shulmak MF-1, NTS was conducted in 2013 and the polygon area was developed. In 2019 year, the resurvey was conducted for minefield Shulmak MF-1 and as the result the real size of the minefield was bigger than the initial size. The resurvey allowed to correct the real size of the minefield and this has reduced possible level of the risk of missing any hazard area. Correcting the real size of the minefield after resurvey increases the land release operational efficiency as it excludes the necessity of the additional land release in case of not finding evidences.

Map #22



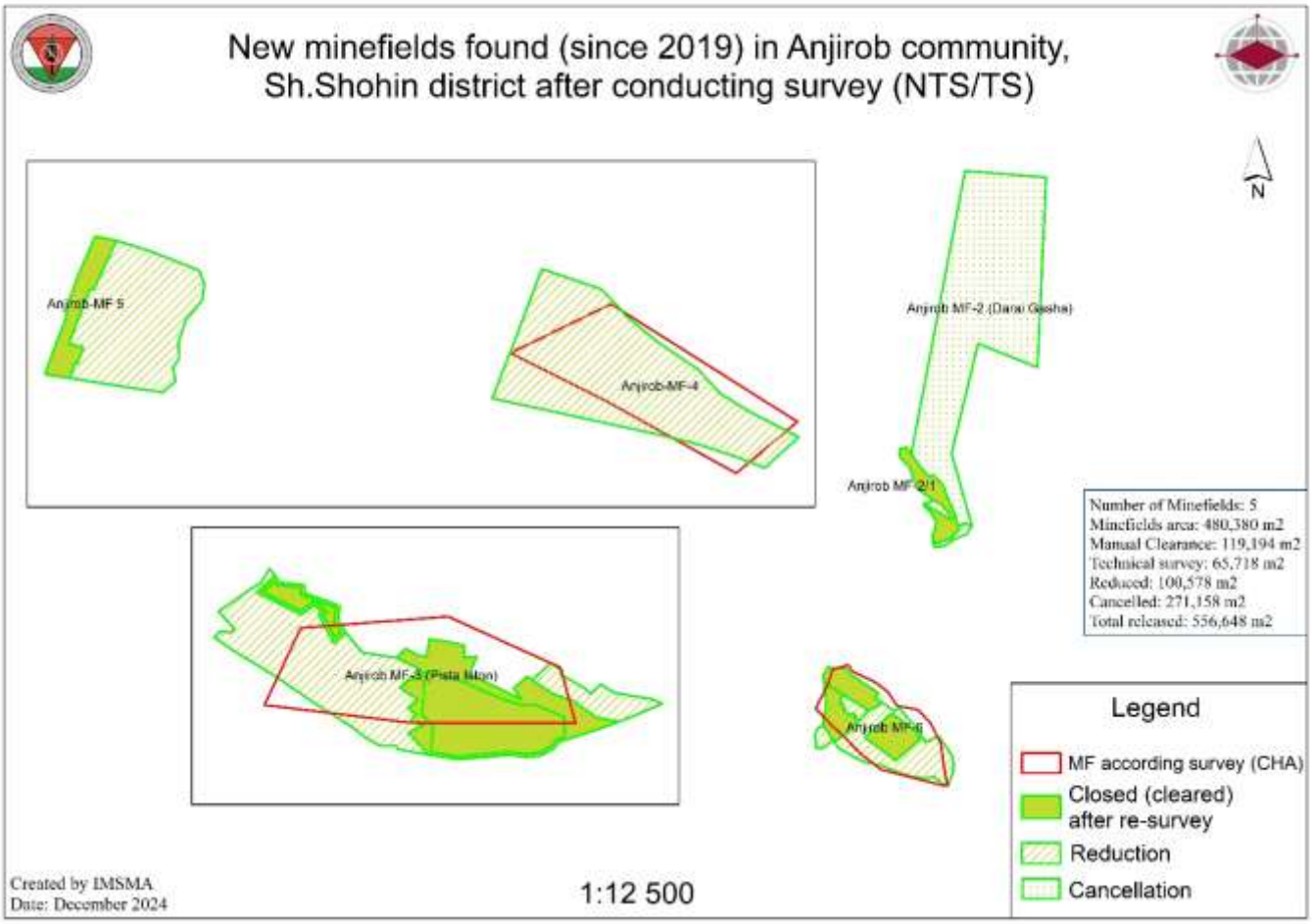
In 2021 year, after conducting resurvey in minefield Sarighor MF-46, the real size of the minefield has become bigger than the initial size. The impact of landslide has caused the migration of landmines and because of this the real size of the minefield has increased.

Map #23



In 2013, minefield Vahiyo MF-10 was set as the polygon according to the minefield record map. In 2022 year after conducting the resurvey, the real location and size of the minefield has been changed. The reason for such a change of the real location and the size of the minefield was flooding from the side of the river. As the minefield is located along the shore of the river the high tide of the water caused that the minefield was covered under the water. This flooding has changed the terrain of the area and caused migration of the landmines to another location. After the low tide of the river the real location of the landmines were different than it was before the high tide. Resurvey with technical intervention has caused to define the real location and the size of the minefield. It has contributed to the improving land release operational efficiency as it has saved time and resources.

Map #24



In 2019, minefields Anjirob MF-2,3,4,5 and 6 were resurveyed. The size of minefields Anjirob MF-3,4 and 6 have changed after resurvey with technical intervention. The reason for the deviation of the size is that there had been used helicopter landminning methodology. Partly natural phenomena as landslides, flooding, earthquakes and other relevant factors had impacted the migration of the landmines and that caused the change of the real size of the minefields. As can be seen from the maps, identifying the real size of the minefields saves time and resources and reduces the level of risk. Most part of the area of the minefields were reduced and cancelled. Significantly less part of the area of the minefields were released manually.

Prioritisation

Tajikistan National Mine Action Center has the prioritization principles and categories in order to optimize sequence of the land release operations based on combined assessment of the need which hazard area to release first.

For example, if the hazard area is located at the high and hard to reach terrain, but close to the local community or village, this HA is chosen for the land release first. In case of location of the hazard area in high altitude, but creating the threat to the shepherds, hunters,

to the local population gathering the firewood, tourists involved in mountain tourism, border troops conducting the border patrolling, to the staff of the coal, gold and other mines, that work on high altitude nearby the hazard areas (minefields), to the staff building the infrastructure, such as electric power lines, roads, water pipes, installing the telecommunication antennas and other communication equipment, to the geologists and geological exploration specialists and to many others such hazard area (minefield) will be chosen first to be land released from the threat of the landmines, UXO and ERW. As you can see the hazard areas (minefields) despite being located even on extremely high altitude of the mountainous terrain and in hard to reach areas, still cause threat to the life and health of the people. Taking in to account that Tajikistan is mountainous country and most part of the rural population in such mountainous terrain live in high altitude of the mountainous areas it is obvious that hazard areas are located in close vicinity with the local community.

Below are the prioritization categories:

- Government and local authority requests;
- Distance of the HA from populated areas;
- District-by-district approach;
- The need to complete previously suspended areas;
- Altitude (Above Sea Level) of the task site;
- The local security situation (Border permissions).

As on the top of the priority is to protect the health and life of the people by using priority setting tools first to be addressed and released are defined those minefields, that located close to the villages and other areas important for livelihood. It will decrease the threat from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) to the health and life of the local rural population. Funding the land release operations of the demining teams around of such landmine threat affected rural local communities will give them the opportunity not to get any harm for their health and will save their lives.

Since 2019, with GICHD support, TNMAC started using IMSMA Core database. The ArcGIS technology of the IMSMA gives many multifunctional tools and opportunities for the processing the information in real time monitoring mode. The information regarding the Mine Action operations is kept in the IMSMA database and it is available to all Implementing partners. The IMSMA Core is considered as Mine Action Intellectual tool and as Information management tool, that gives quickly any type of the requested validated information in the frame of the Mine Action activities.

An overview of Methods & Standards of quality assurance and quality control.

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 incudes 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.

Images of the demining activities are shown below.

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, tourists and children.

Humanitarian demining is quite time consuming process and it is crucially important to focus on the constant risk that threatens the population living in the mine/ERW contaminated areas. Along demining activities, the local population in the rural areas are being informed regarding landmines/ERW risks.

TNMAC regularly conducts Explosive Ordnance Risk Education sessions for the local population of the contaminated districts in Khatlon province, in VMKB province, in Sughd province and in the Central Region (DRS). These activities are conducted in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Science of Tajikistan and its regional and district level departments, Women Affairs Committee, and the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST). The target groups for the EORE activities are the school teachers and schoolchildren, shepherds, hunters, farmers, community members, military personnel, local authorities' representatives and other relevant persons. During these sessions TNMAC provides EORE printed materials (booklets, guidelines, poster, etc.) to the local population to introduce them with the guiding information and photos of the threat of landmines and ERW, so that local population could recognize the danger when they face it. TNMAC also provides presentations, short movies and cartoons about EORE to the local population while conducting awareness raising sessions in the rural areas. In addition to these EORE activities, the Operations staff of the survey and demining teams hold EORE sessions to the local population in the areas, where they are deployed and conduct demining operations.

In addition to the EORE, the following activities are performed by TNMAC and the Implementing partners to mitigate the threat of mines/ERW:

1) Marking of Hazard Areas/Installation of warning signs (billboards)
2) Mine/ERW risk education programs

3) An integrated approach to the mine problem
4) Promotional activities
5) Media campaign

All known and identified hazard areas (minefields) have been marked with the warning billboards by the survey and demining teams under the supervision of TNMAC. Due to impact of weather and other factors, it is often required to replace them. TNMAC constantly tasks to install warning bill boards around all known hazard areas (minefields) that are not been released yet. Released hazard areas in their turn are marked with the benchmarks and safe area signs.

From 2000 to the present, after Tajikistan's accession to the UN Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Storage, Production and Supply of Anti-personnel Mines and Their Destruction and the start of humanitarian demining activities, from 2019 up to 31 December 2024, total 5560 information campaigns were conducted in all regions of the republic, where exists a danger of mines and UXO - educational events through instruction, organization of lectures and presentations, organization of exhibitions, broadcast of cartoons, theatrical screening on the topic of mine danger, were organized and covered more than 192,000 people.

Table 23. Mine/ERW risk education sessions according to the IMSMA EORE Field Report Forms

Province	**District / Town**	**Number of Mine/ERW risk education sessions**						
		2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**TOTAL per district\town**
Sughd	Isfara town	68	73	83	75	119	149	567
	Konibodom town	22	22	20	27	25	24	140
Tajik – Uzbek border	Asht district	69	74	64	72	72	49	400
	Shahriston district	29	23	25	26	24	24	151
	Ayni district	24	25	24	25	24	24	146
	Panjakent	66	75	68	75	73	74	431
	B.Ghafurov – affected by polygon	23	25	24	24	26	26	148
	Khujand	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Central Region –	Rasht	37	45	52	50	48	49	281
	Tojikobod	16	23	21	23			83
	Lakhsh	18	25	26	23	31	37	160

affected by civil war	Sangvor	39	41	49	46	42	46	263
	Vahdat			1	4			5
	Tursunzoda	1						1
Khatlon – Tajik-Afghan border	Sh. Shohin	118	78	84	87	88	104	559
	Hamadoni	16	10	20	24	24		94
	Farkhor	16	24	25	24	26	24	139
	Panj	58	56	48	56	49	48	315
	Jayhun	53	57	48	52	48	48	306
	Dusti	30	18	28	22	24	24	146
	Shahritus	26	27	26	26	25	24	154
	Bokhtar	1	1			1		3
	Bokhtar city			1	1		1	3
	Kulob	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	Qubodiyon	27	27	25	27	23	24	153
Khatlon – community affected by polygon	Muminobod district	17	9	15	18	20	23	102
	Khuroson	25	28	24	24	24	24	149
VMKB – Tajik-Afghan border	Darvoz	49	47	50	51	50	50	297
	Vanj	38	49	44	48	49	49	277
	Rushon							0
	Khorugh	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	Shughnon						20	20
	Ishkoshim				1	25	23	49

Images. Photos of conducting the EORE sessions in the local communities and schools.

From 2019 to 2024, TNMAC, in cooperation with the ICRC , TCRCC, Ministry of Education and Science, Women Committee and local authorities, carried out work in this direction. It is estimated that approximately 192664 persons have passed EORE during 2019 up to 2024; this includes 38260 women, 46303 men, 50765 girls and 57336 boys.

The processing of information and reference materials on the EORE are organized for individual target groups (children, women, men, shepherds, farmers, military personnel and etc.). In addition, jamoats (local communities) and villages located near military polygons were designated as high-risk areas of unexploded ordnance, and roundtable discussions and trainings on the threat of unexploded ordnance were organized and conducted to attract the attention of residents of these areas.

Since the establishment of the Tajik National Mine Action Center in 2014, it has been coordinating and regulating all activities in the field of humanitarian mine action, including the EORE direction. The landmine and ERW threat affected local population is mainly informed and provided with the necessary information through EORE events (trainings, seminars, field visits, emergency response). Special attention is paid to certain categories of the population (women, shepherds, rural population, schoolchildren and school teachers).

Apart from EORE sessions, during the Second extension period, TNMAC conducted the celebration of the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action in target areas of the country – in Sh. Shohin district of Khatlon province and in Rasht district of the Central region. These events involved the participation of a huge number of local residents, local authorities, local departments of the Border Forces, Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Education, foreign donor representatives and international organizations, etc.

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

As of December 2024, based on results of technical and non-technical survey and demining operations, a total of 109 confirmed hazard areas are contaminated by anti-personnel landmines measuring 6,132,708 square meters remain.

Table 24: Summary of remaining contaminated areas square meters (as of December 2024)

Province	Districts	Number of areas known to contain APM	Amount of area known to contain APM (square metres)
3	**11**	**109**	**6,132,708**

In case of funding by the end of 2027 the survey and resurvey activities should be fully completed. Survey teams as well as other teams are planned to be transformed into multi task teams in case of funding support.

Table 25: Summary of remaining CHAs by region (as of December 2024)

Regions	Number of areas known to contain APM	Amount of area known to contain APM (square meters)
TAB	100	5,082,228
CR	9	1,050,480
Total	**109**	**6,132,708**

The Tajik – Afghan border is considered as most mine/ERW contaminated region in Tajikistan. Especially most densely contaminated is Shamsiddin Shohin district. This district has difficult mountainous terrain and, along with other districts, has numerous problems, such as food security, water supply and sanitation, poor road infrastructure, vulnerability to natural disasters. The size of contamination locating in Tajik – Afghan border measured 5,082,228 square metres, 83 % from entire contamination remaining in the

country. Due to having mixed contaminated hazard areas there is high possibility of reclassification of the BAs to the MFs and vice versa.

The Central region remaining contamination consists of 9 CHAs with the total of 1,050,480 square metres. Due to having mixed contaminated hazard areas there is high possibility of reclassification of the BACs to the MFs and vice versa.

The Tajik-Uzbek border. After conducting a monitoring by TNMAC jointly with relevant Government entities, Implementing Partners and the local authorities, it was clarified that hazard areas are located at the Uzbek side of the border. The Tajik-Uzbek border is the subject for further assessment on high and hard to reach mountainous areas after completion of the demarcation and delimitation.

Table 26. Size and distribution of Confirmed hazard areas per province and districts

Regions	Province	District	Sum of Number of HA	Sum of Area (square meters) known to contain anti-personnel mines
Central Region	**DRS and VMKB**	Darvoz	7	900,480
		Sangvor	2	150,000
Total Central Region			**9**	**1,050,480**
TAB	**VMKB**	Darvoz	2	85,800
		Shugnon	3	56,000
		Vanj	6	908,119
		Ishkoshim	1	250,000
		Total VMKB	**12**	**1,299,919**
	Khatlon	Farkhor	1	5000
		Hamadoni	3	135,000
		Jaihun	10	164,005
		Panj	12	792,338
		Qubodiyon	1	5,184
		Sh. Shohin	61	2,680,782
		Total Khatlon	**88**	**3,782,309**
Total TAB			**100**	**5,082,228**
Grand Total			**109**	**6,132,708**

Table 27. Size and distribution of Confirmed hazard areas by level of contamination

Province	Districts	Number of areas known to contain APM	Amount of area known to contain APM (square meters)
Khatlon	Farkhor	1	5000
Khatlon	Qubodiyon	1	5,184
VMKB	Shugnon	3	56.000
VMKB	Darvoz	2	85,800
Khatlon	Hamadoni	3	135,000
DRS	Sangvor	2	150,000
Khatlon	Jaihun	10	164,005
VMKB	Ishkoshim	1	250,000

Khatlon	Panj	12	792,338
VMKB	Darvoz	7	900,480
VMKB	Vanj	6	908,119
Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	61	2,680,782
Total		**109**	**6,132,708**

Table 28. Projected Annual Land Release (2025- 2032)

Annual Operational Plan	Manual Clearance (square meters)	Reduction (square metres)	Cancellation (square metres)	Area (square meters) known to contain anti-personnel mines
2025	368,171	208,155	73,729	650,055
2026	137,800	105,000	576,500	819,300
2027	382,855	255,000	126,038	763,893
2028	391,498	201,500	98,907	691,905
2029	516,000	242,900	106,500	865,400
2030	433,500	238,500	151,755	823,755
2031	480,000	206,500	77,900	764,400
2032	452,000	205,000	97,000	754,000
Grand Total	**3,161,824**	**1,662,555**	**1,308,329**	**6,132,708**

Table 29. Clearance Plan by Districts

Districts	Area (square meters) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Manual Clearance (square meters)	Reduction (square metres)	Cancellation (square metres)	Number of Remaining Hazardous areas
Darvoz	986,280	513,565	315,000	157,715	9
Farkhor	5000	3000	2000	0	1
Hamadoni	135,000	75,000	40,000	20,000	3
Ishqoshim	250,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	1
Jaihun	164,005	97,667	55,900	10,438	10
Panj	792,338	148,100	76,408	567,830	12
Qubodiyon	5,184	5,184	0	0	1
Sangvor	150,000	85,000	45,000	20,000	2
Sh. Shohin	2,680,782	1,563,308	751,247	366,227	61
Shugnon	56,000	28,000	17,000	11,000	3
Vanj	908,119	543,000	260,000	105,119	6
Grand Total	**6,132,708**	**3,161,824**	**1,662,555**	**1,308,329**	**109**

Table 30. LR Statistics from 2019 - 2024

Region	Province	District	Total MFs (after survey)	LR Total	Rem MF Total	MF from ER 2018 (194)	LR MF from ER 2018	Remaining MFs from ER 2018	New MF since 2019	LR new MF since 2019	Remaining new MFs
CR	DRS	Rasht	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
		Sangvor	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
	DRS Total		**5**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**-**
	VMKB	Darvoz	26	19	7	6	3	3	20	16	4
	VMKB Total		**26**	**19**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**20**	**16**	**4**
CR Total			**31**	**22**	**9**	**8**	**3**	**5**	**23**	**19**	**4**
TAB	VMKB	Darvoz TAB	4	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-
		Ishkoshim	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
		Shugnon	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Vanj	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-
	VMKB Total		**15**	**3**	**12**	**14**	**3**	**11**	**1**		**1**
	Khatlon	Farkhor	8	7	1	7	7	-	1	-	1
		Hamadoni	7	4	3	7	4	3	-	-	-
		Jaihun	20	10	10	19	10	9	1	-	1
		Khovaling	3	3		3	3	-	-	-	-
		Panj	41	29	12	35	25	10	6	4	2
		Qabodiyon	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Sh. Shohin	95	34	61	84	26	58	11	8	3
		Shahritus	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Khatlon Total		**176**	**88**	**88**	**156**	**76**	**80**	**20**	**12**	**8**
TAB Total			**191**	**91**	**100**	**170**	**79**	**91**	**21**	**12**	**9**
Grand Total			**222**	**113**	**109**	**178**	**82**	**96**	**44**	**31**	**13**

Table 31. General information of Land Release and Remaining CHAs

Region	Province	District	Total MFs (after survey)	LR Total	LR MF from ER 2018	LR new MF since 2019	LR During 2019-2024	Rem MF Total	Remaining MFs from ER 2018	Remaining new MFs	Rem Total
CR	DRS	Rasht	3	3		3	380,350				0
		Sangvor	2					2	2		150,000
	DRS Total		**5**	**3**		**3**	**380,350**	**2**	**2**		**150,000**
	VMKB	Darvoz	26	19	3	16	2,039,195	7	3	4	900,480
	VMKB Total		**26**	**19**	**3**	**16**	**2,039,195**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**900,480**
CR Total			**31**	**22**	**3**	**19**	**2,419,545**	**9**	**5**	**4**	**1,050,480**
TAB	VMKB	Darvoz TAB	4	2	2		83,000	2	2		85,800
		Ishkoshim	2	1	1		25,000	1		1	250,000
		Shugnon	3					3	3		56,000
		Vanj	6					6	6		908,119
	VMKB Total		**15**	**3**	**3**		**108,000**	**12**	**11**	**1**	**1,299,919**
	Khatlon	Farkhor	8	7	7		80,800	1		1	5000
		Hamadoni	7	4	4		229,945	3	3		135,000
		Jaihun	20	10	10		689,709	10	9	1	164,005
		Khovaling	3	3	3		181,183				0
		Panj	41	29	25	4	1,834,422	12	10	2	792,338
		Qabodiyon	1				0	1		1	5,184
		Sh. Shohin	95	34	26	8	2,663,485	61	58	3	2,680,782
		Shahritus	1	1	1		30,000				0
	Khatlon Total		**176**	**88**	**76**	**12**	**5,709,544**	**88**	**80**	**8**	**3,782,309**
TAB Total			**191**	**91**	**79**	**12**	**5,817,544**	**100**	**91**	**9**	**5,082,228**
Grand Total			**222**	**113**	**82**	**31**	**8,237,089**	**109**	**96**	**13**	**6,132,708**

Table 32. Land released MF from ER 2018

Region	Province	District	LR MF from ER 2018	LR During 2019-2024
CR	**VMKB**	Darvoz	3	209,825
	VMKB Total		**3**	**209,825**
CR Total			**3**	**209,825**
TAB	**VMKB**	Darvoz TAB	2	83,000
		Ishkoshim	1	25,000
	VMKB Total		**3**	**108,000**
	Khatlon	Farkhor	7	80,800
		Hamadoni	4	229,945
		Jaihun	10	682,709
		Khovaling	3	181,183
		Panj	25	1,647,303
		Sh. Shohin	26	1,622,586
		Shahritus	1	30,000
	Khatlon Total		**76**	**4,474,526**
TAB Total			**79**	**4,582,526**
Grand Total			**82**	**4,792,351**

Table 33. Remaining CHAs according previous Extension Request (2019 - 2024)

Region	Province	District	Remaining MFs from ER 2018	Rem Totally	During 2019-2024
CR	**DRS**	Sangvor	2	150,000	
	DRS Total		**2**	**150,000**	
	VMKB	Darvoz	3	440,800	500,000
	VMKB Total		**3**	**440,800**	**500,000**
CR Total			**5**	**590,800**	**500,000**
TAB	**VMKB**	Darvoz TAB	2	85,800	
		Shugnon	3	56,000	
		Vanj	6	908,119	
	VMKB Total		**11**	**1,049,919**	
	Khatlon	Hamadoni	3	135,000	0

		Jaihun	9	160,005	7000
		Panj	10	706,430	119,704
		Sh. Shohin	58	2,570,262	420,624
	Khatlon Total		**80**	**3,571,697**	**547,328**
TAB Total			**91**	**4,621,616**	**547,328**
Grand Total			**96**	**5,212,416**	**1,047,328**

Table 34. General information of new CHAs since 2019

Region	Province	District	new MF since 2019	New MFs	LR new MF since 2019	During 2019-2024	Additional clearance	Remaining new MFs	Rem Totally
CR	**DRS**	Rasht	3	380,350	3	380,350			0
	DRS Total		**3**	**380,350**	**3**	**380,350**			**0**
	VMKB	Darvoz	20	1,556,024	16	1,329,370	233,026	4	459,680
	VMKB Total		**20**	**1,556,024**	**16**	**1,329,370**	**233,026**	**4**	**459,680**
CR Total			**23**	**1,936,374**	**19**	**1,709,720**	**233,026**	**4**	**459,680**
TAB	**VMKB**	Ishkoshim	1	250,000		0		1	250,000
	VMKB Total		**1**	**250,000**		**0**		**1**	**250,000**
	Khatlon	Farkhor	1	5000		0		1	5000
		Jaihun	1	4000		0		1	4000
		Panj	6	153,323	4	67,415		2	85,908
		Qabodiyon	1	5,184		0		1	5,184
		Sh. Shohin	11	730,795	8	620,275		3	110,520
	Khatlon Total		**20**	**898,302**	**12**	**687,690**		**8**	**210,612**
TAB Total			**21**	**1,148,302**	**12**	**687,690**		**9**	**460,612**
Grand Total			**44**	**3,084,676**	**31**	**2,397,410**	**233,026**	**13**	**920,292**

Table 35. LR new CHA since 2019

Region	Province	District	LR new MF since 2019	LR During 2019-2024
CR	**DRS**	Rasht	3	380,350
	DRS Total		**3**	**380,350**
	VMKB	Darvoz	16	1,329,370
	VMKB Total		**16**	**1,329,370**
CR Total			**19**	**1,709,720**
TAB	**Khatlon**	Panj	4	42,823
		Sh. Shohin	8	620,275
	Khatlon Total		**12**	**663,098**
TAB Total			**12**	**663,098**
Grand Total			**31**	**2,372,818**

Table 36. Remaining new CHA since 2019

Region	Province	District	Remaining new MFs	Rem Totally	LR During 2019-2024
CR	**VMKB**	Darvoz	4	459,680	0
	VMKB Total		**4**	**459,680**	**0**
CR Total			**4**	**459,680**	**0**
TAB	**VMKB**	Ishkoshim	1	250,000	0
	VMKB Total		**1**	**250,000**	**0**
	Khatlon	Farkhor	1	5000	0
		Jaihun	1	4000	0
		Panj	2	85,908	24,592
		Qabodiyon	1	5,184	0
		Sh. Shohin	3	110,520	0
	Khatlon Total		**8**	**210,612**	**24,592**
TAB Total			**9**	**460,612**	**24,592**
Grand Total			**13**	**920,292**	**24,592**

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

Significant results are achieved by TNMAC and by all implementing partners in terms of achieving the target of declaring Tajikistan free from the hazard of landmines and ERW. Despite all the obstacles and impeding factors, Tajikistan gradually is approaching closer to achieving the target of releasing the contaminated land from landmines and ERW, and declaring the country free from mines.

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 are directed to Central Region of Tajikistan. **Flexible operational planning will advance the efficient deployment taking into account the seasonal window periods in different regions and areas.**

In total most of the minefield records are of good quality and provides detailed information regarding the hazard area including type and the amount of the landmines/ERW, the coordinates of the minefields, benchmarks, detailed map of drawn polygon with all turning points, sketch map and location of the hazard area (minefield). The minefield records are considered reliable source of information, which gives proper information regarding the minefields. But, some of them have some inaccuracies and deviations. NTS/TS with technical intervention during the second extension period had demonstrated good and efficient results. It requires some additional NTS/TS to be conducted in order to clarify and compare the data in some of the minefield records with the field. NTS/TS survey and resurvey of the CHAs will be completed by the end of 2027 in case of availability of funding. Afterwards, NTS/TS/Clearance teams along with other demining teams will smoothly be transformed to the multi task teams.

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 (who serve in engineering department of military service at the relevant armed forces as MoD RT, COeS, National Guard and Border Troops) 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 (NPA, FSD, UST) to conduct land release operations in all planned areas throughout Tajikistan and not in specific areas only.
- NTS/TS staff gained significant experience, that gives opportunity of defining the exact location of the hazard areas. As shows the activity of these teams, some of the CHAs (Minefields) and SHAs after conducting survey and re-survey have been cancelled, reduced or confirmed, another part of CHAs (Minefields) the area of them in square meters after re-survey have been adjusted (decreased or increased) taking in to account the clarification of location. It contributes to saving of time and resources and increased the operational efficiency of the survey and demining operations;
- Minefield records give the information regarding the location, amount and type of the landmines, which significantly saves time and resources as well;
- NTS/TS teams had good established communication with the local authorities, communities and population, that provides clear information regarding the possible hazard areas;
- Relevant military structures provide needed and important information regarding the hazard areas. This improves coordination of the demining activities;
- In case of sufficient funding during 2026-2032 it is planned to establish multi-task teams, which will enormously increase the operational efficiency and will save time and resources;
- Quality management staff has gained significant experience and based on lessons learnt had eliminated existing shortcomings and improved the monitoring procedures and increased the operational efficiency in its turn;
- Relevant documentation procedures as SOPs, operational instructions, manuals and guidelines had been developed and improved on ongoing term;
- Demining and survey operational safety rules are being improved constantly;
- Result based operational management is being implemented while conducting demining operations;
- Constant periodical operational refresh trainings are being conducted for the operational staff;
- EOD levels trainings that are conducted enhances the capacity of the staff;
- EORE activities mitigate the level of the hazard and increases the awareness of the local landmine hazard affected population, that contributes to the decrease the

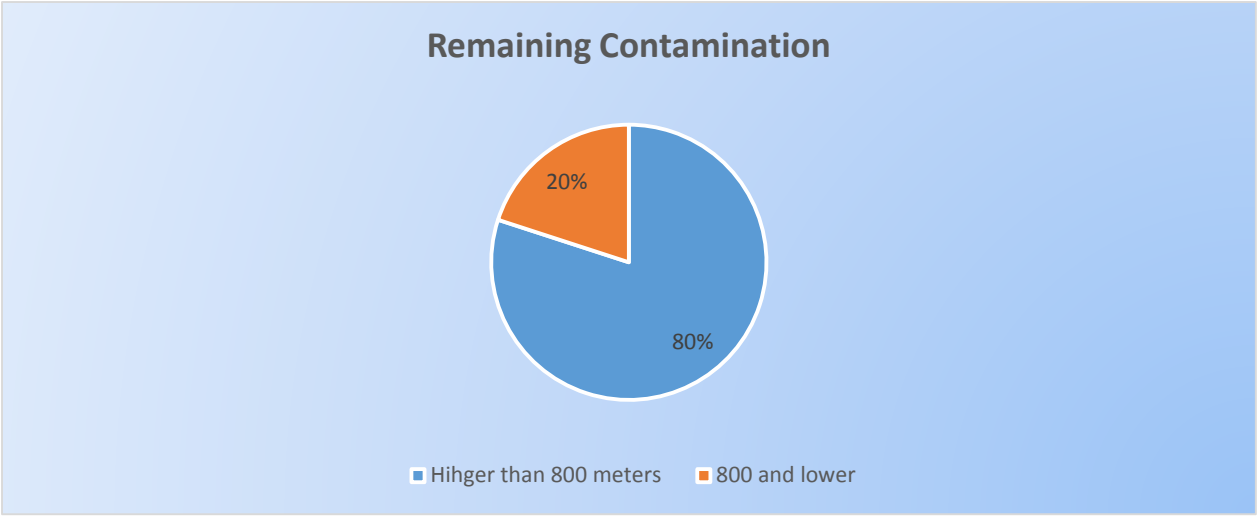
amount and level of the cases, when they are involved in any demining accidents or in any civilian casualties;

- Project management staff has solid experience and plans activities in order to run the demining project smoothly;
- Information Management staff uses the IMSMA Core, that implies validation and double check procedures, demonstrative dashboards and statistics of the Mine action activities (Land Release, EORE, VA and etc), that improves, accelerates and simplifies data processing and analyses for better decision making by the Project and Operational Management.

Image. Demining operations in Sh.Shohin district.

As the estimation of the slope had shown minefields via using digital elevation model and geospatial analyses around 20% of the remaining areas are on the 40 degrees and above. Tajikistan still has around 20% from the total remaining areas in the lowlands with altitude less than 800 m.a.s.l. that can be processed by mechanical demining machines. In flat areas with minefields where the high concentration of metal fragments and high vegetation is present, the mechanical mine clearance can be used. Using mechanical mine clearance will give the opportunity to save time accelerate the land release progress, thus increasing the operational efficiency.

Diagram 5. Remaining areas by altitude a.s.l



Establishing Multi-Task Teams

TNMAC plans to establish multi-task teams for HDC MOD RT, UST, NPA and FSD. Multi-task teams will be comprised of 13 persons; i.e. 1 Team Leader, 1 Section Leader, 8 Operators, 2 Drivers and 1 Paramedic.

The multi-task team will conduct next operations:
1) NTS/TS (including Survey and Resurvey)
2) Manual Clearance
3) EOD
4) EORE to the local community
5) Completion and handover of the Released Hazard areas to the TNMAC.

The staff will have next trainings:
1) NTS/TS
2) Basic Demining Course
3) BAC
4) EOD (Team Leader and Section Leader)
5) EORE

The multi-task teams will be equipped fully in accordance to the requirements and procedures to be able to conduct multi-task operations. These teams will conduct operations at the hard-to-reach remote mountainous areas. For the current moment, most parts of the hazard areas are located at the high mountainous areas. These teams will give opportunity to increase the efficiency of the land release process, as one multi-task team will conduct such operations as NTS/TS, Clearance, EOD, EORE and Completion and handover of the Released Hazard Areas to the TNMAC. These

teams will significantly support in conducting surveys and resurveys as well and will be helpful in resolution of the issues of hazard areas without any minefield records. In remote and hard-to-reach mountainous areas multi-task teams will be based in the camping tents, which will save time for the transportation of the team to the hazard areas and will make teams more flexible and mobile.

In terms of logistics it will save time and resources for providing multi task teams instead of separate ordinary teams. These teams will be deployed for the land release of the hazard areas in the frame of prioritization and district-by-district land release approach. With the availability of funding, it is planned to establish more than 10 multi-task teams.

Table 37. Equipment for one Multi-Task Team

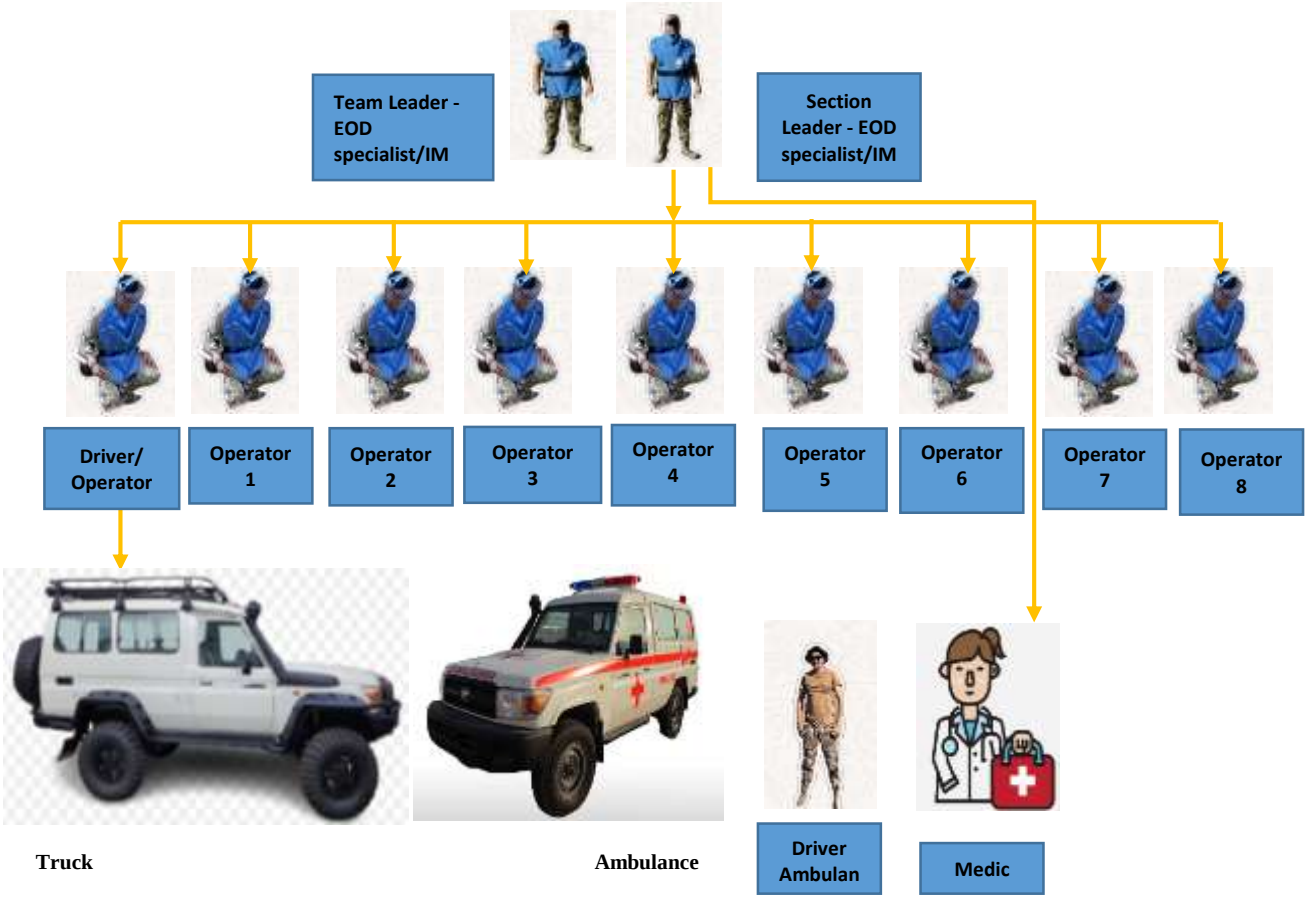
№ р/т	Title of the equipment & supplies	Quantity
1.	Ambulance	1 pc
2.	Vehicle	1 pc
3.	Visor	11 pc
4.	PPE	11 pc
5.	Detectors	11 pc
6.	Deminer Toolkit	11 pc
7.	Medical Bag	1 pc
8.	Medical stretcher	1 pc
9.	Camping Tents	5 pc
10.	EOD Tool kit	1 pc
11.	Repair Toolkit for detectors	1 pc
12.	Electric petrol engine	1 pc
13.	Binoculars	1 pc
14.	Compass	1 pc
15.	GPS	1 pc
16.	Radio set	1 pc
17.	Satellite communication	1 pc
18.	And other necessary equipment	1 pc

Table 38. The Structure of each Multi-Task Team

№	Title	Number of staff
1.	Team Leader - EOD specialist/IM	1 person
2.	Section Leader - EOD specialist/IM	1 person
2.	Operator	8 persons

3.	Driver/Operator	1 person
4.	Driver Ambulance	1 person
5.	Paramedic	1 person

Diagram 6. Structure of Multi Task team Structure of one Multi-Task Team



10. Circumstances that impeded compliance during previous extension period

For the period of previous extension period Tajikistan Mine Action Program experienced hard to overcome obstacles not just as identifying and destroying landmines, but also a number of obstacles, which are closely related to the demining operations.

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

- Mountainous and hard-to-reach areas (no roads for vehicle, minefields are located in remote mountainous areas with steep slopes of ascent and descent, slippery rocky ground, some minefields are located on the high altitude in the mountains at the height above 3500 m and even higher, mines were laid by using different methods like via helicopters and manually (especially along Tajik – Afghan Border and Central Region);
- Periodical short term Border access limitations due to security situation in Tajik-Afghan border;
- Weather impacts as rainy days, early snow fall on high mountainous areas and extremely hot weather during the summer which slow the demining operations down;
- Terrain peculiarity constraints as high vegetation, bulrushes, trees, swamps, rocky ground, sandy soil, solid ground and others;
- Natural phenomena such as floods, mudflows, fires, rockfalls, landslides, rising river levels, earthquakes, avalanches, dust storm, wildfires and others affects the initial condition of the minefields and the demining operations. Because of these natural phenomena landmines might migrate or being self-destroyed;
- Due to change of river level and river flood in some parts of the ground have formed river islands, which makes difficult to reach these islands in terms of logistics;
- Some mountainous rocks have ferromagnetic in its content, which gives the effect of metals and due to this metal detectors catch signals, which slowers the demining operations ;
- Nonstandard installed camouflage traps and booby-traps with tripwires on combat mines, which also takes lot of time in terms of providing the safety of the deminers and slow the demining operations down;
- Wrongly installed landmines in deep ground starting from deeper than 15 cm, up to 60-80 cm deep, as practice shows that in some hazard areas the demining staff had identified landmines at the depth of 250 cm, which impedes the demining operations;

- Shortage of funding caused insufficient number of demining teams, as the remaining contaminated hazard areas (MFs) located at the high mountainous and hard to reach areas and needs more resources and teams to be deployed in order to release them.

Tajik–Afghan border. After the collapse of the Soviet Union since 1991, when Tajikistan had become independent, the border area along Tajik–Afghan Border at the territory of the Khatlon Province in the districts Shamsiddin Shohin, Hamadoni and Farkhor there were no road infrastructure along the river of Panj at the Border area. Due to the civil war in Tajikistan and insecure situation in Afghanistan, the Russian troops within the frame of activities of the CIS border troops had mined Tajik-Afghan Border area via helicopters and manually in order to protect it from border intruders (drug traffic, human and weapon trafficking, illegal armed groups).

Since 2018 on the request of the Border Troops of Tajikistan it was decided to build the road along Tajik–Afghan Border along the Panj river in the territory of Shamsiddin Shohin, Hamadoni and Farkhor districts. As a result, 96 minefields had cleared and there are another 100 minefields remained to be cleared.

Tajik–Afghan border was mined densely and since 2004 Tajikistan Mine Action Program had achieved impressive results in terms of land release. The released land had been handed over to the local communities for the land use. The number of casualties have been decreased significantly. Due to the changes of government in Afghanistan in 2021, the security issues on the Tajik–Afghan Border became more sensitive and there were short time border access limitations. Thus, in the period of 2019 – 2024 due to periodical short – time border access limitations land release operations had lost some amount of working hours.

During the previous extension request period TNMAC had developed and used several options of Land Release plans, based on the different scenarios of the level of development of impeding factors and their impact to the Land Release operations.

In some hard-to-reach border areas landmines were laid via helicopters, which make the minefield records for such minefields inaccurate and include some deviations. But NTS/TS teams actually after conducting survey and resurvey are usually correct these inaccuracies and deviations.

Except above-mentioned factors, which became the reasons for rising the operational efficiency, there are also the following positive factors:

- Landmines that been laid in Tajikistan were produced in Russia and are well known which simplifies land release operations and to use appropriate methodologies;
- as conscripts serve two years as deminers in the engineering departments of military service at the relevant armed forces such as MoD RT, COeS, National Guard and Border Troops, they are involved in the Humanitarian Demining Company of the MoD RT and seconded to TNMAC to pass the Basic Demining Course. The trained and certified staff of HDC MoD RT is deployed annually to the hazard areas for the humanitarian demining operations. That said, the deminers, who mainly consist of conscripts, have to be trained every year;
- Demining teams in NPA, FSD, and UST Survey and Demining teams consist of ex-military (officers) and civilian staff that 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.
- Mobility of the implementing agencies in terms of deploying teams for land release purposes overall of Tajikistan and not in specific areas only.
- Flexibility of planning the annual and long term Land Release and operational plan, that significantly improves the operational efficiency;
- NTS/TS staff gained significant experience, that gives opportunity of defining the exact location of the hazard areas. As shows the activity of these teams, some of the CHAs (Minefields) and SHAs after conducting survey and re-survey have been cancelled, reduced or confirmed, another part of CHAs (Minefields) the area of them in square meters after re-survey have been adjusted (decreased or increased) taking in to account the clarification of location. It contributes to saving of time and resources and increased the operational efficiency of the survey and demining operations;
- Minefield records give the information regarding the location, amount and type of the landmines, which significantly saves time and resources as well;
- NTS/TS teams had good established communication with the local authorities, communities and population, that provides clear information regarding the possible hazard areas;
- Relevant military structures provide needed and important information regarding the hazard areas. This improves coordination of the demining activities;
- In case of sufficient funding during 2026-2032 it is planned to establish multi-task teams, which will enormously increase the operational efficiency and will save time and resources;

- Quality management staff has gained significant experience and based on lessons learnt had eliminated existing shortcomings and improved the monitoring procedures and increased the operational efficiency in its turn;
- Relevant documentation procedures as SOPs, operational instructions, manuals and guidelines had been developed and improved on ongoing term;
- Demining and survey operational safety rules are being improved constantly;
- Result based operational management is being implemented while conducting demining operations;
- Constant periodical operational refresh trainings are being conducted for the operational staff;
- EOD levels trainings that are being conducted enhances the capacity of the staff;
- EORE activities mitigate the level of the hazard and increases the awareness of the local landmine hazard affected population, that contributes to the decrease the amount and level of the cases, when they are involved in any demining accidents or in any civilian casualties;
- Project management staff has solid experience and plans activities in order to run the demining project smoothly;
- Information Management staff uses the IMSMA Core, that implies validation and double check procedures, demonstrative dashboards and statistics of the Mine action activities (Land Release, EORE, VA and etc), that improves, accelerates and simplifies data processing and analyses for better decision making by the Project and Operational Management.

Primary reasons for the third extension request:

- Additional land identified:

During the second Extension Request period if there would not be found new minefields that did not have any minefield records, Tajikistan Mine Action Programme would complete the planned land release operations by the end of 2025. But unfortunately, as many minefields which did not have any MFRs have been found during NTS/TS interventions, the new contaminated areas measuring additional **5,521,587 square metres** have been identified. Another reason for having this additional area been found is the inaccuracy of some minefield records, and the impact of the natural phenomena that caused change of the initial location of minefields. The extra land found during the land release operations is a main reason for third extension request. It must be noted that three main factors had impacted for finding the new minefields:

1. No minefield records for the new minefields;

2. Inaccuracy in some available minefield records with some deviations;

3. Impact of the natural phenomena to the initial location of the minefield records;

4. Some hazard areas (minefields and BAs) have a mixed type of contamination by landmines and UXO.

Secondary reasons for the second extension request:

- **Security** – Since summer 2021, after the change of the Government in Afghanistan and further military-political situation on the state border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan, the demining operations sometimes require suspension and relocation from the Tajik-Afghan border to safer areas. Only after the official permission from the Border Forces of the Republic of Tajikistan,who control the border areas of the country, the demining operations can be continued. .

- **Mechanical Demining Machines downtime** - Not being able to use Mechanical Demining Machines (Mini Mine Wolf) because of several reasons, including lack of funding for spare parts and technical maintenance;

- **Expectation of the finalization of the demarcation and delimitation procedures in the Tajik Uzbek Border** – The final assessment of landmine contamination on the Tajik side of the Tajik-Uzbek border will be possible after the final official demarcation and delimitation procedures of the border are completed. 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 has faced humanitarian challenge during the civil war, which affected the economic situation in the country. As it is known, Tajikistan is a mountainous country, and there are only 7% of arable land and this fact clearly shows how it is important to release the contaminated land. Population strongly depends on the agricultural production for its livelihood. The share of agriculture in Tajikistan's GDP accounted for about a quarter of the economy. The land which is not used because of contamination is considered as lost benefit to the economy of the country. The land in Tajikistan is used for different purposes, such as agriculture, pasture, construction, infrastructure, etc. In every district of Tajikistan there is a deficit of cultivated land. Thus, it is required to release contaminated land in order to provide safe access to lands for the local population thereby contributing to the socio-economic development.

From the early beginning of laying the landmines and installation of minefields about half a million of the Tajik population were at risk of hazard areas, covering

the area of 21 districts in total, 14 districts in TAB, 7 districts in Central Region. In total about half a million people living in mine-affected areas. Compare to the total population of the country at that time it was about 10 % from the total population living in rural areas in Tajikistan.

3 districts have been released from the landmine contamination and declared as mine-free districts: 2 districts in Khatlon province, 1 district in Districts of Republican Subordination (Central Region). Taking into account that the number of population of Tajikistan has increased including in the rural areas, a significant part of the population in the rural areas benefited from land release of the contaminated hazard areas.

Table 39. Approximate assessment of the rural areas currently affected by the threat of the landmines

Region	Province	District	Village	Population
TAB	Khatlon	Shamsiddin Shohin	Sarinamak	**14 368**
			Porvor	
			Mulyob	
			Sarimarghzor	
			Sarighor	
			Yol	
			Sarichashma	
			Jilga	
TAB	Khatlon	Hamadoni	Chubek	**18 490**
TAB	Khatlon	Farkhor	Kokul	**27 599**
			Jayrali	
TAB	Khatlon	Panj	Nuri Vahdat	**23 689**
			Vahyo	
			Navobod	
			Somoni	
TAB	Khatlon	Jayhun	Ozodi	**1725**
			Yakumi May	
			Sholikori	
TAB	Khatlon	Qubodiyon	Shoh	**36 769**
			Takhti Sangin	
TAB/CR	VMKB	Darvoz	Zighar	**15 125**
			Safedoron	
			Lukhch	
			Kamchak	
			Chukhkak	
			Saghirdasht	
			Kulumbai Bolo	
			Kulumbai Poyon	
			Saydon	

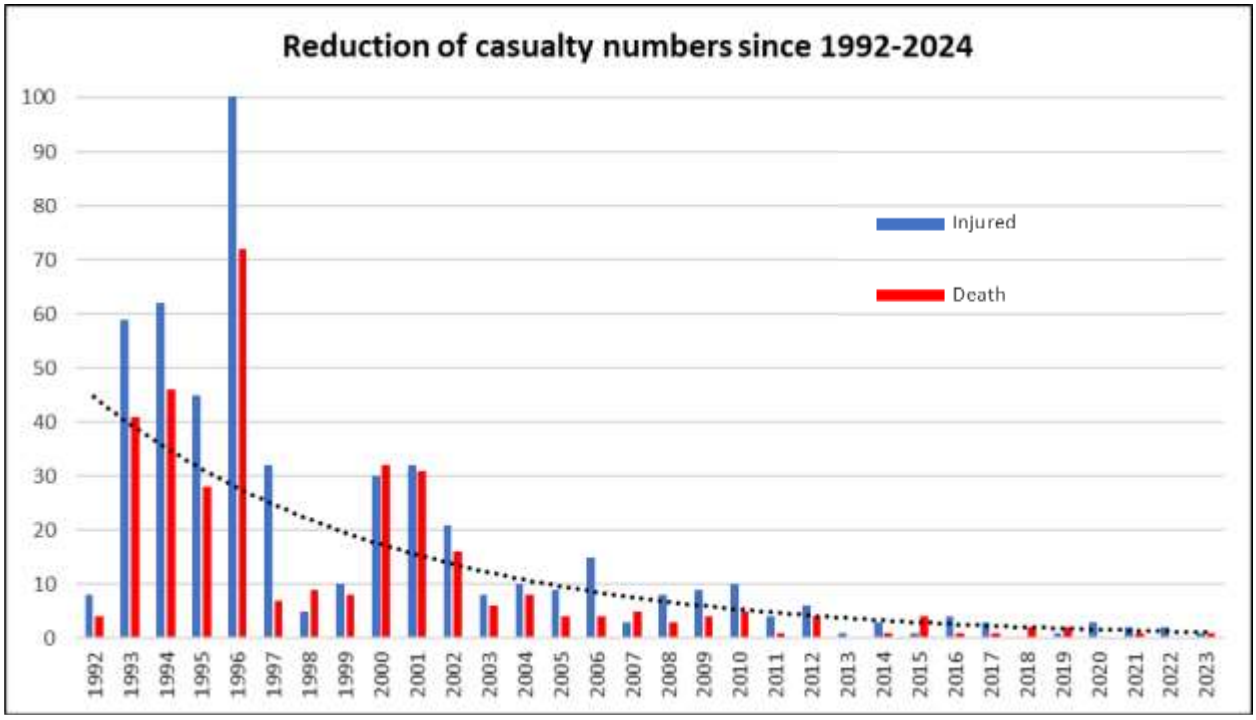
			Jorf	
			Vishkharv	
TAB	VMKB	Vanj	Bichkharv	**8 243**
			Barvani Tor	
			Panjshanbeobod	
TAB	VMKB	Shughnon	Vozm	**7 430**
			Buni	
TAB	VMKB	Ishkoshim	Shitkharv	**2 527**
			Andarob	
Total				**160 362**

(The list of the villages are not limited within the list above in the table. Number of population might also have some deviations)*

Civil war had damaged severely the social and economic well-being of Tajikistan. It has required years to restore the economic development. Despite high level of annual economic growth since the end of civil war in 1997, Tajikistan still has numerous issues that need to be solved with the support of the international community. 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.).

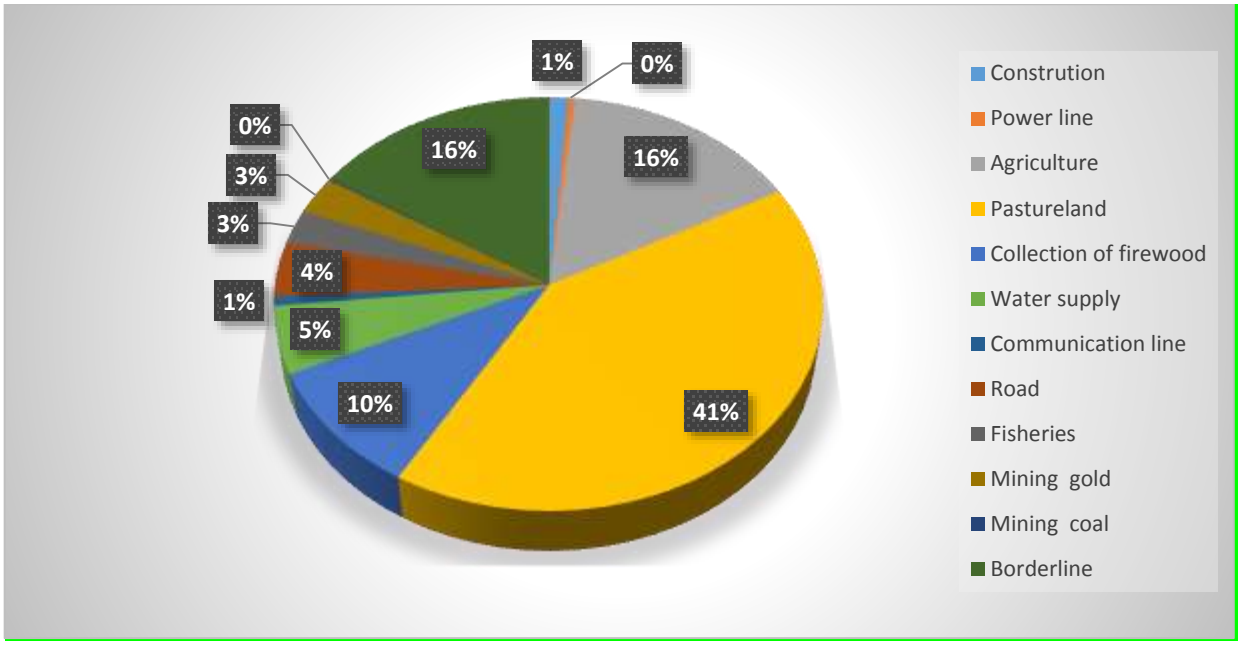
As statistics shows, landmines and ERW affected population in the rural areas face the hazard of the landmines while cattle grazing, fire-wood gathering, hunting, harvesting, moving in mountainous and for other reasons. Thanks to land release and Mine Risk Education activities conducted by Tajikistan National Mine Action Program the level of casualties and the number of mine victims has been significantly reduced. The number of injured ones from landmines has been decreased from 529 until 10 persons. The number of killed ones has been decreased from 347 to 4 persons. The total number of victims decreased from 876 until 14 persons. The landmine victim assistance activities are focused on reintegration of the mine survivors back to the society.

Diagram 7. Casualty rates 1992-2024



The core principle of the humanitarian mine action is to release the contaminated areas (minefields) from the hazard of landmines, ERW and UXO. Cleared land is a good source of well-being and income for the local population. Rural community members have safe access to cleared land and use it for their farming household's development. According to TNMAC statistics, government and local population are using a cleared land for road reconstruction, disaster mitigation activities, water supply, pasturing, water supply, fishery reservoirs, and construction of transmission/communication lines, coal/gold mining activities and maintenance of dams along the rivers, water pump stations, and for many other economically important purposes. **About 41% of the cleared land is used for pasturing by the local population**. Moreover, vitalizing the local rural economic development via handing over the released land gives opportunity to the local population to be involved in seasonal or constant labor market. The below Diagram demonstrates the ratio of the land use after clearance.

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 in the border areas and former front lines is also crucial to promoting security in areas recovering from armed conflict, it also brings benefit to all people in the surrounding villages so that they can use the cleared land to engage in agricultural activities, pasturage, wood gathering, etc.

Despite significant achievements, Tajikistan still has remaining challenges in humanitarian, economic, social and environmental sectors caused by the remaining hazard areas that have to be addressed during the Third Extension Request period and to achieve the final target of declaring Tajikistan mine-free. According to the priority setting Tajikistan is focused on providing the safety of the population and to facilitate social and economic development of the country. The contaminated land that has been released is further handed over for the safe use to the local authorities and local communities.

Some examples of successful use of the cleared lands after the official handover by TNMAC to the local authorities of the target districts are provided in the photos below.

Road construction in Sh. Shohin district

Power lines in Sh. Shohin district

Border unit and outpost in Sh. Shohin district

Gold mining in Sh.Shohin district

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

Construction of transboundary bridges "Shoun", "Vanj" and "Kokul"

Installation of communication network in Saghirdasht of Darvoz district

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

Power lines in Jayhun district

Water pumps in Jayhun district

Channel and water reservoir in Jayhun district

Water supply pipes in Jayhun district

Cotton plantation in Jayhun district

Power line and electrical substation in Jayhun district

Pumping units of the integrated water pumping system in Jayhun district

Land used for growing rice, wheat, melon and watermelon in Panj district

Land used for growing 63 hectares (630,000 square metres) of wheat in the Shokh area of Kubodiyon district, Khatlon Province

1. Pumping units of an integrated water pumping system and a power line;
2. The channel of water for irrigation.

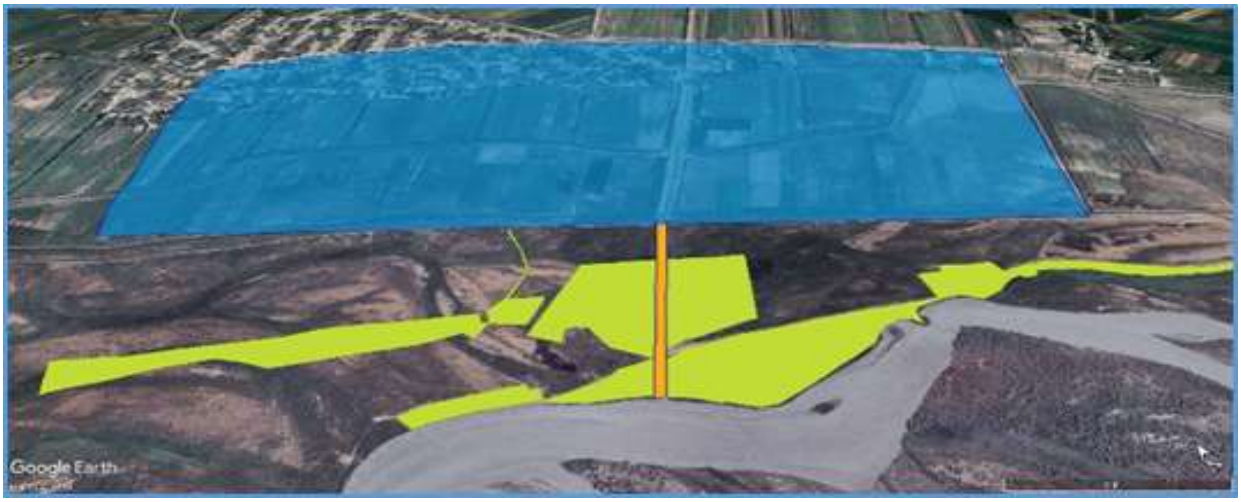
Construction of the Border unit and outpost in Shahritus district

Land use for growing 892 hectares (8,926,989 square metres) of cotton in Sholikori locality (Fathobod settlement) in Jaykhun district, Khatlon Province

Land used for growing 438 hectares (4,383,899 square metres) of rice, wheat, melons, watermelons, etc. in the Ozodi area in the Jaykhun district of Khatlon Province

1. Cleaning of collectors (mudflow);
2. Dairy farm.

Land use for growing 141 hectares (1,410,000 m2) of rice, wheat, melons, watermelons, etc. in the Navobod area in the Panj district of Khatlon province



- New collector (mudflow);
- Previously flooded settlements and land.

Post-demining impact assessment. The impact of antipersonnel mines not only affects the security of the population but also extends into areas that limit economic well-being.

The contribution of humanitarian mine action in Tajikistan is not only the reduction of risks for the civilian population of the country caused by mines and unexploded ordnance. It is also a priority for the economic and strategic development of the country, i.e. the use of cleared land for the construction and maintenance of the infrastructure (roads, bridges, power and communication lines,

etc.), the development of agricultural activities, the construction of border units, as well as the discovery and development of mineral deposits.

Below are some examples of successful use of the released land for various purposes in Khatlon province located on the Tajik side of the Tajik-Afghan border.

In Jaykhun district, the pumping units of the integrated water pumping system, as well as a power line have been installed on the cleared lands to provide irrigation of land used for growing rice, wheat, cotton, melons, watermelons, etc. Canals and a pit were also dug to supply water from the main stream of the Panj river. As a results, 670 households, with total 5,046 residents (2,716 women, 2,330 men), benefitted from the completed land release operations.

In Panj district, in Mehvar community, the local population lost the ability to safely access clean water and the road, as well as to conduct agricultural activities because of the minefields located in the area of water-discharge channel. It was impossible to clean the channel in due time, and over years it was covered with stones and clay. This led to the flooding of arable land and road near the Tajik-Afghan border, which made it impossible for local residents to cultivate the land and move safely. After the land release operations and the handover of the cleared land to the local authorities, the channel was cleaned and the local residents could resume agricultural activities, road restoration, etc. - this significantly improved the socio-economic situation for the population of this territory. As a result, 126 households, with total 1,050 residents (550 women, 500 men) benefitted from the completed land release operations.

In Pyanj district, in Nuri Vahdat community located close to the Tajik-Afghan border, as a result of land release operations, the cleared land was used to install a collector (a 540-meter long trench) for mudflow discharge, so that it could help to remove excess water on the flooded agricultural lands. Thus, 956 households, with total 7,307 residents (3,697 women, and 3,610 men) are the beneficiaries of the land release operations.

In Shamsiddin Shohin district, the land cleared from anti-personnel mines is used mainly for the construction of road, border units, installation of power lines, agricultural activities, firewood collection, as well as coal and gold mining. This allowed 2,295 households, with total 17,050 residents (8,554 women, 8,496 men), benefit from the land release operations.

These are just some examples demonstrating the vitally important role of humanitarian land release for the Tajik population wellbeing and the economy growth of the country as a whole.

The Remaining Challenge

Amount of time being requested

In line with the Article 5, paragraph 1, the Republic of Tajikistan requests a third extension for the implementation of the Convention for the period of 7 years, 1 January 2026 - 31 December 2032.

Rationale for the time requested

As noted Tajikistan has a remaining challenge of 109 confirmed hazard areas measuring 6,132,708 square metres, located in the TAB and Central Regions. During this extension period, Tajikistan will address the following:

- 100 hazard areas measuring 5,082,228 m² in the Tajik-Afghan border;
- 9 hazard areas measuring 1,050,480 m² in the Central Region;
- Re-survey of 44 CHAs will be completed by the end of 2027.

The information related to the land release operations on the Tajik side of the Tajik-Uzbek border will be assessed after the final delimitation and demarcation of the border. Based on advances in this process, 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 109 hazardous areas measuring 6,132,708 square metres by the end of 2032, TMAP has set an annual land release target of 876,100 square metres. This is based on the analysis of past performance in the high and hard-to-reach mountainous areas, as given in the assumptions below. Furthermore, Tajikistan can increase its capacity to address these areas in a timely manner, as described below in assumptions.

To meet this target Tajikistan will need further international resources to support an increase of current capacity, from 151 deminers to 261.

If the projected increases in capacity are not forthcoming, an Article 5 deadline of 2032 will be more realistic.

Diagram 9. Remaining Minefields Land Release Plan 2025 – 2032.

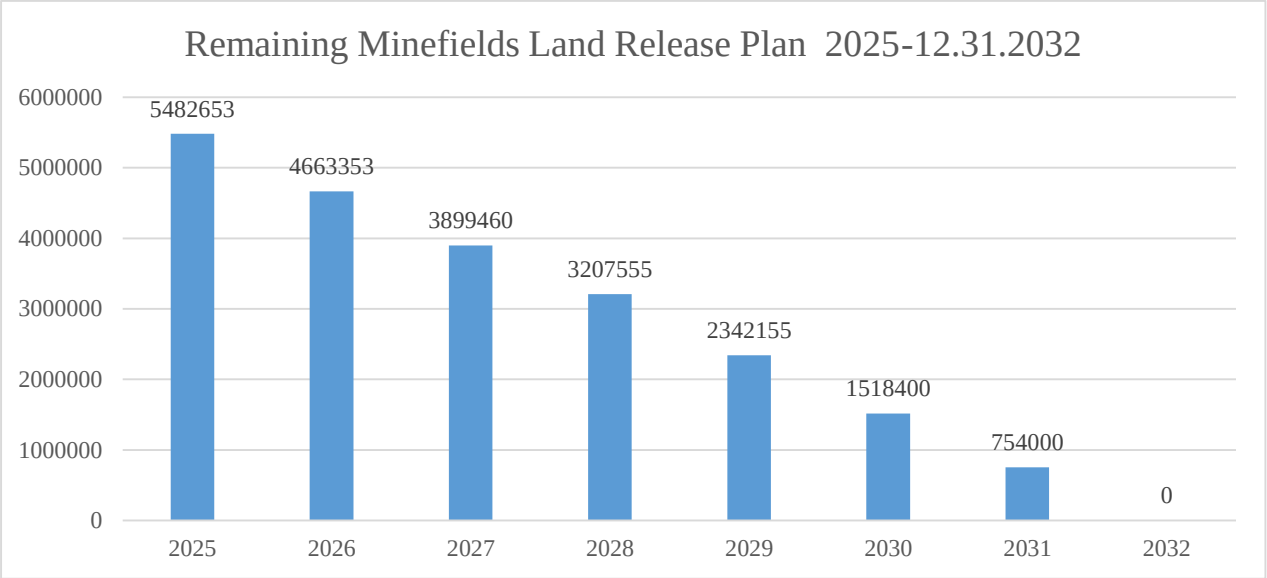
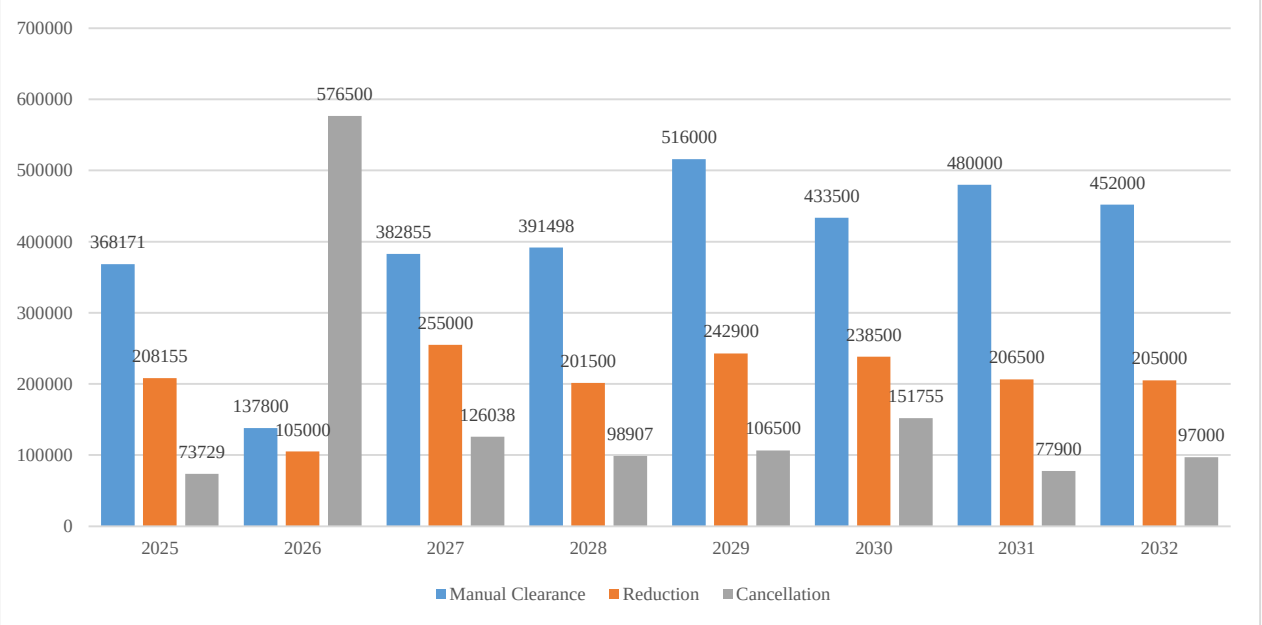


Diagram 10. Clearance Assumptions based on availability of resources and planned capacity



Assumptions

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

Financial resources and deminer ouputs

Based on analyses the land release output per 1 deminer is 24 square metres per day. With the available current capacity of 151 deminers and current fundings of an estimated US $3 million per year. It will be possible to release the remaining hazard areas (minefields) only by the end of 2032, because of expected further decrease of

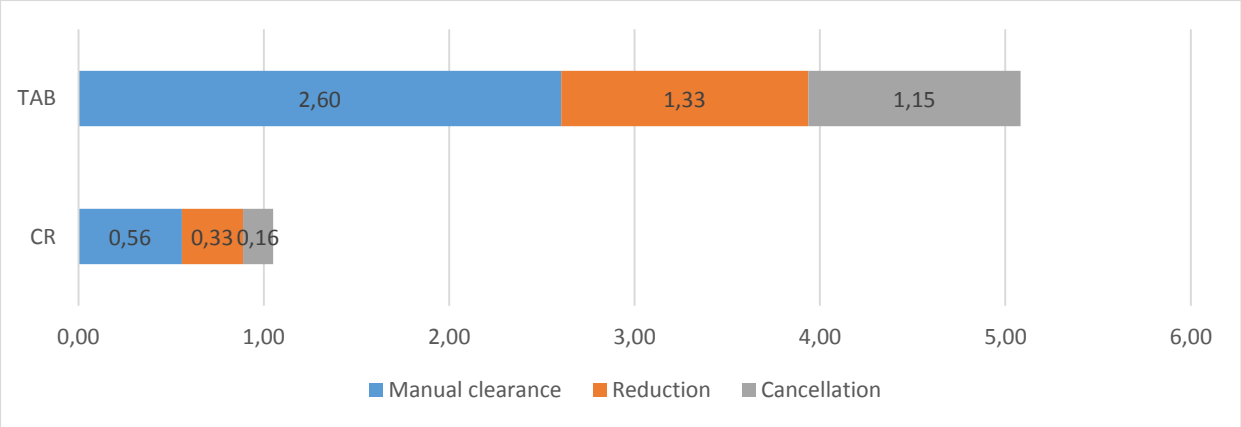
the clearance rate per deminer due to having minefields left in the most difficult mountainous terrain.

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: 1) MDD and MMC are no longer used and 2) the application of new land release methodology since 2017. In this way, the remaining 109 hazard areas (CHA, SHA) will be addressed applying the same modality (manual clearance, reduction through TS and cancellation through NTS).

- 51,56 % of the contaminated land has been cleared through manual clearance.
- 27,11 % reduced by technical survey (TS).
- 21,33 % cancelled by Non-technical survey (NTS).

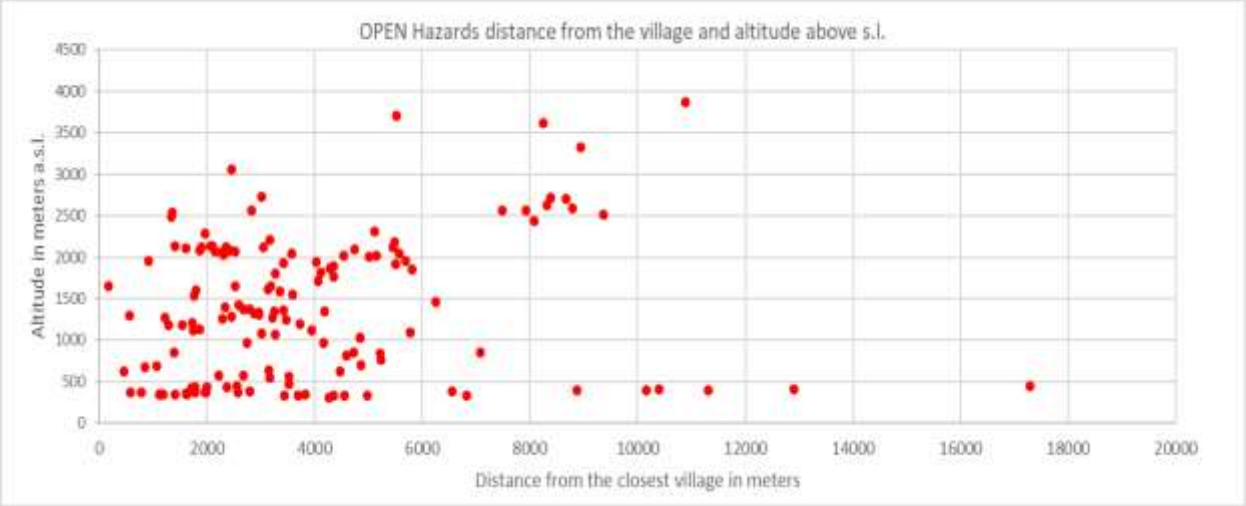
Diagram 11. Estimation of land release ratio for the remaining HA (in mln. square metres)



Projected clearance rates:

The cleared land, number of deminers and annual working days (164 days) gave the daily clearance rates for the period 2019 - 2024. The projected logarithmic trend shows 24 square meters as an average clearance rates for the remaining areas.

Diagram 12. Remaining hazard areas in Tajik-Afghan border and Central region



Tajikistan is a highly mountainous country; many of its SHAs are in hard-to-reach areas. The slope of the remaining hazard areas reduces daily progress. The distance and altitude of Hazard area needed extra expenses for logistics, medical evacuation (helicopter) etc. Usually, the areas beyond 3000 m.a.s.l. have short working season (2 months only), which has been experienced by demining teams on the ground during 2019 - 2024.

Table 40. Manual Clearance rate projection (based on capacity available in 2025)

Unit	Organisation			Current Capacity
	NPA	MOD	FSD	Total
Deminer	38	89	24	151
Output	24	24	24	24
Average working days per year	164	164	164	164
Average daily output	912	2 136	576	3 624
Annual Output	149 568	350 304	94 464	594 336

Considering above mentioned ratio and clearance rates from the previous extension period, with existing capacities in country an average daily clearance of average of 24 square meters per deminer for 151 deminers, working 164 days annually would be 594,336 square meters.

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. Prioritization will be conducted based on next categories:

- Government and local authority requests
- The status of the district-by-district approach
- Distance of the task site from populated areas
- Altitude (Above Sea Level) of the task site
- The need to complete previously suspended areas
- The local security situation (Border permissions)

Concerning Tajik-Uzbek Border priority will be set on borderline zone after final delimitation and demarcation will be completed.

Access to Tajikistan - Uzbekistan Border

As soon as final delimitation and demarcation will be completed Tajikistan will conduct the final assessment of the hazard level at the high and hard to reach areas in the Tajik-Uzbek border. Tajikistan will continue to provide updates on cooperation along the border in Article 7 reports and to the Meetings of the States Parties.

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 2032. **To meet this target Tajikistan will need to increase its current capacity, from 151 deminers to 261**, as given in the table below.

Table 41. Clearance rate projection based on capacity available in 2025 and planned.

Unit	Organisation			Current Capacity	Planned Capacity	Planned capacity	Planned capacity	Total planned
	NPA	MOD	FSD	Total	MOD	NPA	FSD	Total
Deminers	38	89	24	151	150	60	51	261
Output	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
days per year	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
Daily output	912	2,136	576	3,624	3,600	1,440	1,224	6264
Annual Output (164 days)	149,568	350,304	94,464	594,336	590,400	236,160	200,736	1027296
Total								
Total budget in average	1,165,242	1,346,766	282,645	3,294,105	6,000,000			

Based on analyses the land release output per 1 deminer is 24 square meters per day. With the available current capacity of 151 deminers and current fundings of an estimated US $3 million per year. It will be possible to release the remaining hazard areas (minefields) only by the end of 2032, because of expected further decrease of the clearance rate per deminer due to having minefields left in the most difficult mountainous terrain. As it is known the remaining minefields are located in high mountainous and hard to reach areas, which increases expenditures in terms of logistics. For this reason it is important to increase annual funding up to 6,000,000 USD per year and the amount of the deminers must be increased up to 261 deminers. In case of such increase of the capacities it will be possible to complete the remaining hazard areas (minefields) measuring 6,132,708 square meters by the end of 2032. Year by year for the remaining minefields located on high and hard to reach mountainous areas the land release ratio had decreased during the second extension request period in comparison with the land release ratio of the first extension request period - from 28 square meters down to 24 square meters. Despite this decrease of the land release ratio (output) Tajikistan managed to release 8,237,089 square meters. The reason of increase of the operational efficiency was good project and operational management planning, quick processing of the information in the real time mode via using IMSMA Core, survey activities and constant Quality management. As Tajikistan plans to establish multi task teams, it will increase the operational efficiency and will have an opportunity to release the remained hazard areas by the end of 2032 in case of doubled funding from the level of current capacity.

All relevant state armed forces, such as Ministry of Defense, National Guard, Committee of the Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, Border Guard (Border Troops) and other implementing partners as NPA, UST and FSD are ready to increase the amount of deminers in the teams in case of funding. The Government of Tajikistan expressed its readiness to provide in-kind support and all kind of the administrative support. Tajikistan seeks funding support from the international donor community as the country approached very close to declare itself mine free.

Accordingly, NPA has also identified increase in capacity of additional teams, but would require further capacity development.

All re-survey of 44 CHA will be completed by the end of 2027.

Deployment of mechanical assets

TNMAC has identified a potential 10-20% of its remaining contaminated areas to be suitable for mechanical clearance. However, it requires further support for the operation of these machines.

Table 42. List Minefields for clearance by MDM

№	Region	ID of the hazard area (MF)	Districts	Title of the MF	Status	Amount MFs	Last NTS conducted time	NTS conducted by	Area in square meters
1.	Khatlon	HZ-20231031-0657	Farkhor	Umari Khayom BAC-1	Open	1	2023	UST	50,000
2.	Khatlon	HZ-20240528-0749	Farkhor	Kokul- MF-19	Open	1	2024	UST	5000
3.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-276	Hamadoni	Dahana MF-1	Open	1	2009	FSD	45,000
4.	Khatlon	HZ-20230929-0620	Hamadoni	Dahana MF-6 (117/10/02)	Open	1	2023	UST	55,000
5.	Khatlon	HZ-20230906-0903	Hamadoni	Dahana MF-5 (117/10/01)	Open	1	2023	UST	35,000
6.	VMKB	HZ-20220924-1108	Ishkoshim	Tungrizg MF-1	Open	1	2022	UST	250,000
7.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-6	Jaykhun	Sholikori MF-6	Suspended	1	2023	NPA	7,467
8.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-11	Jaykhun	Sholikori MF-11	Suspended	1	2009	FSD	0
9.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-12	Jaykhun	Sholikori MF-12	Open	1	2009	FSD	2,700

10.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-13	Jaykhun	Sholikori MF-13	Open	1	2009	FSD	50,400
11.	Khatlon	HZ-20240826-0532	Jaykhun	Ozodi MF-1	Open	1	2009	FSD	3,600
12.	Khatlon	HZ-20240928-0608	Jaykhun	Ozodi MF-2	Open	1	2009	FSD	3,600
13.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-190	Jaykhun	Yakumi May MF-3/2	Suspended	1	2009	FSD	9,238
14.	Khatlon	HZ-20240724-1732	Jaykhun	Ozodi MF-9 (48/9/10)	Open	1	2024	UST	80,000
15.	Khatlon	HZ-20230826-2116	Jaykhun	MF-8 Ozozdi (48/9/6)	Open	1	2023	UST	3000
16.	Khatlon	HZ-20240818-1611	Jaykhun	Ozodi MF-11	Open	1	2024	UST	4000
17.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-162	Kabodiyon	Shoh MF-2	Suspended	1	2009	FSD	5,184
18.	Khatlon	HZ-20201118-0708	Panj	Gulobod MF-9/1 a	Suspended	1	2020	UST	34,780
19.	Khatlon	HZ-20201119-1527	Panj	Gulobod MF-9/1 b	Suspended	1	2020	UST	51,128
20.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-131	Panj	Gulobod MF-10	Suspended	1	2009	FSD	0
21.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-137	Panj	Vakhie MF-5	Suspended	1	2009	FSD	22,550

22.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-140	Panj	Vakhie MF-8	Open	1	2009	FSD	538,500
23.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-143	Panj	Vakhie MF-11	Open	1	2009	FSD	2000
24.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-145	Panj	Vakhie MF-13	Suspended	1	2009	FSD	48,780
25.	Khatlon	HZ-20191121-1032	Panj	Navobod MF-11 (Mehrobod) 48/11/7	Open	1	2019	UST	50,000
26.	Khatlon	HZ-20230902-1116	Panj	Gulobod MF-16 (48/13/16)	Open	1	2023	UST	3000
27.	Khatlon	HZ_TJ-227	Sh. Shohin	Sarichashma MF-5/4	Suspended	1	2019	Re Survey	22,220
Total						**27**			**1,382,147**

Risk factor and mitigating response for the requested period

Table 43. Risk Factors

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

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

Nationalization, legislation and standards

The Government Institution "Tajikistan National Mine Action Center" is the national entity operating since 2014 One of the main regulatory documents of the humanitarian demining in Tajikistan "Humanitarian Mine Action Law" was ratified and adopted by the parliament of Tajikistan on 23 July 2016. This law defines the legal and organizational framework of the humanitarian mine action in the country. TNMAC is the key coordinating and managing agency for all humanitarian mine action interventions in Tajikistan.

To facilitate the efficiency of 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.

Using in practice this methodology had demonstrated significant results and contributed to achieving much higher level of operational efficiency.

Technical capacity and human resources

Tajikistan cooperates very closely with different stakeholders, donor community, partners and institutions, including GICHD, OSCE, RCST, U.S. Department of State and with others. The staff from TNMAC and from the organizations of the Implementing partners, such as HDC MoD RT, NPA, FSD and UST in the frame of Tajikistan Mine Action Programme participated in specific trainings, thereby enhancing their professional knowledge and skills. Tajikistan received valuable technical support from GICHD and involvement of international consultative assistance in terms of Quality Management, Information management, NTS and other aspects of land release. As a result, Tajikistan could achieve significant results in Land Release during 2019 – 2024.

In the frame of increasing the professional capacity of the operational and managerial staff there is a well-organized training in Basic Demining, NTS/TS and EOD. 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.

Table 44. Manual Clerance Ratio for the period of 2019 – 2024.

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**31.07.2024**	**2019-31.07.2024**
Working days (in working days)	171	204	143	178	190	98	**984**
Average working days (in working days)							**164**
Manual Clearance (in square meters)							
FSD	0	0	0	0	16570	84760	101330
NPA	77760	169330	168129	163542	148834	92919	820514
HDC MOD RT	457551	456491	200666	416430	244587	238174	2013899
UST	0	22715	4645	0	3800	0	31160
Total Manual Clearance	535311	648536	373440	579972	413791	415853	**2966903**
Number of Deminers (persons)							
FSD	6	6	6	6	11	24	59
NPA	38	41	42	45	38	32	236
HDC MOD RT	56	53	72	84	95	89	449
UST (NTS/TS and Clearance Teams)						6	6

Total Number of Deminers	**100**	**100**	**120**	**135**	**144**	**151**	**750**
Clearance Ratio (in square meters)							
FSD	0	0	0	0	7,92823	36,037415	10,47
NPA	11,97	20,25	27,99	20,42	20,61	29,63	21,20
HDC MOD RT	47,78	42,22	19,49	27,85	13,55	27,31	27,35
Average Clearance Ratio	**31,30**	**31,79**	**21,76**	**24,14**	**15,12**	**28,10**	**24,12**

As you can see from the table above average manual clearance ratio is decreasing from 31 square meters per deminer in 2019 down to 24 square meters in 2024. This tendency of decrease will be continuing in forthcoming years as well. The reason for such decrease of the manual clearance ratio is that remaining hazard areas are located on high mountainous hard to reach areas with difficult mountaionous terrain. Taking in to account this factor the realistic timeframe for completion of the land release of the remaining hazardous areas is considered by the end of 2032. With the current financial and technical capacity only by the end of 2032 the remaining hazardous areas can be cleared.

The image below demonstrates the extreme topography involved.

Challenges related to for the requested period:

- Short demining season: Rain, snow and hot weather restricts operational time.
- Access to remote terrain; slope and altitude -harder to operate.
- Depth of mines in the minefield.
- Rock fall on minefields.
- Engineering structures and barriers (metal).
- Registration of new hazard areas for previously there were no minefield records or other information.

How we address the challenge:

- Short demining season – Smart planning;
- Access to remote terrain – negotiate with locals;
- Depth of mines in the minefield – new equipment;
- Use the new survey and clearance methodology;
- increase the number of Manual demining teams
- using the 18 universal multi-task (EOD, IM etc.) teams.

The terrain on the Tajik-Afghan border is an extremely challenging environment where the demining operations are conducted. 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 EBEX 422 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.

Multi-task teams

TNMAC plans to implement the multi-task teams in the frame of activities of HDC MOD RT, UST, NPA and FSD. Such teams will be formed from the multi-task staff comprising 13 persons. Each multi-task team will consist of 1 Team Leader, 1 Section Leader, 8 Operators, 2 Drivers and 1 Paramedic.

The multi task team will conduct following operations:

1) NTS/TS (including Survey and Resurvey);
2) Manual Clearance;
3) EOD;
4) EORE to the local community;
5) Completion and handover of the Released Hazard areas to the TNMAC.

The staff will pass the following trainings:

1) NTS/TS
2) Basic Demining Course
3) BAC
4) EOD (Team Leader and Section Leader)
5) EORE

The multi task team will be equipped fully in accordance to the requirements to be able to conduct multi-task operations. These teams will conduct operations in the hard-to-reach remote mountainous areas, as most of the hazard areas are located

there. These teams will give opportunity to increase the efficiency of the land release process, as one multi-task team will conduct such operations as NTS/TS, Clearance, EOD, EORE and Completion and handover of the Released Hazard Areas to the TNMAC. This will save time and resources and will give the opportunity to complete the Land Release operations much more quickly, than it was before, when different teams conducted operations separately. These teams will significantly support in conducting surveys and resurveys as well and will be helpful in closing the issues of the hazard areas without any minefield records. In hard-to-reach mountainous areas multi-task teams will be based in the camping tents, which will save time for the transportation of the team to the hazard areas and will increase their flexibility and mobility.

In terms of logistics, it will also save time and resources for providing multi-task teams instead of separate ordinary teams. These teams will be deployed for the land release operations area in the frame of prioritization and district-by-district land release approach. In case of availability of funding, it is envisaged to establish more than 10 multi-task teams.

Quality Management

The Quality Management is 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 has external and internal QM team members who participate in the quality management process and defined quality responsibilities.

Detailed Work Plan

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

- Complete re-survey all suspected areas in the Central Region and in the Tajik-Afghan Border by the end of 2027;
- Establish multi-task teams in order to increase the operational efficiency;
- Complete the land release of the remaining hazard areas measuring 6,132,708 square meters by the end of 2032.

Tajik-Afghan border and Central Region

Table 45: Re-survey plan to address remaining Confirmed Hazard Areas

Years	Number of areas to be surveyed cleared or reduced	Size to be surveyed, m²	Leftover number of CHA by the end of years	Leftover CHA size by the end of years, m²
2025	8	1272603	36	1288493
2026	15	614493	21	674000
2027	21	674000	0	0
	44	**2561096**		

Table 46. Remaining Confirmed Hazard Areas (MFs) to be re-surveyed during 2025-2027

#	Province	Districts	Closest village, Area name	IMSMA-ID_HA	Status	It Was MF m²	Survey methodology	Years	Organization
1	Khatlon	Sh. Shohin (Shuroobod) / Shohin (Shuroobod) / Jaykhun Panj	Sarighor MF-3	HZ_TJ-218	Open	7500	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
2			Sarighor MF-4	HZ_TJ-219	Open	355	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
3			Sarichashma MF-12	HZ_TJ-337	Open	65000	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
4			Sarichashma MF-13	HZ_TJ-338	Open	20000	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
5			Koni Angisht MF 10	HZ_TJ-359	Open	45000	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
6			Sari Gor MF 10	HZ_TJ-386	Open	94000	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
7			Sari Gor MF 11	HZ_TJ-387	Open	35000	NTS/TS	2026	SDT

8			Sari Gor MF 12	HZ_TJ-388	Open	205000	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
9			Sari Gor MF 13	HZ_TJ-389	Open	30000	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
10			Sari Gor MF 14	HZ_TJ-390	Open	20000	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
11			Sari Gor MF 15	HZ_TJ-391	Open	15000	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
12			Sari Gor MF 16	HZ_TJ-392	Open	25000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
13			Sari Gor MF 17	HZ_TJ-393	Open	60000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
14			Sari Gor MF 18	HZ_TJ-394	Open	5000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
15			Sari Gor MF 19	HZ_TJ-395	Open	15000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
16			Sari Gor MF 20	HZ_TJ-396	Open	40000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
17			Sari Gor MF 21	HZ_TJ-397	Open	5000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
18			Sari Gor MF 22	HZ_TJ-398	Open	169000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
19			Sari Gor MF 23	HZ_TJ-399	Open	7000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT

20			Sari Gor MF 24	HZ_TJ-400	Open	7000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
21			Sari Gor MF 25	HZ_TJ-401	Open	7000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
22			Sari Gor MF 26	HZ_TJ-402	Open	10000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
23			Sari Gor MF 34	HZ_TJ-410	Open	16000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
24			Sari Gor MF 35	HZ_TJ-411	Open	9000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
25			Sari Gor MF 37	HZ_TJ-413	Open	35000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
26			Sari Gor MF 56	HZ_TJ-438	Open	40000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
27			Sari Gor MF 57	HZ_TJ-439	Open	5000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
28			Sari Gor MF 58	HZ_TJ-440	Open	5000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
29			Sari Gor MF 59	HZ_TJ-441	Open	40000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
30			Sari Gor MF 60	HZ_TJ-442	Open	60000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
31			Sari Gor MF 62	HZ_TJ-447	Open	55000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT

32			Sarichashma Qavoq MF-14	HZ_TJ-453	Open	50000	NTS/TS	2027	SDT
33			Yakumi May MF-3/2	**HZ_TJ_190-2**	Open	9238	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
34			Sholikori MF-13	**HZ_TJ-13**	Open	50400	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
35			Sholikori MF-11	**HZ_TJ-11**	Open	To be defined	NTS/TS	2026	SDT
36			Vakhie MF-14	**HZ_TJ-146**	Open	18000	NTS/TS	2025	SDT
37			Vakhie MF-8	**HZ_TJ-140**	Open	538500	NTS/TS	2025	SDT
38		Qabodiyon	Shoh MF-2	**HZ_TJ-162**	Open	5184	NTS/TS	2025	SDT
39	VMKB	Darvoz	Zighar MF-2	**HZ_TJ-105**	Open	25800	NTS/TS	2025	SDT
40		Vanj	Dashtak MF-1	**HZ_TJ-60**	Open	37719	NTS/TS	2025	SDT
41			Motravn (Khikhik) Sargai_Kalot MF-3	**HZ_TJ-51**	Open	95000	NTS/TS	2025	SDT
42			Motravn (Khikhik) Kalot MF-2	**HZ_TJ-50**	Open	150400	NTS/TS	2025	SDT
43			Panjshanbeobod MF-5	**HZ_TJ-65**	Open	150000	NTS/TS	2025	SDT

44			Baravni-Tor MF-2	**HZ_TJ-55**	Open	270000	NTS/TS	2025	SDT

Table 47: Work plan to address remaining Confirmed Hazard Areas (Minefields)

New plan for ER	Land release by	Square meters	Land Release	Number of HA to be released	Remaining (number) of known HA to contain anti-personnel mines
2025	Manual Clearance	368,171	5,482,653	20	89
	Reduction	208,155			
	Cancellation	73,729			
2026	Manual Clearance	137,800	4,663,353	7	82
	Reduction	105,000			
	Cancellation	576,500			
2027	Manual Clearance	382,855	3,899,460	13	69
	Reduction	255,000			
	Cancellation	126,038			
2028	Manual Clearance	391,498	3,207,555	17	52
	Reduction	201,500			
	Cancellation	98,907			
2029	Manual Clearance	516,000	2,342,155	19	33
	Reduction	242,900			
	Cancellation	106,500			
2030	Manual Clearance	433,500	1,518,400	17	16
	Reduction	238,500			
	Cancellation	151,755			
2031	Manual Clearance	480,000	754,000	6	10
	Reduction	206,500			
	Cancellation	77,900			
2032	Manual Clearance	452,000	0	10	0
	Reduction	205,000			
	Cancellation	97,000			
Grand Total		**6,132,708**		**109**	

Financial / Institutional Capacities

In the previous sections, the significant land release outputs that Tajikistan has achieved despite all of the obstacles were highlighted. Must be noted that Tajikistan operated efficiently with the limited resources and did it best to achieve efficient results. It 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 several years the USDoS has been the largest donor supporting TMAP.

Tajikistan will require an annual financial contribution of US $3 million to continue its current capacity. Based on current capacity it will be possible to complete the land release operations by the end of 2032 as it is expected that clearance ratio will decrease year by year due to being left minefields in the high and hard to reach areas. Tajikistan will continue to increase the operational efficiency.

As the remaining minefields are located in high and hard to reach mountainous areas, the expenses will increase in terms of logistics. Due to being located on high altitude in mountainous terrain remaining minefields' clearance ratio is decreasing gradually, that clearly shows that we have minefields left in difficult mountainous terrain. For this reason, it is planned to establish multi-task teams that will be more flexible and will contribute to the increase of the efficiency of land release operations. For this reason, it is very important to keep the current capacity of the Mine Action Programme and increase the funding support to finally reach the goal of making Tajikistan free from mines.

Tajikistan has gained significant experience in all aspects of conducting humanitarian mine action activities. Currently Tajikistan mine action programme has experienced and trained both managerial and operational staff. In order to achieve the targets and objectives according to the work plan by 2032 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 2025-2032 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 expand the funds mobilization and to make every effort to attract other non-traditional donors to the country.

Establishment of multi-task teams will significantly save time and resources. That means even the same level of funding will give much greater and efficient outputs. Moreover, Tajikistan plans to use mechanical assets in the areas suitable for this tool. As it was mentioned before, it is about 10-20 % of the contaminated land that can be addressed by deploying mechanical assets.

Detailed Work Plan

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

- Complete re-survey all hazards areas in the Central Region and in the Tajik-Afghan Border by the end of 2027
- Conduct detailed survey and assessment of the MFs and BACs due to being some of them contaminated with both submunitions, such as landmines and UXOs;
- Establish multi-task teams in order to increase the operational efficiency;
- Complete the land release of the remaining hazard areas measuring 6,132,708 square meters by the end of 2032 based on current capacity and by the end of 2030 in case of increased funding and capacity.

There are 3 options of the Detailed Work Plan based on practical field experience:

Option 1. Remaining contamination of the hazard areas that is equal to 6,132,708 square meters will be released based on current capacity during 2025 – 2032;

Option 2. By having the current capacity and in case of identifying additional square meters of the hazard areas, that is based on practical field experience assumed to be around 2,871,000 square meters and the remaining challenge consisting in this case around 9,003,708 square meters will be released during 2025-2032 by increasing the operational efficiency of land release and survey activities.

Option 3. In case of double funding to release the remaining contamination of the hazard areas that is equal to 6,132,708 square meters during 2025 – 2030.

Option 1. Remaining contamination of the hazard areas that is equal to 6,132,708 square meters will be released based on current capacity during 2025 – 2032.

Table 48: Work plan to address remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas (Option 1)

Year	Manual Clearance	Reduction	Cancellation	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Number of HA
2025	368,171	208,155	73,729	650,055	20
2026	137,800	105,000	576,500	819,300	7
2027	382,855	255,000	126,038	763,893	13
2028	391,498	201,500	98,907	691,905	17
2029	516,000	242,900	106,500	865,400	19
2030	433,500	238,500	151,755	823,755	17
2031	480,000	206,500	77,900	764,400	6
2032	452,000	205,000	97,000	754,000	10
Grand Total	**3,161,824**	**1,662,555**	**1,308,329**	**6,132,708**	**109**

Table 49: Projected amount of land release by land release per year (Option 1)

New plan for ER	Land release by	Square meters	Land Release	Number of HA to be released	Remaining (number) of known HA to contain anti-personnel mines
2025	Manual Clearance	368,171	5,482,653	20	89
	Reduction	208,155			
	Cancellation	73,729			
2026	Manual Clearance	137,800	4,663,353	7	82
	Reduction	105,000			
	Cancellation	576,500			
2027	Manual Clearance	382,855	3,899,460	13	69
	Reduction	255,000			
	Cancellation	126,038			
2028	Manual Clearance	391,498	3,207,555	17	52
	Reduction	201,500			
	Cancellation	98,907			
2029	Manual Clearance	516,000	2,342,155	19	33

	Reduction	242,900			
	Cancellation	106,500			
2030	Manual Clearance	433,500	1,518,400	17	16
	Reduction	238,500			
	Cancellation	151,755			
2031	Manual Clearance	480,000	754,000	6	10
	Reduction	206,500			
	Cancellation	77,900			
2032	Manual Clearance	452,000	0	10	0
	Reduction	205,000			
	Cancellation	97,000			
Grand Total		**6,132,708**		**109**	

Table 50: Projected land release by District per year (Option 1)

District	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Grand Total
Darvoz	294,680	55,000	210,800	55,765	55,000	129,235	100,000		900,480
Sangvor	50,000		100,000						150,000
CR Total	**344,680**	**55,000**	**310,800**	**55,765**	**55,000**	**129,235**	**100,000**		**1,050,480**
Darvoz		85,800							85,800
Farkhor	5000								5000
Hamadoni	45,000	35,000	55,000						135,000
Ishqoshim			250,000						250,000
Jaihun	17,667	80,000	13,238	2,700	50,400				164,005
Panj	162,838	538,500	38,000	3000	50,000				792,338
Qubodiyon	5,184								5,184
Sh. Shohin	31,967	25,000	92,855	333,440	480,000	599,520	514,000	604,000	2,680,782
Shugnon			4000	27,000	25,000				56,000
Vanj	37,719			270,000	205,000	95,000	150,400	150,000	908,119
TAB Total	**305,375**	**764,300**	**453,093**	**636,140**	**810,400**	**694,520**	**664,400**	**754,000**	**5,082,228**
Grand Total	**650,055**	**819,300**	**763,893**	**691,905**	**865,400**	**823,755**	**764,400**	**754,000**	**6,132,708**

Table 51 Remaining CHA by Region and District (Option 1)

Regions	District	Number of HA	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines
CR	Darvoz	7	900,480
	Sangvor	2	150,000
CR Total		**9**	**1,050,480**
TAB	Darvoz	2	85,800
	Farkhor	1	5000
	Hamadoni	3	135,000
	Ishqoshim	1	250,000

	Jaihun	10	164,005
	Panj	12	792,338
	Qubodiyon	1	5,184
	Sh. Shohin	61	2,680,782
	Shugnon	3	56,000
	Vanj	6	908,119
TAB Total		**100**	**5,082,228**
Grand Total		**109**	**6,132,708**

Table 52: Remaining CHA by Province (Option 1)

Province	Sum of Number of HA	Sum of Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines
VMKB	11	1,299,919
CR	5	1,050,480
Khatlon	80	3,782,309
Grand Total	**113**	**6,132,708**

Option 2. By having the current capacity and in case of identifying additional square meters of the hazard area, that is based on practical field experience assumed to be around 2,871,000 square meters and the remaining challenge consisting in this case around 9,003,708 square meters will be released during 2025-2032 by increasing the operational efficiency of land release and survey activities. In option 2, additionally to the 109 remaining hazardous areas can be expected (assumed) of identification of 16 new hazardous areas and that will be 125 HAs.

Table 53. Work plan to address remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas taking into account possible additional clearance (Option 2)

Year	Manual Clearance	Reduction	Cancellation	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines
2025	368,171	208,155	73,729	650,055	20
2026	537,800	315,000	666,500	1,519,300	10
2027	752,855	435,000	197,038	1,384,893	16
2028	591,498	311,500	138,907	1,041,905	19
2029	691,000	327,900	146,500	1,165,400	21
2030	608,500	323,500	191,755	1,123,755	19
2031	655,000	291,500	117,900	1,064,400	8

2032	627,000	290,000	137,000	1,054,000	12
Grand Total	**4,831,824**	**2,502,555**	**1,669,329**	**9,003,708**	**125**

Table 54: Projected amount of land release by land release per year taking into account possible additional clearance (Option 2)

New plan for ER	Land release by	Square meters	Land Release	Number of HA to be released	Remaining (number) of known HA to contain anti-personnel mines
2025	Manual Clearance	368,171	8,353,653	20	105
	Reduction	208,155			
	Cancellation	73,729			
2026	Manual Clearance	537,800	6,834,353	10	95
	Reduction	315,000			
	Cancellation	666,500			
2027	Manual Clearance	752,855	5,449,460	16	79
	Reduction	435,000			
	Cancellation	197,038			
2028	Manual Clearance	591,498	4,407,555	19	60
	Reduction	311,500			
	Cancellation	138,907			
2029	Manual Clearance	691,000	3,242,155	21	39
	Reduction	327,900			
	Cancellation	146,500			
2030	Manual Clearance	608,500	2,118,400	19	20
	Reduction	323,500			
	Cancellation	191,755			
2031	Manual Clearance	655,000	1,054,000	8	12
	Reduction	291,500			
	Cancellation	117,900			
2032	Manual Clearance	627,000	0	12	0
	Reduction	290,000			
	Cancellation	137,000			
Grand Total		**9,003,708**		**125**	**0**

Table 55: Projected land release by District per year taking into account possible additional clearance (Option 2)

Regions	District	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Grand Total
CR	Darvoz	294,680	655,000	731,800	305,765	305,000	379,235	350,000	250,000	3,271,480
	Sangvor	50,000		100,000						150,000
CR Total		**344,680**	**655,000**	**831,800**	**305,765**	**305,000**	**379,235**	**350,000**	**250,000**	**3,421,480**
TAB	Darvoz		85,800							85,800
	Farkhor	5000								5000
	Hamadoni	45,000	35,000	55,000						135,000
	Ishqoshim			250,000						250,000
	Jaihun	17,667	80,000	13,238	2,700	50,400				164,005
	Panj	162,838	538,500	38,000	3000	50,000				792,338
	Qubodiyon	5,184								5,184
	Sh. Shohin	31,967	125,000	192,855	433,440	530,000	649,520	564,000	654,000	3,180,782
	Shugnon			4000	27,000	25,000				56,000
	Vanj	37,719			270,000	205,000	95,000	150,400	150,000	908,119
TAB Total		**305,375**	**864,300**	**553,093**	**736,140**	**860,400**	**744,520**	**714,400**	**804,000**	**5,582,228**
Grand Total		**650,055**	**1,519,300**	**1,384,893**	**1,041,905**	**1,165,400**	**1,123,755**	**1,064,400**	**1,054,000**	**9,003,708**

Table 56: Remaining CHA by Region and District taking into account possible additional clearance (Option 2)

Regions	District	Sum of Number of HA	Sum of Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines
CR	Darvoz	16	3,271,480
	Sangvor	2	150,000
CR Total		**18**	**3,421,480**
TAB	Darvoz	2	85,800
	Farkhor	1	5000
	Hamadoni	3	135,000
	Ishqoshim	1	250,000
	Jaihun	10	164,005
	Panj	12	792,338
	Qubodiyon	1	5,184
	Sh. Shohin	68	3,180,782
	Shugnon	3	56,000
	Vanj	6	908,119
TAB Total		**107**	**5,582,228**
Grand Total		**125**	**9,003,708**

Table 57: Remaining CHA by Province taking into account possible additional clearance (Option 2)

Province	Sum of Number of HA	Sum of Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines
VMKB	9	1,521,480
VMKB	12	1,299,919
VMKB	7	1,750,000
DRS	2	150,000
Khatlon	95	4,282,309
Grand Total	**125**	**9,003,708**

Option 3. In case of double funding to release Remaining contamination of the hazardous areas that is equal to 6,132,708 square meters during 2025 – 2030.

Table 58. Work plan to address remaining Confirmed Hazardous Areas taking into account in case of double funding of the TMAP (Option 3)

Year	Manual Clearance	Reduction	Cancellation	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Number of HA
2025	511,071	338,155	141,929	991,155	23
2026	319,365	208,500	630,035	1,157,900	15
2027	640,388	317,400	145,945	1,103,733	24
2028	561,500	279,000	133,500	974,000	16
2029	545,500	256,500	154,000	956,000	22
2030	584,000	263,000	102,920	949,920	9
Grand Total	**3,161,824**	**1,662,555**	**1,308,329**	**6,132,708**	**109**

Table 59. Projected amount of land release by land release per year taking into account in case of double funding of the TMAP (Option 3)

New plan for ER	Land release by	Square meters	Land Release	Number of HA to be released	Remaining (number) of known HA to contain anti-personnel mines
2025	Manual Clearance	511,071	5,141,553	23	86
	Reduction	338,155			
	Cancellation	141,929			
2026	Manual Clearance	319,365	3,983,653	15	71

	Reduction	208,500			
	Cancellation	630,035			
2027	Manual Clearance	640,388	2,879,920	24	47
	Reduction	317,400			
	Cancellation	145,945			
2028	Manual Clearance	561,500	1,905,920	16	31
	Reduction	279,000			
	Cancellation	133,500			
2029	Manual Clearance	545,500	949,920	22	9
	Reduction	256,500			
	Cancellation	154,000			
2030	Manual Clearance	584,000	0	9	0
	Reduction	263,000			
	Cancellation	102,920			
Grand Total		**6,132,708**		**109**	

Table 60: Projected land release by District per year taking into account in case of double funding of the TMAP (Option 3)

Regions	District	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Grand Total
CR	Darvoz	349,680	185,000	210,800	55,000	100,000		900,480
	Sangvor	50,000	100,000					150,000
CR Total		**399,680**	**285,000**	**210,800**	**55,000**	**100,000**		**1,050,480**
TAB	Darvoz		85,800					85,800
	Farkhor	5000						5000
	Hamadoni	80,000	55,000					135,000
	Ishqoshim	250,000						250,000
	Jaihun	24,367	80,000	59,638				164,005
	Panj	157,238	617,100	18,000				792,338
	Qubodiyon	5,184						5,184
	Sh. Shohin	31,967	35,000	759,295	649,000	556,000	649,520	2,680,782
	Shugnon			56,000				56,000
	Vanj	37,719			270,000	300,000	300,400	908,119
TAB Total		**591,475**	**872,900**	**892,933**	**919,000**	**856,000**	**949,920**	**5,082,228**
Grand Total		**991,155**	**1,157,900**	**1,103,733**	**974,000**	**956,000**	**949,920**	**6,132,708**

Table 61. Remaining CHA by Region and District taking into account in case of double funding of the TMAP (Option 3)

Regions	District	Sum of Number of HA	Sum of Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines
CR	Darvoz	7	900,480
	Sangvor	2	150,000
CR Total		**9**	**1,050,480**
TAB	Darvoz	2	85,800
	Farkhor	1	5000
	Hamadoni	3	135,000
	Ishqoshim	1	250,000
	Jaihun	10	164,005
	Panj	12	792,338
	Qubodiyon	1	5,184
	Sh. Shohin	61	2,680,782
	Shugnon	3	56,000
	Vanj	6	908,119
TAB Total		**100**	**5,082,228**
Grand Total		**109**	**6,132,708**

Table 62. Remaining CHA by Province taking into account in case of double funding of the TMAP (Option 3)

Province	Sum of Number of HA	Sum of Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines
VMKB	7	900,480
VMKB	12	1,299,919
DRS	2	150,000
Khatlon	88	3,782,309
Grand Total	**109**	**6,132,708**

EORE activities planned for 2026-2032

In accordance with Tajikistan's obligations and commitments under the Ottawa Convention and the Oslo Action Plan, the EORE topic is on the TMAP agenda and the EORE activities are implemented by TNMAC and relevant partners and reported to the Convention Committee on an annual basis.

Thus, in accordance with Actions #28-32 of the OAP, Tajikistan regularly undertakes actions to integrate EORE activities into ongoing survey, clearance, and victim assistance activities, as below:

EORE activities are always conducted with the population (schoolchildren, teachers' staff, community members, local authorities, etc.) and border forces staff of the areas located close to contaminated areas before the start of survey and clearance operations. These activities are performed by EORE specialists of TNMAC, NTS/TS and demining staff, as well by the volunteers of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan. Moreover, warning signs on mine/UXO hazard are installed in contaminated areas. Separately, the issues of EORE are covered during Victim Assistance Technical Working Group meetings conducted in target areas. Mine risk education is included into the National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on humanitarian mine action for 2021-2030, as well as into TNMAC Annual Work Plans.

EORE is conducted on the basis of needs assessment and prioritization, i.e. based on the location of settlements and important infrastructure close or in hazard areas, evidence identified by local people and/or during NTS, and based on the information provided by older people from communities. For more effective information for schoolchildren on the subject of mine and UXO hazard warning, two animated films (cartoons) were distributed to secondary schools in the cities and districts of VMKB, Khatlon province, Sughd province and Central region of the country. Dissemination of these cartoons continued in 2023 in the target districts and communities. The production of materials and the implementation of events is carried out under the coordination of TNMAC with the support from donors. Also, demining and NTS/TS staff, in the course of implementing TNMAC tasks for the survey or minefield clearance, hold meetings with the population to warn about the hazard of a specific area where land release takes place.

EORE activities are developed and conducted taking into account the population groups, i.e. for schoolchildren EORE is provided in the form of a cartoon and other materials (booklets, etc.), which are easy for their perception; for teachers and community members (including shepherds, grass and wood collectors, etc.) EORE sessions are conducted in accordance with their level of activities (using such EORE materials like Teacher's Guidelines, slideshows, instruction, posters, etc.).

Every year, TNMAC holds events dedicated to the International Day for Mine Awareness with the participation of relevant ministries and entities, embassies, national, international and non-governmental organizations, as well as the media. During such events the results of humanitarian mine action are demonstrated and examples of the work of female and male deminers are demonstrated, victim assistance and EORE issues are highlighted.

Starting from 2007 to the present, EORE plays a major role in supporting gender policy and promoting equitable access to safe behavior among the population, volunteers, community members and teachers. EORE maintains gender balance to increase the number of women covered by the Tajikistan Mine Action programme.

Gender mainstreaming is based upon a number of international and national guidelines and resolutions which stress the importance of applying a gender perspective to mine action. It is worth to mention that the national gender policy of Tajikistan is expressed in the following legislative documents:

- Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on the state guaranties of equal rights of men and women and equal opportunities of their realization, approved by Decree of the Government of Tajikistan on March 1, 2005, № 89.
- National Development strategy of Tajikistan for the period until 2030.
- National Strategy of Tajikistan on activation of women's role for 2021-2030.
- Tajikistan state program on prevention of domestic violence, approved by Decree of the Government of Tajikistan on May 3, 2014, № 294.
- State program on education, choice and arrangement of supervising personnel at the expense of capable women for 2017-2022, approved by Decree of the Government of Tajikistan on April 1, 2017, № 158.
- Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated January 28, 2021 No. 5 "On grants of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan for the support and development of women's entrepreneurship for 2021-2025", and others.

Based on the above listed documents, TNMAC provides EORE activities for men and women equally, trying to involve both men and women during these activities. Same with schoolchildren – both boys and girls participate in EORE sessions.

EORE programme is conducted to prevent accidents of the civilian population living near the contaminated areas, in cooperation with local executive authorities and the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan. Regular warning activities are carried out mainly by the volunteers of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan under the coordination of TNMAC. The methodologies used for the implementation of the mine risk education and reduction activities include joint meetings with communities' leaders, teachers, specialists of regional

and district education departments; trainings for teachers; meetings with communities' members, etc. All these include lectures, discussions, Q&A, etc. Moreover, the demining organizations operating in the country, conduct meetings with the member of the community located close to the contaminated area to warn them about the hazard and provide them with the information on safe behavior.

The workplans of TNMAC and RCST for the implementation of EORE activities in Tajikistan are provided below.

EORE Work Plan for 2026 – 2032 to be implemented by TNMAC.

р/т	Objective and list of events	Area (province, city, district)	Period	Focal Point
1.	Organize and conduct trainings for representatives of the local authorities, rural communities, education departments, heads of communities and districts, departments for women and family affairs. More than 1,200 persons to be involved	Sughd province (Panjakent, Aini, Shahriston, Konibodom, Asht and Isfara). Khatlon province (Sh. Shohin, Panj, Hamadoni, Farkhor, Jaihun, Qubodiyon) VMKB province (Ishkashim, Shugnon, Darvaz and Vanj) Districts of Republican Subordination (Vahdat city, Rasht, Sangvor and Tojikobod)	At least one training session per year in each province	TNMAC staff
2.	Conduct monitoring of EORE activities and field visits to mine and unexploded ordnance affected areas More than 10,000 persons to be involved	In the target villages of: Sughd province (in districts of Panjakent, Aini, Shahriston, Konibodom, Asht and Isfara). Khatlon province (in districts of Shamsiddin Shohin, Panj, Hamadoni, Farkhor, Jaihun, Qubodiyon) VMKB province (in districts of Ishkashim, Shugnon, Darvoz and Vanj) Districts of Republican Subordination (in districts of Vahdat, Rasht, Sangvor and Tojikobod)	At least two monitoring visits per year in each region	TNMAC staff
3.	Production and distribution of informational and educational materials. More than 13,000 copies to be printed and distributed	In the target villages of: ofSughd province (in districts of Panjakent, Aini, Shahriston, Konibodom, Asht and Isfara).	Regularly	TNMAC staff

		Khatlon province (in districts of Shamsiddin Shohin, Panj, Hamadoni, Farkhor, Jaihun, Qubodiyon) VMKB province (in districts of Ishkashim, Shugnon, Darvoz and Vanj) Districts of Republican Subordination (in districts of Vahdat, Rasht, Sangvor and Tojikobod)		
4.	Celebration of the "International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance" with the participation and involvement of the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health and Population Protection, Border Troops, Committee for Emergencies and Civil Defense, National Guard, demining organizations (FSD, NPA), development partners - the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Program Office in Dushanbe (OSCE), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), representatives of the diplomatic corpus, mine victims. Goal: To raise the awareness of the mine related issues and prevent further incidents of people caused by mines and unexploded ordnance (with involvement of more than 3,000 people)		Every year in April	TNMAC staff and development partners

5	Completing IMSMA EORE forms to ensure regular update of the coverage of EORE information all over the country		Regularly	TNMAC staff and development partners
6	Receiving, reviewing and validating the reports from RCST in the IMSMA database.		Regularly	TNMAC staff and development partners
7	Reporting to the Government, Convention Committee, Donors		On a quarterly and annual basis	TNMAC staff and development partners

EORE Work Plan for 2026 – 2032 to be implemented by Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan.							
#	**Years**	**Activity**	**Target areas**	**Target groups**	**Methodology and tools.**	**Estimated coverage of population**	**Responsible / focal point**
1	**2026**	1.Conducting SBR refresh training for RCST EORE volunteers in region level. 2.Conducting EORE round table with participation of Governmental bodies in region level. 3.International Day for Mine Awareness & Assistance in Mine Action. 4.Conducting drawing and essay competition regarding mine and UXO risks at school level. 5.Providing regular mine and UXO risk awareness through RCST EORE volunteers among community in the target districts. 6.Constant work with database, data collection from the target districts through IMSMA Core. EORE needing review and submit reports from target districts.	23 target districts: 9 in Khatlon Province, 7 in Sughd Province, 3 in RRS and 4 in VMKB.	RCST EORE volunteers, representatives of local authorities, representatives of CoES, Community leaders, NGO's, community, Youth, Volunteers, representatives of MoE, school children, shepherds, farmers, road workers, border troops, tourists etc.	Seminars, Workshops, Meetings, TWG, Round tables, Target audience identification, Community engagement, Interactive training, Visual aids and materials, Group work, Safe behavior rules workshops, Peer to peer exchange, Distribution of materials, From child to child, Games, Story telling, Video display, Safety instructions Competitions, House to house vizits, Field demonstrations, Maping, **Tools:** EORE guideline, Role-Playing and Drills, providing SBR messages, Educational Videos, Powerpoint, leaflets, posters, Monitoring and Evaluation, etc.	Totally in 23 target districts 28,000 people per year including school children.	RCST HQ EORE coordinator, 5 focal points (Rasht, VMKB, Kulyab, Bokhtar, Soghd). In 23 target districts 38 RCST EORE volunteers involved for the EORE.

2	**2027**	1.Conducting RASB sessions for the RCST staff in Dushanbe. 2.Conducting drawing and essay competition regarding EORE at school level. 3.Conducting SBR refresh training for RCST EORE volunteers of in region level. 4.Conducting EORE round table with participation of Governmental bodies in region level. 5.Providing regular EOR awareness through RCST EORE volunteers among population in the target districts. 6.Constant work with database, data collection from the target districts through IMSMA-core. EORE Needing Review and submit reports from target districts.	23 target districts: 9 in Khatlon Province, 7 in Sughd Province, 3 in RRS and 4 in VMKB.	RCST EORE volunteers, representatives of local authorities, representatives of CoES, Community leaders, NGO's, community, Youth, Volunteers, representatives of MoE, school children, shepherds, farmers, road workers, border troops, tourists etc.	Trainings, Meetings, Workshops, TWG, Round tables, Target audience identification, Community engagement, Interactive training, Group work, Safe behavior rules workshops, Distribution of materials, From child to child, Games, Story telling, Video display, Safety instructions Competitions, House to house vizits, Field demonstrations, Maping, **Tools**: EORE guideline, Radio and Local Media providing SBR messages, Monitoring and Evaluation, providing SBR messages, Powerpoint, Printed Materials: Leaflets, brochures, posters etc.	Totally in 22 target districts 27,000 people per year including school children.	RCST HQ EORE coordinator, 5 focal points (Rasht, VMKB, Kulyab, Bokhtar, Soghd). In 22 target districts, 37 RCST EORE volunteers involved for the EORE.

3	**2028**	1.Conducting RASB sessions for ICRC staff in Dushanbe. 2.Conducting drawing and essay competition regarding EORE at school level. 3. International Day for Mine Awareness & Assistance in Mine Action in district level. 4.Conducting SBR refresh training for RCST EORE volunteers of in region level. 5.Conducting EORE round table with participation of Governmental bodies in region level. 6.Providing regular mine and UXO risk awareness through RCST EORE volunteers among people in the target districts. 7.Constant work with database, data collection from the 23 target districts through IMSMA Core. EORE needing review and submit reports from target districts.	23 target districts: 9 in Khatlon Province, 7 in Sughd Province, 3 in RRS and 4 in VMKB.	RCST EORE volunteers, representatives of local authorities, representatives of CoES, Community leaders, NGO's, community, Youth, Volunteers, representatives of MoE, school children, shepherds, farmers, road workers, border troops, tourists etc.	Community Workshops, Meetings, TWG, Round tables, Target audience identification, Community engagement, Interactive training, Visual aids and materials, Group work, Safe behavior rules workshops, Peer to peer exchange, Distribution of materials, From child to child, Games, Story telling, Video display, Safety instructions Competitions, House to house vizits, Field demonstrations, Maping Tools**:** Public Demonstration, Monitoring and Evaluation, EORE guideline, providing SBR messages, Powerpoint, Printed Materials: Leaflets, brochures, posters etc.	Totally in 22 target districts 27,000 people per year including school children.	RCST HQ EORE coordinator, 5 focal points (Rasht, VMKB, Kulyab, Bokhtar, Soghd). In 22 target districts 37 RCST EORE volunteers involved for the EORE.

4	**2029**	1.Orginizing of certification training for EORE volunteers. 2. Conducting RASB sessions for regional RCST staff and volunteers in region level. 3.Conducting EORE round table with participation of Governmental bodies in region level. 4.Conducting drawing and essay competition regarding mine and UXO risks at school level. 5.Providing regular EORE through RCST EORE volunteers among community in the target districts. 6.Constant work with database, data collection from the 23 target districts through IMSMA-core. EORE needing review and submit reports from target districts.	22 target districts: 8 in Khatlon Province, 7 in Sughd Province, 3 in RRS and 4 in VMKB.	RCST EORE volunteers, representatives of local authorities, representatives of CoES, Community leaders, NGO's, community, Youth, Volunteers, representatives of MoE, school children, shepherds, farmers, road workers, border troops, tourists etc.	Training, Workshops, Meeting, TWG, Round tables, Target audience identification, Community engagement, Interactive training, Visual aids and materials, Group work, Safe behavior rules workshops, Peer to peer exchange, Distribution of materials, From child to child, Games, Story telling, Video display, Safety instructions Competitions, House to house vizits, Field demonstrations, Maping, Tools: EORE guideline, Posters and Signage, Role-Playing and Drills, providing SBR messages, Educational Videos, Powerpoint, leaflets, posters, Monitoring and Evaluation, etc.	Totally in 22 target districts 26,000 people per year including school children.	RCST HQ EORE coordinator, 5 focal points (Rasht, VMKB, Kulyab, Bokhtar, Soghd). In 22 target districts 37 RCST EORE volunteers involved for the EORE.

5	**2030**	1.Conducting SBR refresh training for RCST EORE volunteers in region level. 2.Conducting EORE round table with participation of Governmental bodies in region level. 3.International Day for Mine Awareness & Assistance in Mine Action. 4.Conducting drawing and essay competition regarding mine and UXO risks at school level. 5.Providing regular mine and UXO risk awareness through RCST EORE volunteers among community in the target districts. 6.Constant work with database, data collection from the target districts through IMSMA-core. EORE needing review and submit reports from target districts.	23 target districts: 8 in Khatlon Province, 6 in Sughd Province, 3 in RRS and 4 in VMKB.	RCST EORE volunteers, representatives of local authorities, representatives of CoES, Community leaders, NGO's, community, Youth, Volunteers, representatives of MoE, school children, shepherds, farmers, road workers, border troops, tourists etc.	Seminars, Workshops, Meeting, TWG, Round tables, Target audience identification, Community engagement, Interactive training, Visual aids and materials, Group work, Safe behavior rules workshops, Peer to peer exchange, Distribution of materials, From child to child, Games, Story telling, Video display, Safety instructions Competitions, House to house vizits, Field demonstrations, Maping, Tools: EORE guideline, Role-Playing and Drills, providing SBR messages, Educational Videos, Powerpoint, leaflets, posters, Monitoring and Evaluation, etc.	Totally in 22 target districts 26,000 people per year including school children.	RCST HQ EORE coordinator, 5 focal points (Rasht, VMKB, Kulyab, Bokhtar, Soghd). In 22 target districts 37 RCST EORE volunteers involved for the EORE.
6	**2031**	1.Conducting RASB sessions for ICRC staff in Dushanbe. 2.Conducting drawing and essay competition regarding EORE at school level. 3. International Day for Mine Awareness & Assistance in Mine Action in district level. 4.Conducting SBR refresh training for RCST EORE volunteers of in region level. 5.Conducting EORE round table with participation of Governmental bodies in region level. 6.Providing regular mine and	20 target districts: 8 in Khatlon Province, 5 in Sughd Province, 3 in RRS and 4 in VMKB.	RCST EORE volunteers, representatives of local authorities, representatives of CoES, Community leaders, NGO's, community, Youth, Volunteers, representatives of MoE, school children,	Seminars, Workshops, Meeting, TWG, Round tables, Target audience identification, Community engagement, Interactive training, Visual aids and materials, Group work, Safe behavior rules workshops, Peer to peer exchange, Distribution of materials, From child to child, Games, Story telling, Video display, Safety instructions Competitions, House to house vizits, Field demonstrations,	Totally in 20 target districts 25,000 people per year including school children.	RCST HQ EORE coordinator, 5 focal points (Rasht, VMKB, Kulyab, Bokhtar, Soghd). In 20 target districts, 36 RCST EORE volunteers

		UXO risk awareness through RCST EORE volunteers among people in the target districts. 7.Constant work with database, data collection from the 23 target districts through IMSMA-core. EORE needing review and submit reports from target districts.		shepherds, farmers, road workers, border troops, tourists etc.	Maping, Tools: EORE guideline, Role-Playing and Drills, providing SBR messages, Educational Videos, Powerpoint, leaflets, posters, Monitoring and Evaluation, etc.		involved for the EORE.
7	**2032**	1.International Day for Mine Awareness & Assistance in Mine Action in regional level. 2. Conducting RASB sessions for the RCST staff in Dushanbe. 3.Conducting drawing and essay competition regarding EORE at school level. 4.Conducting SBR refresh training for RCST EORE volunteers of in region level. 5.Conducting EORE round table with participation of Governmental bodies in region level. 6.Providing regular mine and UXO risk awareness through RCST EORE volunteers among people in the target districts. 7.Constant work with database, data collection from the target districts through IMSMA-core. EORE Needing Review and submit reports from target districts.	20 target districts: 8 in Khatlon Province, 6 in Sughd Province, 3 in RRS and 4 in VMKB.	RCST EORE volunteers, representatives of local authorities, representatives of CoES, Community leaders, NGO's, community, Youth, Volunteers, representatives of MoE, school children, shepherds, farmers, road workers, border troops, tourists etc.	Seminars, Workshops, Meetings, TWG, Round tables, Target audience identification, Community engagement, Interactive training, Visual aids and materials, Group work, Safe behavior rules workshops, Peer to peer exchange, Distribution of materials, From child to child, Games, Story telling, Video display, Safety instructions Competitions, House to house vizits, Field demonstrations, Maping, Tools: EORE guideline, Posters and Signage, Role-Playing and Drills, providing SBR messages, Educational Videos, Powerpoint, leaflets, posters, Monitoring and Evaluation, etc.	Totally in 20 target districts 25,000 people per year including school children.	RCST HQ EORE coordinator, 5 focal points (Rasht, VMKB, Kulyab, Bokhtar, Soghd). In 20 target districts, 36 RCST EORE volunteers involved for the EORE.
The RCST was established on December 23, 1927 On 1992 according to Decree of the President of the Tajikistan, RCST was recognized as an independent and the only National Society which can function in the country. The RCST has 69 branches , 205 staff, 10.000 volunteers, 13,714 members, 11 National Disaster Response Teams. This program supported by ICRC and continue EORE activities through volunteers of RCST. Annually this program cover about 30,000 population.							

Prioritisation of locations

The Tajikistan National Mine Action Programme has its prioritization principles for tasking hazard areas for land release, which include; first, focusing on elimination and mitigation of landmine hazards from areas located nearby the local communities. Local population affected by landmine hazard areas gain the security and safety to avoid being involved in landmine accidents and reduces casualties. Secondly, the released land is used for various social economic purposes, including; harvesting, gardening, and pasturing. It should be noted that the main focus in tasking for hazard areas clearance is based on the principles of prioritization. Sound results and progress was achieved in addressing landmine contamination through land release activities by using new assets and methodologies.

Below are the prioritization categories:

- Government and local authority requests;
- Distance of the HA from populated areas;
- District-by-district approach;
- The need to complete previously suspended areas;
- Altitude (Above Sea Level) of the task site;
- The local security situation (Border permissions).

In conjunction with Government of Tajikistan 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 and etc.);

• Survey tasks: Clarify the type and categories of the contamination for the hazard areas contaminated both with landmines and UXOs, adjust the borders and real size of the hazard areas.;

• Clearance tasks: Districts that have less contamination area left will be on focus to be cleaned first.

• Requests for clearance of the hazardous areas from the local population and local authorities, governmental structures, production and business structures

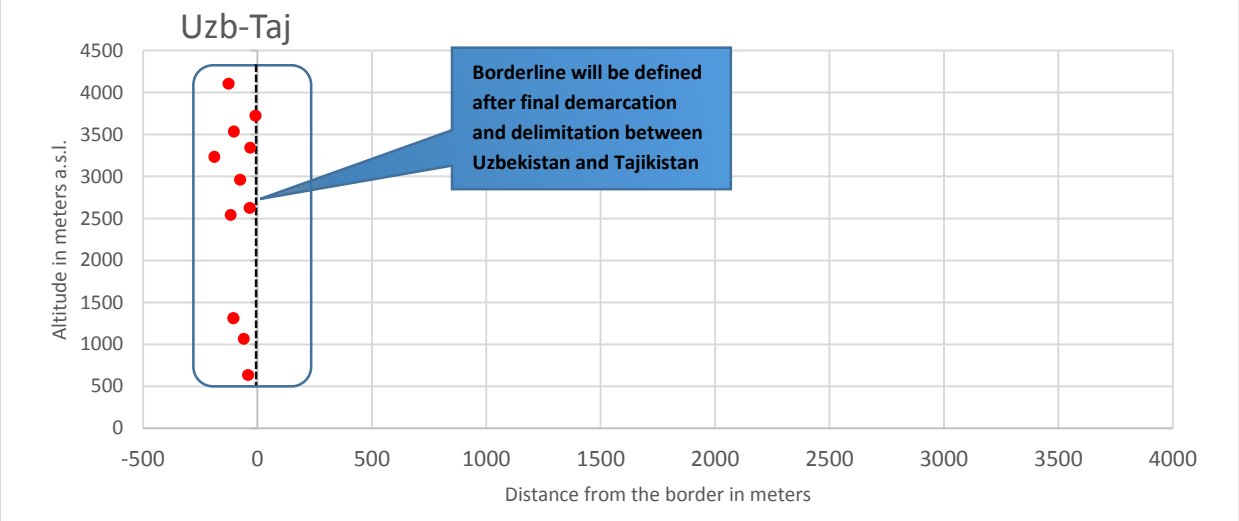
• Establishing multi task teams. It will increase the operational efficiency and reduces time and resources for the clearance of the hazardous areas (minefields).

In total, by using a set of priciples listed above TNMAC establishes a prioritization system while tasking for survey and clearance operations. First of all, on top of the priority is to provide safety, security and socio-economic benefits that can the local population get after the release of the contaminated areas. In order to achieve the goal of land release and declaring the country mine-free, Tajikistan uses most optimal option i.e. district-by-district approach.

While developing the Land Release Operational work plan for the remaining contaminated hazard areas for 025-2032, Tajikistan National Mine Action Programme is focused on land release of those contaminated areas which are located nearby the villages or there is a need for infrastructure construction, for land use in agriculture, pasture, industry and communication. Demining of the hazard areas along borders makes safe both for the local population living nearby the border line and for the border troop staff who regularly control the border areas.

Plan for Tajik – Uzbek border

Diagram 12. Hazard area locations in Tajik-Uzbek border



TNMAC together with other national structures conducted a joint monitoring visit to the Tajik – Uzbek border areas. During that visit, local communities and local authorities informed that there was no information regarding existence of the hazard areas on the Tajik side of the border. Currently the delimitation and demarcation process of the Tajik-Uzbek Border is going on. The final assessment of landmine contamination on the Tajik side of the Tajik-Uzbek border will be possible after the final official demarcation and delimitation procedures of the border are completed. 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.

Tables showing progress made by district and years

Land Release Progress for the period of 2019 - 2024								
Province	**District**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Grand Total**
CR	Darvoz	726,088	296,334	219,296	118,683	62,476	616,318	2,039,195
	Rasht			29,837	188,550	161,963		380,350
	Sangvor			51,382				51,382
CR Total		**726,088**	**296,334**	**300,515**	**307,233**	**224,439**	**616,318**	**2,470,927**
TAB	Darvoz TAB				50,000		33,000	83,000
	Farkhor					17,500	63,300	80,800
	Hamadoni					37,523	192,422	229,945
	Ishkoshim				25,000			25,000
	Jaykhun					569,709	120,000	689,709
	Khovaling		46,603	83,198				129,801
	Panj	249,352	626,423		305,889	220,600	432,158	1,834,422
	Sh. Shohin	718,699	753,328	341,734	438,609	168,287	242,828	2,663,485
	Shahritus					30,000		30,000
TAB Total		**968,051**	**1,426,354**	**424,932**	**819,498**	**1,043,619**	**1,083,708**	**5,766,162**
Grand Total		**1,694,139**	**1,722,688**	**725,447**	**1,126,731**	**1,268,058**	**1,700,026**	**8,237,089**

Cancellation (LR, NTS, JA)								
Province	**District**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Grand Total**
DRS	Rasht			0	0	123,063		123,063
DRS Total				**0**	**0**	**123,063**		**123,063**
VMKB	Darvoz	628,409	16,100	0	0	0	350,000	994,509
	Darvoz TAB				50,000		33,000	83,000
	Ishkoshim				25,000			25,000
	Sangvor			0				0
VMKB Total		**628,409**	**16,100**	**0**	**75,000**	**0**	**383,000**	**1,102,509**
Khatlon	Farkhor					2,379	63,300	65,679
	Hamadoni					9,000	860	9,860
	Jaykhun					272,000	120,000	392,000
	Khovaling		0	35,800				35,800
	Panj	28,000	90,000		151,214	15,424	801	285,439
	Sh. Shohin	223,895	316,158	23,627	10,065	0	73,000	646,745
	Shahritus					30,000		30,000
Khatlon Total		**251,895**	**406,158**	**59,427**	**161,279**	**328,803**	**257,961**	**1,465,523**
Grand Total		**880,304**	**422,258**	**59,427**	**236,279**	**451,866**	**640,961**	**2,691,095**

Reduction								
Province	**District**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Grand Total**
DRS	Rasht			0	17,500	19,320		36,820
DRS Total				**0**	**17,500**	**19,320**		**36,820**
VMKB	Darvoz	72,205	202,229	131,147	50,960	53,929	222,973	733,443
	Darvoz TAB				0		0	0
	Ishkoshim				0			0
	Sangvor			45,037				45,037
VMKB Total		**72,205**	**202,229**	**176,184**	**50,960**	**53,929**	**222,973**	**778,480**
Khatlon	Farkhor					11,321	0	11,321
	Hamadoni					11,953	106,802	118,755
	Jaykhun					184,240	0	184,240
	Khovaling		37,356	40,148				77,504
	Panj	42,960	266,057		59,563	68,883	216,447	653,910
	Sh. Shohin	163,359	146,252	76,248	182,457	52,755	96,990	718,061
	Shahritus					0		0
Khatlon Total		**206,319**	**449,665**	**116,396**	**242,020**	**329,152**	**420,239**	**1,763,791**
Grand Total		**278,524**	**651,894**	**292,580**	**310,480**	**402,401**	**643,212**	**2,579,091**

Manual Clearance (TS, Man, MDD, Followup etc)								
Province	**District**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Grand Total**
DRS	Rasht			29,837	171,050	19,580		220,467
DRS Total				**29,837**	**171,050**	**19,580**		**220,467**
VMKB	Darvoz	25,474	78,005	88,149	67,723	8,547	43,345	311,243
	Darvoz TAB				0		0	0
	Ishkoshim				0			0
	Sangvor			6,345				6,345
VMKB Total		**25,474**	**78,005**	**94,494**	**67,723**	**8,547**	**43,345**	**317,588**
Khatlon	Farkhor					3,800	0	3,800
	Hamadoni					16,570	84,760	101,330
	Jaykhun					113,469	0	113,469
	Khovaling		9,247	7,250				16,497
	Panj	178,392	270,366		95,112	136,293	214,910	895,073
	Sh. Shohin	331,445	290,918	241,859	246,087	115,532	72,838	1,298,679
	Shahritus					0		0

Khatlon Total		**509,837**	**570,531**	**249,109**	**341,199**	**385,664**	**372,508**	**2,428,848**
Grand Total		**535,311**	**648,536**	**373,440**	**579,972**	**413,791**	**415,853**	**2,966,903**

APM, ATM Mines								
Province	**District**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Grand Total**
DRS	Rasht			0	84	3		87
DRS Total				**0**	**84**	**3**		**87**
VMKB	Darvoz	9	13	21	113	6	121	283
	Darvoz TAB				0		0	0
	Ishkoshim				0			0
	Sangvor			0				0
VMKB Total		**9**	**13**	**21**	**113**	**6**	**121**	**283**
Khatlon	Farkhor					0	0	0
	Hamadoni					194	513	707
	Jaykhun					258	0	258
	Khovaling		1	0				1
	Panj	1,474	1,053		117	377	1,942	4,963
	Sh. Shohin	3,704	4,036	2,197	878	283	201	11,299
	Shahritus					0		0
Khatlon Total		**5,178**	**5,090**	**2,197**	**995**	**1,112**	**2,656**	**17,228**
Grand Total		**5,187**	**5,103**	**2,218**	**1,192**	**1,121**	**2,777**	**17,598**

SAA and ERW								
Province	**District**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Grand Total**
DRS	Rasht			367	10	30	55	462
	Romit						183	183
	Sangvor		0					0
	Vahdat			642	103	517		1262
Total DRS			**0**	**1009**	**113**	**547**	**238**	**1907**
VMKB	Darvoz	251	666	521	863	0	158	2459
	Darvoz TAB				0		0	0
	Ishkoshim				0			0
	Shughnon			199				199
Total VMKB		**251**	**666**	**720**	**863**	**0**	**158**	**2658**
Khatlon	Farkhor					0	0	0
	Hamadoni					2	23	25
	Jayhun					0	0	0
	Khovaling		250	294				544

	Panj	226	72		32	561	33	924
	Sh. Shohin	507	525	320	192	30	29	1603
	Shahritus					0		0
Total Khatlon		**733**	**847**	**614**	**224**	**593**	**85**	**3096**
Sughd	Isfara						32	32
Total Sughd							**32**	**32**
Grand total		**984**	**1513**	**2343**	**1200**	**1140**	**513**	**7693**

Diagram 1.1. Land Release by types during 2019 -2024

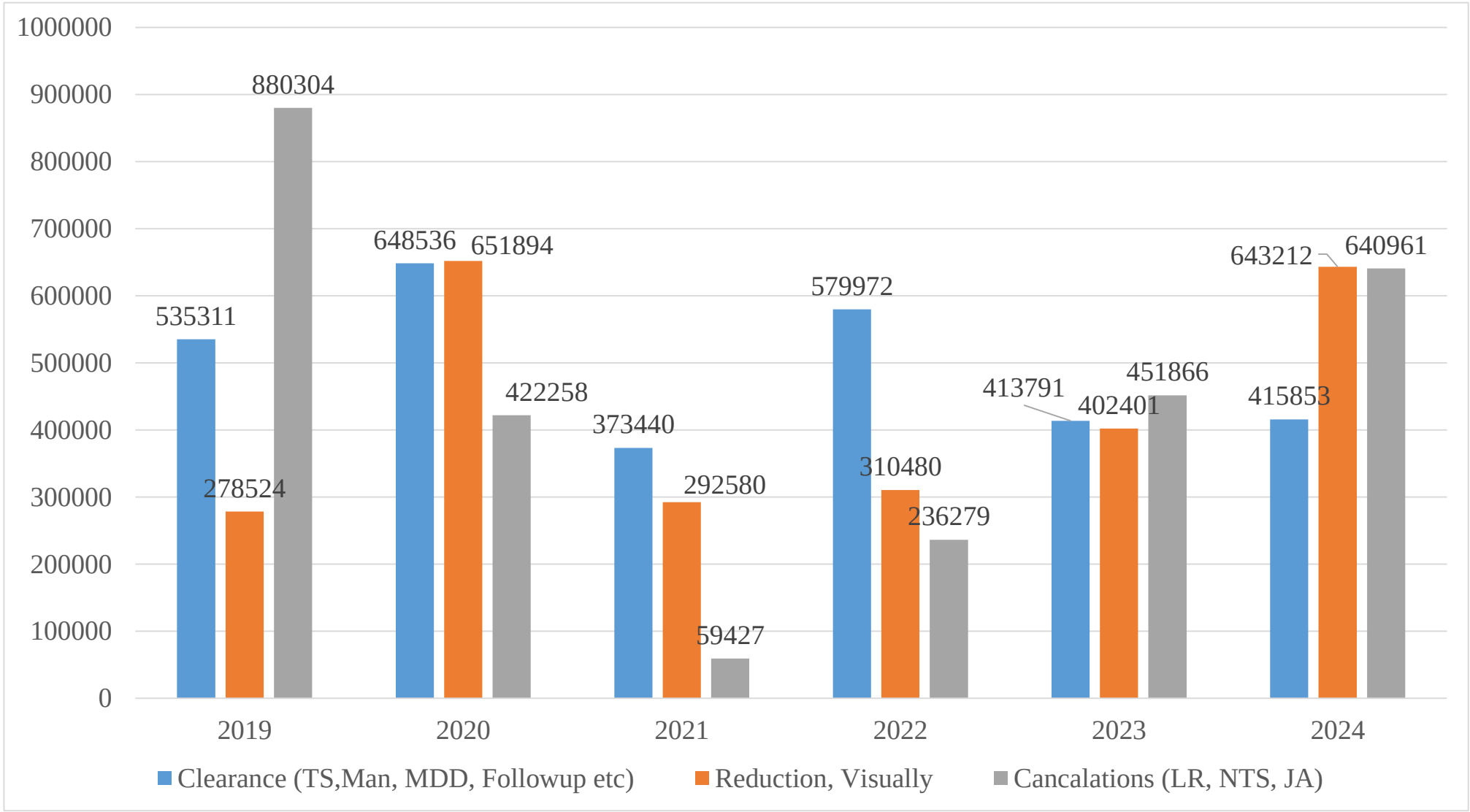


Diagram 1.2. Land Release by districts during 2019 - 2024

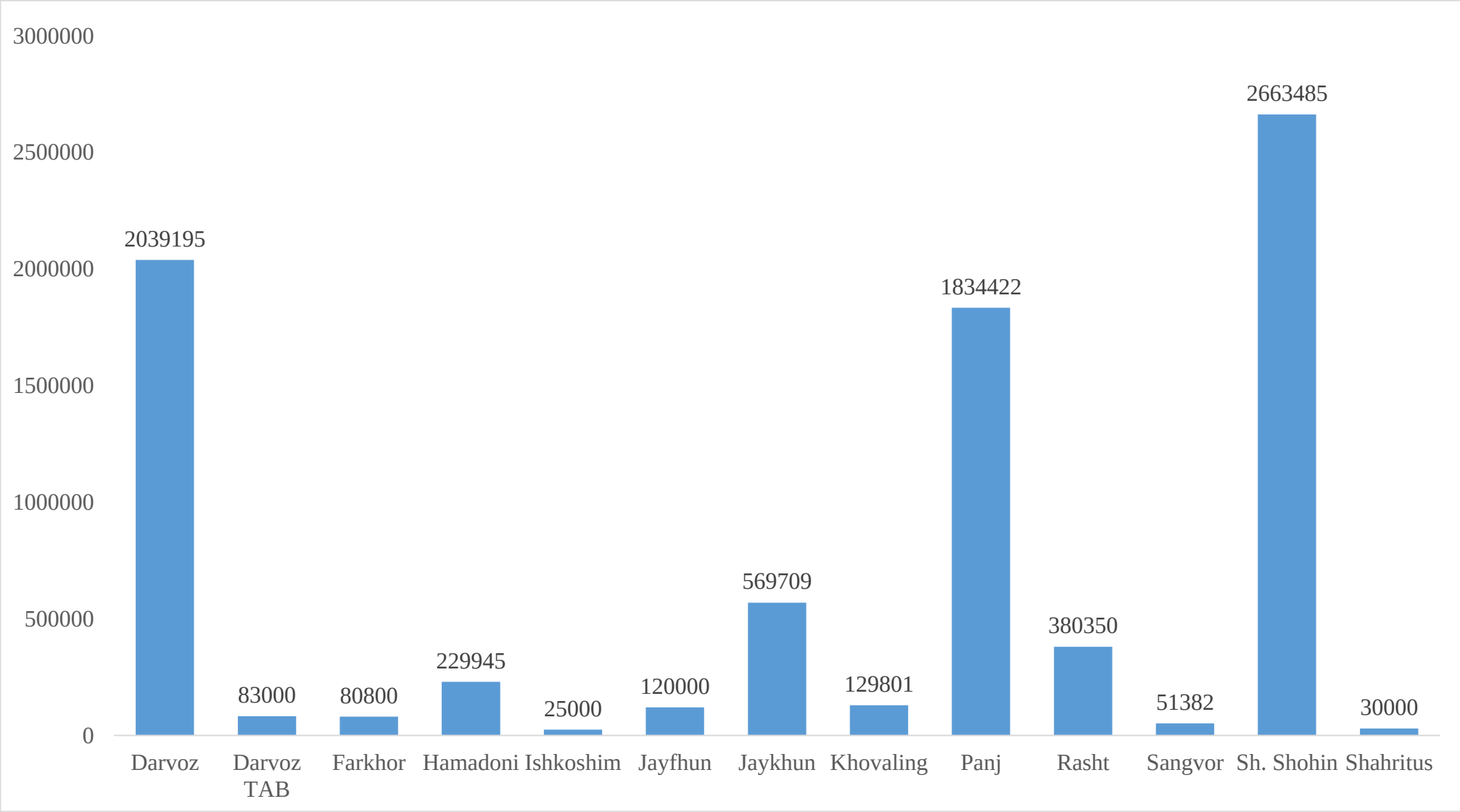
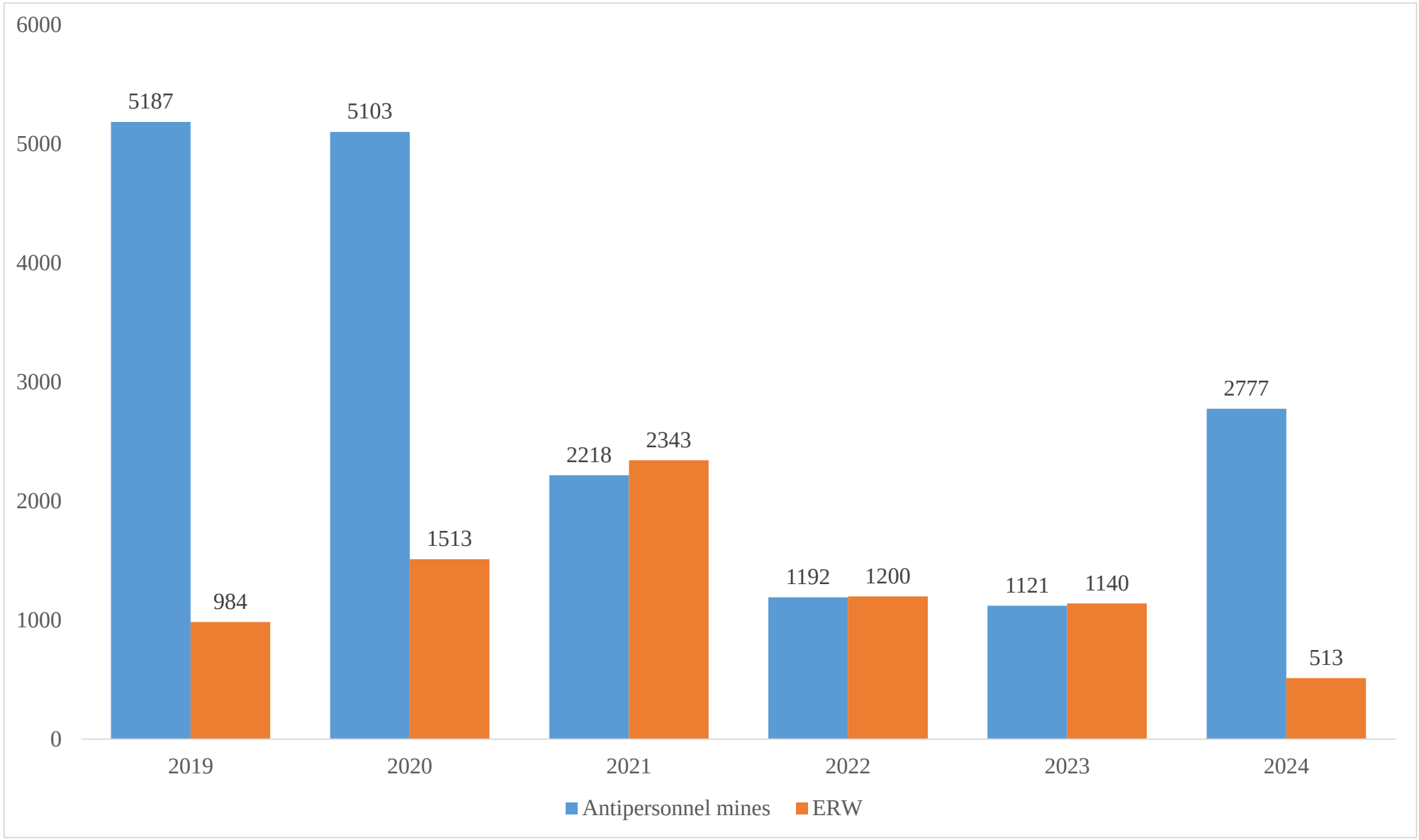
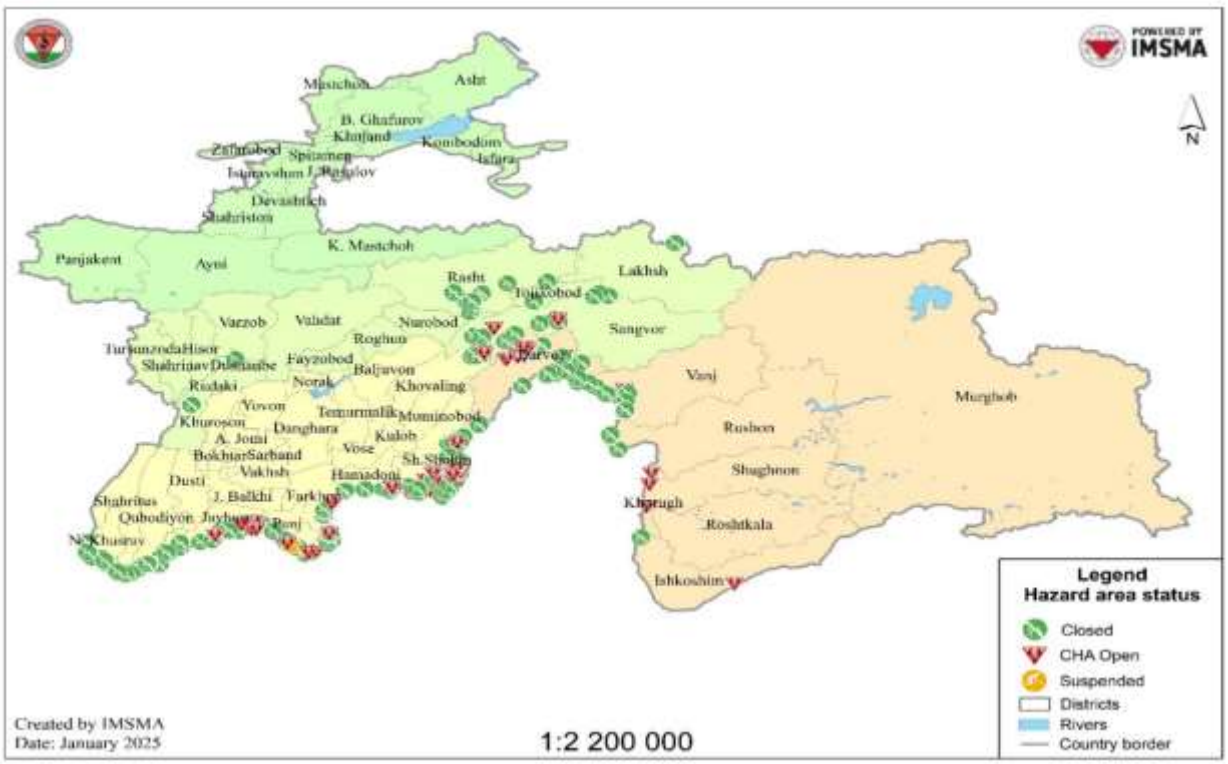


Diagram 1.3. Identification and destruction of the Antipersonnel mines and ERW during 2019 - 2024

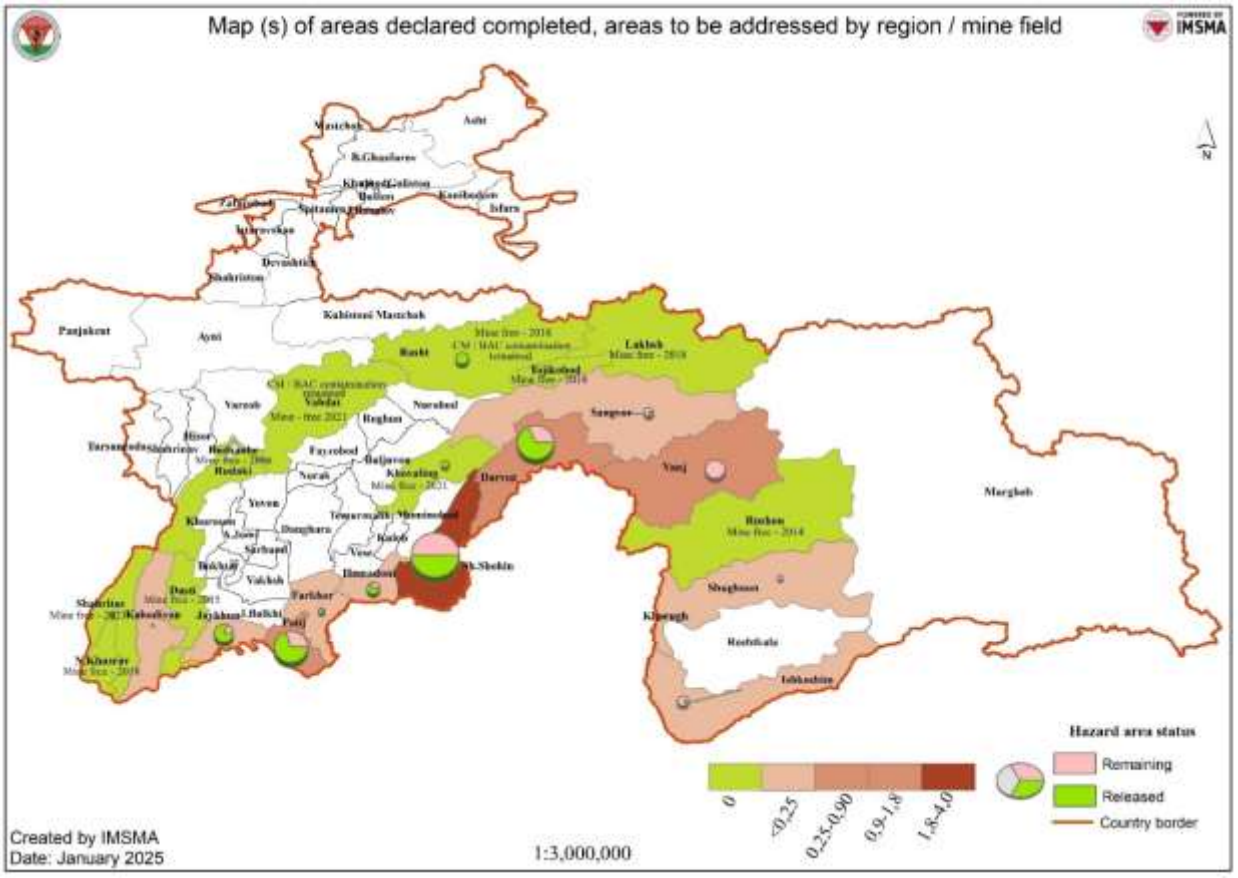


Annexes 1

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



Map #1.1



Map #1.2

Annex 2

Remaining challenge.

ID CHA's	Province	Regions	District	Areas name	Longitude	Latitude	Area (square metres) known to contain anti-personnel mines	Type and quantity of anti-personnel mines, pcs.	APM (amount according MFR)	Estimated period when mines were emplaced	Status HA
HZ_TJ-227	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarichashma MF 5/4	E069°57'19.700"	N37°34' 28.200"	22220	PFM-1	912	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PMN-2	1		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	5		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					POM-2	56		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	1		Open
HZ_TJ-340	DRS	CR	Sangvor	Juri Bolo MF-2	E 70°55'49.95"	N 38°52'21.28"	50000	PMN	unknown	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-105	VMKB	TAB	Darvoz	Zighar MF-2	E 070° 24' 25.0"	N 38° 05' 35.4"	25800	unknown	unknown	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ -190	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun	Yakumi May MF-3/2	E 68°44'51.09"	N 37°17'24.64"	9238	OZM-72	unknown	1993-1998	Suspended
HZ-20191012-1455	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Koni Angisht MF1	E 070° 14' 52.0"	N 37° 45' 23.5"	Additional cleared	POM-2	280	1993-1998	Suspended
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PFM-1	576		Suspended
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	3		Suspended
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	2		Suspended
HZ_TJ-13	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun	Sholikori MF-13	E 068° 42' 14.3"	N 37° 17' 14.3"	50400	PMN	80	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun					PFM-1	288		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun					MON-50	8		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun					ML-7	83		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun					Exp. TNT, kg	25		Open
HZ_TJ-11	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun	Sholikori MF-11	E 068° 42' 00.7"	N 37° 17' 21.0"	Additional cleared	PFM-1	288	1993-1998	Suspended

	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun					POM-2	35		Suspended
HZ_TJ-6	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun	Sholikori MF-6	E 068° 38' 55.6"	N 37° 13' 49.2"	7467	PMN	77	1993-1998	Suspended
	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun					MON-50	53		Suspended
	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun					ML-7	53		Suspended
HZ_TJ-176	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun	Ozodi MF-1	E 068° 49' 10.3"	N 37° 19' 24.3"	3600	PFM-1	504	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun					POM-2	16		Open
HZ_TJ-177	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun	Ozodi MF-2	E 068° 49' 10.3"	N 37° 19' 24.3"	3600	PFM-1	504	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun					POM-2	28		Open
HZ_TJ 454	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Mulyob -9	E 70° 2 '42.4"	N 37°36'38.7"	25000	PFM-1	278	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					POM-2	16		Open
HZ_TJ-338	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarichashma MF-13	E069°57'39.400"	N 37°33'35.400"	20000	MON-50	4	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-337	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarichashma MF 12	E069°58'07 700"	N 37°34'14.600"	65000	OZM-72	10	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	12		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	6		Open
HZ_TJ-131	Khatlon	TAB	Panj	Gulobod #10	E 69°10'4.77"	N 37° 9'30.12"	Additional cleared	PFM-1	4603	1993-1998	Suspended
HZ_TJ-453	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarichashma MF-14	E 070° 00'19.7"	N 37° 40'52.9"	50000	PMN, POMZ-2	unknown	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-162	Khatlon	TAB	Qubodiyon	Shoh MF-2	E 068° 12' 06.3"	N 37° 01' 37.5"	5184	PMN	72	1993-1998	Suspended no access
	Khatlon	TAB	Qubodiyon					OZM-72	6		Suspended no access
HZ_TJ-12	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun	Sholikori MF-12	E 068° 42' 14.3"	N 37° 17' 14.3"	2700	MON-50	2	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-137	Khatlon	TAB	Panj	Vakhie MF-5	E 069° 10' 52.8"	N 37° 08' 40.9"	22550	PMN-2	40	1993-1998	Suspended
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					OZM-72	44		Suspended
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					MON-50	20		Suspended
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					ML-7	90		Suspended
HZ-20220917-0543	VMKB	CR	Darvoz	Kulumbai Bolo MF-1	E 070° 34' 53.7"	N 38° 34' 29.6"	129235	PMN, POMZ-2	unknown	1993-1998	Open

HZ-20220822-0844	VMKB	CR	Darvoz	Kulumbai Bolo MF-2	E 070° 34' 53.7"	N 38° 34' 29.6"	100000	PMN, POMZ-2	unknown	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-276	Khatlon	TAB	Hamadoni	Dahana MF-1	E 069°49'12.48"	N 37° 35' 34.20"	45000	PFM-1	1152	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Hamadoni					OZM-72	6		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Hamadoni					MON-50	1		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Hamadoni					POM-2	12		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Hamadoni					ML-7	3		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Hamadoni					Exp. TNT, kg	1.2		Open
HZ_TJ-146	Khatlon	TAB	Panj	Vakhie MF-14	E 069° 23' 03.0"	N 37° 10' 14.1"	18000	OZM-72	10	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					ML-7	10		Open
HZ_TJ-298	VMKB	TAB	Shugnon	Nivodak MF-1	E 71°31'19.20"	N 37°27'28.12"	27000	MON-50	10	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-300	VMKB	TAB	Shugnon	Vozm MF-1	E 71°32'29.03"	N 37°37'27.56"	25000	MON-50	17	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-373	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Mulyob MF 1	E 070°06'14 6"	N 37° 42'37.4"	40000	PFM-1	864	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	6		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	6		Open
HZ-20221122-1926	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Mulyob MF 2	E 070°06'29.9"	N 37° 42'49.7"	45000	PFM-1	2144	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	6		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	6		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					Exp. TNT, kg	1.2		Open
HZ-20221027-0923	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Mulyob MF 3	E 070°06'05.0"	N 37° 43'19.7"	45000	OZM-72, POM-2	unknown	1993-1998	Open
HZ-20220625-1443	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Mulyob MF 4	E 070°06'28.2"	N 37° 43'09.0"	65000	POM-2	128	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	1		Open
HZ-20220630-0936	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Mulyob MF 5	E 070°06'40.5"	N 37° 42'03.4"	35000	POM-2	64	1993-1998	Open

HZ-20220625-0749	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Mulyob MF 6	E 070°06'50.3"	N 37° 43'05.4"	20000	POM-2	56	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-380	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Mulyob MF 8	E 070°07'25.1"	N 37° 42'28.1"	30000	PFM-1	1152	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-299	VMKB	TAB	Shugnon	Buni MF-1	E 71°33'23.39"	N 37°42'23.11"	4000	PMN-2	7	1993-1998	Open
	VMKB	TAB	Shugnon					MON-50	1		Open
	VMKB	TAB	Shugnon					ML-7	7		Open
	VMKB	TAB	Shugnon					Exp. TNT, kg	1.4		Open
HZ_TJ-111	Khatlon	TAB	Panj	Gishun MF1	E 069° 01' 01.7"	N 37° 18' 02.6"	3600	MON-90	3	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					ML-7	3		Open
HZ_TJ-55	VMKB	TAB	Vanj	Baravni Tor (Charogohi kav) MF-2	E 071° 20' 12.9"	N 38° 17' 51.3"	270000	PMN-2	30	1993-1998	Open
	VMKB	TAB	Vanj					OZM-72	2		Open
	VMKB	TAB	Vanj					ML-7	8		Open
HZ_TJ-63	VMKB	TAB	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod MF-3	E 071° 23' 45.9"	N 38° 19' 04.6"	205000	PFM-1	4176	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					MON-50	3		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					MON-90	1		Open
HZ_TJ-145	Khatlon	TAB	Panj	Vakhie MF-13	E 069° 19' 04.0"	N 37° 07' 11.9"	48780	OZM-72	4	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					MON-50	3		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					MON-90	1		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					PFM-1	216		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					POM-2	20		Open
HZ_TJ-143	Khatlon	TAB	Panj	Vakhie MF-11	E 069° 16' 58.8"	N 37° 06' 50.0"	2000	PMN	300	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					MON-50	1		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					ML-7	301		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					Exp. TNT, kg	0.4		Open

HZ_TJ-65	VMKB	TAB	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod MF-5	E 071° 23' 45.9"	N 38° 19' 04.6"	150000	OZM-72	10	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-386	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-10	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	94000	PMN-2	132	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	4		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	4		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	103		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					Exp. TNT, kg	30		Open
HZ_TJ-388	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-12	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	205000	PMN-2	50	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	15		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	70		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					Exp. TNT, kg	23		Open
HZ_TJ-389	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-13	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	30000	PFM-1	1008	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-51	VMKB	TAB	Vanj	Motravn (Khikhik) Sargai_Kalot MF-3	E 071° 22' 35.4"	N 38° 15' 10.6"	95000	PMN-2	24	1993-1998	Open
	VMKB	TAB	Vanj					OZM-72	4		Open
	VMKB	TAB	Vanj					MON-50	6		Open
	VMKB	TAB	Vanj					MON-90	1		Open
	VMKB	TAB	Vanj					ML-7	43		Open
	VMKB	TAB	Vanj					Exp. TNT, kg	25		Open
HZ_TJ-50	VMKB	TAB	Vanj	Motravn (Khikhik) Kalot MF-2	E 071° 22' 31.3"	N 38° 14' 45.5"	150400	PMN-2	24	1993-1998	Open
	VMKB	TAB	Vanj					MON-50	30		Open
	VMKB	TAB	Vanj					ML-7	72		Open
	VMKB	TAB	Vanj					Exp. TNT, kg	10		Open

HZ_TJ-60	VMKB	TAB	Vanj	Dashtak MF-1/2	E 71°15'9.30"	N 38°18'41.20"	37719	PMN-2	6	1993-1998	Suspended no access
	VMKB	TAB	Vanj					OZM-72	2		Suspended no access
	VMKB	TAB	Vanj					ML-7	8		Suspended no access
HZ-20190817-1340	VMKB	CR	Darvoz	Saghirdasht MF-1	E 070° 40' 04.1"	N 38° 36' 10.2"	210800	PMN, POMZ-2	unknown	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-218	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-3	E 070° 13' 51.3"	N 37° 41' 12.7"	7500	PFM-1	432	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-219	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-4	E 070° 13' 59.1"	N 37° 41' 03.1"	355	OZM-72	2	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	6		Open
HZ_TJ-140	Khatlon	TAB	Panj	Vakhie MF-8	E 069°14' 15.7"	N 37° 06' 49.8"	538500	PFM-1	8352	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-397	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-21	E 070° 13'23.4"	N 37° 38'46.3"	5000	MON-50	1	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-398	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-22	E 070° 13'23.4"	N 37° 38'46.3"	169000	PFM-1	3168	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					POM-2	40		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	5		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	4		Open
HZ_TJ-399	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-23	E 070° 13'23.4"	N 37° 38'46.3"	7000	OZM-72	1	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-400	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-24	E 070° 13'23.4"	N 37° 38'46.3"	7000	OZM-72	2	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-401	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-25	E 070° 13'23.4"	N 37° 38'46.3"	7000	MON-50	2	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-410	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-34	E 070° 12'26.2"	N 37° 37'34.5"	25000	PFM-1	216	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PMN-2	9		Open
HZ_TJ-411	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-35	E 070° 12'22.3"	N 37° 37'28.8"	9000	PFM-1	144	1993-1998	Open
HZ-20240702-1016	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-36	E 070° 12'39.1"	N 37° 37'30.1"	20000	PFM-1	144	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-413	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-37	E 070° 12'45.5"	N 37° 37'14.6"	35000	MON-50	15	1993-1998	Open

HZ-20200622-1145 MF 38 (Sarigor MF## 38-44, 48-49, 61)	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarigor MF# 38, Doska Pocheta	E 070° 12'35.0"	N 37° 37'12.0"	450000	PMN-2	9	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					POM-2	8		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PFM-1	360		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PMN-2	4		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	4		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					Exp. TNT, kg	0.8		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PFM-1	288		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PFM-1	288		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PFM-1	144		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PMN-2	124		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	129		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					POM-2	32		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					Exp. TNT, kg	1.6		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					AXO booby trap- RGD-5	4		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					AXO booby trap- VOG-17	4		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					AXO booby trap- Mortar shell-82m	3		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PFM-1	360		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PMN-2	82		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	95		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					Exp. TNT, kg	21.6		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	3		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PFM-1	1872		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					POM-2	8		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PMN-2	51		Open

	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	57		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					Exp. TNT, kg	3.2		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					AXO booby trap- SPG-9	6		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PFM-1	288		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PMN-2	100		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	102		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					Exp. TNT, kg	0.6		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PMN-2	39		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	39		Open
HZ-20240607-0518	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-51	E 070˚ 10′ 5.7″	N 37˚ 38′40.5″	65000	PMN-2	95	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	10		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	105		Open
HZ_TJ-437	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-55	E 070˚ 8′ 44.5″	N 37˚ 38′55.5″	60000	PFM-1	576	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					POM-2	32		Open
HZ_TJ-438	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-56	E 070˚ 9′ 5.8″	N 37˚ 38′46.7″	40000	PFM-1	1152	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					POM-2	64		Open
HZ_TJ-359	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Koni Angisht MF 10	E 070° 16' 51.6"	N 37° 45' 01.5"	45000	PFM-1	2160	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-360	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Koni Angisht MF 3 (Resurvey: Was MF 11 and MF-5)	E 070° 15' 20.9"	N 37° 44' 40.5"	36000	OZM-72	11	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	4		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	2		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PFM 1	144		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					Exp. TNT, kg	0.2		Open
HZ_TJ-361	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Koni Angisht MF 4	E 070° 15' 44.7"	N 37° 44'17.9"	80000	PFM-1	288	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	9		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	10		Open

	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	2		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					Exp. TNT, kg	0.6		Open
HZ_TJ-364	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Porvor MF 2	E 070°14'26 5"	N 37° 41' 41.7"	25000	OZM-72	5	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	5		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					Exp. TNT, kg	0.2		Open
HZ_TJ-365	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Porvor MF 3	E 070°14'33 1"	N 37° 41' 26.4"	13000	MON-50	3	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-366	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Porvor MF 4	E 070°14'14 9"	N 37° 41' 07.9"	10000	MON-50	2	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-367	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Porvor MF 5	E 070°14'36 9"	N 37° 41' 17.2"	10000	OZM-72	1	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	2		Open
HZ_TJ-368	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Porvor MF 6	E 070°14'28 3"	N 37° 41' 01.9"	70000	PFM-1	1512	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	1		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	4		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					POM-2	40		Open
HZ_TJ-369	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Porvor MF 7	E 070°16'22 2"	N 37° 40'17.6"	35000	PFM-1	1008	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-370	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Porvor MF 8	E 070°15'50 1"	N 37° 40'18.1"	13000	OZM-72	3	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	1		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	1		Open
HZ_TJ-371	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Porvor MF 9	E 070°14'09 9"	N 37° 41'22.6"	87440	PFM-1	1512	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PMN-2	1		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	3		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	1		Open
HZ_TJ-387	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-11	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	35000	PFM-1	1008	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-390	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-14	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	20000	PFM-1	288	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	6		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	2		Open

HZ_TJ-391	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-15	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	15000	PFM-1	288	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	5		Open
HZ_TJ-392	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-16	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	25000	MON-50	5	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-393	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-17	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	60000	PFM-1	1152	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-394	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-18	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	5000	MON-50	1	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-395	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-19	E 070° 13' 20.6"	N 37° 39'02.8"	15000	MON-50	1	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	4		Open
HZ_TJ-396	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-20	E 070° 13'23.4"	N 37° 38'46.3"	40000	PFM-1	72	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					PMN-2	8		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					POM-2	16		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	8		Open
HZ_TJ-402	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-26	E 070° 13'23.4"	N 37° 38'46.3"	10000	PMN-2	4	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	2		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					MON-50	1		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	6		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					Exp. TNT, kg	1.2		Open
HZ_TJ-439	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-57	E 070˚ 9′ 23.0″	N 37˚ 38′14.0″	5000	MON-50	1	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-440	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-58	E 070˚ 9′ 13.1″	N 37˚ 38′4.1″	5000	MON-50	1	1993-1998	Open
HZ_TJ-441	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-59	E 070˚ 9′ 45.6″	N 37˚ 37′40.1″	40000	PMN-2	145	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					OZM-72	6		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					ML-7	151		Open
HZ_TJ-442	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-60	E 070˚ 9′ 22.8″	N 37˚ 37′42.9″	60000	PFM-1	856	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					POM-2	48		Open
HZ_TJ-447	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarighor MF-62	E 070˚ 12′ 27.1″	N 37˚ 37′23.2″	55000	PFM-1	864	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin					POM-2	44		Open

HZ-20190610-1529	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Shohon (Shohqazoq) MF 15	E 70°15'53.57"	N 37°56'17.17"	40000	PMN	unknown	1993-1998	Open
HZ-20191017-1318	Khatlon	TAB	Panj	Navobod MF 10	E 69° 1'24.60"	N 37°16'35.50"	20000	OZM-72	9	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					ML-7	9		Open
HZ-20191121-1032	Khatlon	TAB	Panj	Navobod MF 11	E 69° 1'45.70"	N 37°16'55.10"	50000	POM-2	160	1993-1998	Open
HZ-20190622-1604	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Porvor MF 11	E 70°17'9.09"	N 37°42'34.23"	60000	PFM-1	3600	1993-1998	Open
HZ-20190624-1319	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Porvor MF 12	E 70°16'49.15"	N 37°43'11.10"	24000	PFM-1	1800	1993-1998	Open
HZ-20190823-0713	VMKB	CR	Darvoz	Sagirdasht MF 22	E 70°42'34.20"	N 38°35'52.30"	55000	PMN, POMZ-2	unknown	1993-1998	Open
HZ-20190914-0744	VMKB	CR	Darvoz	Sagirdasht MF 24	E 70°42'15.80"	N 38°36'38.60"	55765	PMN, POMZ-2	unknown	1993-1998	Open
HZ-20201118-0708	Khatlon	TAB	Panj	Gulobod #9/1 A	E 69° 9'12.80"	N 37° 9'52.27"	34780	PFM-1	unknown	1993-1998	suspended
HZ-20201119-1527	Khatlon	TAB	Panj	Gulobod #9/1 B	E 69° 9'1.49"	N 37° 9'56.95"	51128	PFM-1, MON-90, POM-2	unknown	1993-1998	suspended
HZ-20201019-1419	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	Sarigor MF 63	E 70°10'51.04"	N 37°38'54.96"	9747	PMN-2	48	1993-1998	Suspended
HZ-20210802-1415	VMKB	CR	Darvoz	Sagirdasht MF 30	E 70°42'26.33"	N 38°35'49.68"	55000	PMN, POMZ-2	unknown	1993-1998	Open
HZ-20221015-2116	VMKB	TAB	Darvoz	Zighar MF-3	E 70°24'24.28"	N 38° 4'36.11"	60000	OZM-72	1	1993-1998	Open
	VMKB	TAB	Darvoz					MON-50	2		Open
	VMKB	TAB	Darvoz					PFM-1	72		Open

HZ-20220922-2210	DRS	CR	Sangvor	Safedkhok MF-1	E 70°30'17.80"	N 38°48'11.00"	100000	PMN	36	1993-1998	Open
	DRS	CR	Sangvor					POMZ-2	5		Open
HZ-20220924-1108	VMKB	TAB	Ishqoshim	Tungrizg MF-1	E 72° 6'23.27"	N 36°51'55.20"	250000	PMN-2	unknown	1993-1998	Open
HZ-20230826-2116	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun	Ozodi MF-8/1	68°54'13.56"E	37°20'27.81"N	3000	POM-2	12	1993-1998	Open
HZ-20230906-0903	Khatlon	TAB	Hamadoni	Dahana MF-5	69°49'14.50"E	37°35'47.35"N	35000	MON-50	7	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Hamadoni					OZM-72	10		Open
HZ-20230929-0620	Khatlon	TAB	Hamadoni	Dahana MF-6	69°49'51.94"E	37°36'1.44"N	55000	PFM-1	432	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Hamadoni					PFM-1	1584		Open
HZ-20230902-1116	Khatlon	TAB	Panj	Gulobod MF-16	69° 7'45.02"E	37°10'57.05"N	3000	PMN	3	1993-1998	Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					ML-7	1		Open
	Khatlon	TAB	Panj					Exp. TNT, kg	0.2		Open
HZ-20240528-0749	Khatlon	TAB	Farkhor	Kokul-Ghalaba MF-19			5000	PFM-1		1993-1998	Open
HZ-20240724-1732	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun	Ozodi MF-9 (48/9/10)			80000	OZM-72, MON-50		1993-1998	Open
HZ-20240818-1611	Khatlon	TAB	Jaihun	Ozodi MF-11			4000	PFM-1		1993-1998	Open
HZ-20240821-1025	VMKB	CR	Darvoz	Khost MF-1/2			294680	PFM-1		1993-1998	Open
HZ-20240920-1723	Khatlon	TAB	Sh. Shohin	ММ-13 Порвор			34520				Open
Total							**6132708**	**0**	**60159.4**		

Approximately prespective additional clearance											
HZ-20241007-0343	**VMKB**	**CR**	**Darvoz**	**Saghirdasht SHA -7**			**350000**				**SHA**
HZ-20241007-0344	**VMKB**	**CR**	**Darvoz**	**Saghirdasht SHA -8**			**271000**				**SHA**
Appr- 01	**Khatlon**	**TAB**	**Sh. Shohin**	**Appr- 01**			**100000**				
Appr- 02	**VMKB**	**CR**	**Darvoz**	**Appr- 02**			**250000**				
Appr- 03	**Khatlon**	**TAB**	**Sh. Shohin**	**Appr- 03**			**100000**				
Appr- 04	**VMKB**	**CR**	**Darvoz**	**Appr- 04**			**250000**				
Appr- 05	**Khatlon**	**TAB**	**Sh. Shohin**	**Appr- 05**			**100000**				
Appr- 06	**VMKB**	**CR**	**Darvoz**	**Appr- 06**			**250000**				
Appr- 07	**Khatlon**	**TAB**	**Sh. Shohin**	**Appr- 07**			**50000**				
Appr- 08	**VMKB**	**CR**	**Darvoz**	**Appr- 08**			**250000**				
Appr- 09	**Khatlon**	**TAB**	**Sh. Shohin**	**Appr- 09**			**50000**				
Appr- 10	**VMKB**	**CR**	**Darvoz**	**Appr- 10**			**250000**				
Appr- 11	**Khatlon**	**TAB**	**Sh. Shohin**	**Appr- 11**			**50000**				
Appr- 12	**VMKB**	**CR**	**Darvoz**	**Appr- 12**			**250000**				
Appr- 13	**Khatlon**	**TAB**	**Sh. Shohin**	**Appr- 13**			**50000**				
Appr- 14	**VMKB**	**CR**	**Darvoz**	**Appr- 14**			**250000**				
Total							**9003708**	**0**	**60159.4**		

Annex 3

Victim Assistance

Victim assistance remains one of the most important and most underfunded components of Mine Action in Tajikistan that requires special attention and care.

Since its establishment TNMAC has the authority of coordination and management of all mine action activities in Tajikistan, including victim assistance activities and oversee the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks (OAP Action #33).

TNMAC is working in close cooperation with TMAP partners, namely with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of population of RT (MHSPP) and other national partners and international partners to provide different assistance to landmine survivors and families of victims in Tajikistan to fulfil country obligations contained in the Oslo Action Plan (Actions 33 - 41).

During the period of 2019-2024, TNMAC continued organizing the coordination meeting of the Victim Assistance technical working group in the capital city Dushanbe and regional centers as well as for providing different support and assistance to landmine survivors and families of those killed by landmines:

1.Facilitating and providing referral for getting medical care;

2.Facilitating physical rehabilitation through capacity building of the State Enterprise Orthopedic Plant (SEOP) staff;

3.Providing psychological support through organizing summer rehabilitation camps and provision of the first psychological aid to new survivors;

4.Facilitating and providing referral for vocational education of young survivors;

5. Facilitating and providing referral for legislative support.

Starting from the beginning of the Mine Action Programme in Tajikistan, Victim Assistance was in the center of all Mine Action Strategies and Plans of Actions approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

In accordance with OAP Action #33, all Mine Action Strategic documents included VA component and contained specific, measurable, realistic and time-bound objectives to support mine victims:

- "The Victim Assistance objectives and Plan of Action for 2006-2009".
- "The Law of RT on humanitarian mine action" with separate article # 12 devoted to Victim Assistance (approved in July 2016).
- "The Tajikistan National Program on Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (2017-2020)".
- "The National Strategy of the RT on humanitarian MA for 2021-2030"

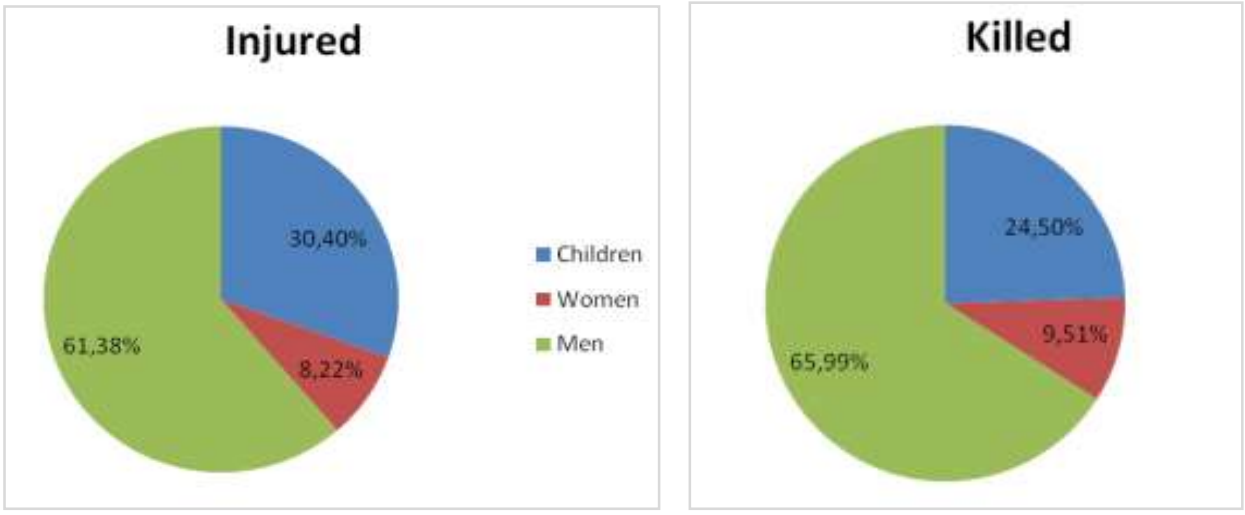
Data collection

In accordance with the OAP Action #35, TNMAC has developed and is maintaining a centralized database IMSMA Core that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and types of disability.

Since 1992 the total number of casualties resulting from accidents with mines and explosive remnants of war is 890 landmine/ERW victims (539 survivors, 351 fatalities). In 2023 – 3 casualties (men) were registered: 1 civilian was killed in the result of mine explosion, two other people got minor injuries: one deminer was injured in the result of mine explosion and border guard was injured in the result of ERW explosion.

Most of all during 1992-2024 suffered from landmines men, which is equal to 61% among injured, 66% among killed, next are children – 30% among injured, 25% among killed, and women – 8% among injured and 9,5% among killed (Diagramme 3.1).

Diagram 3.1 Statistics of injured and killed victims during 2009-2024.



Since 2009, the number of mine/ERW victims has been significantly reduced up to 0 cases in 2024 thanks to EoRE 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 2009-2024 with sex- and age-disaggregated data looks as follows:

Table 3.1. Number of Victims 2009-2024

Year	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
2009	1	11	0	1	13
2010	0	7	0	8	15
2011	0	4	0	1	5
2012	0	4	0	6	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
2019	0	2	0	1	3
2020	0	3	0	0	3
2021	0	3	0	0	3
2022	0	1	0	1	2
2023	0	3	0	0	3
2024	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**1**	**53**	**0**	**24**	**78**

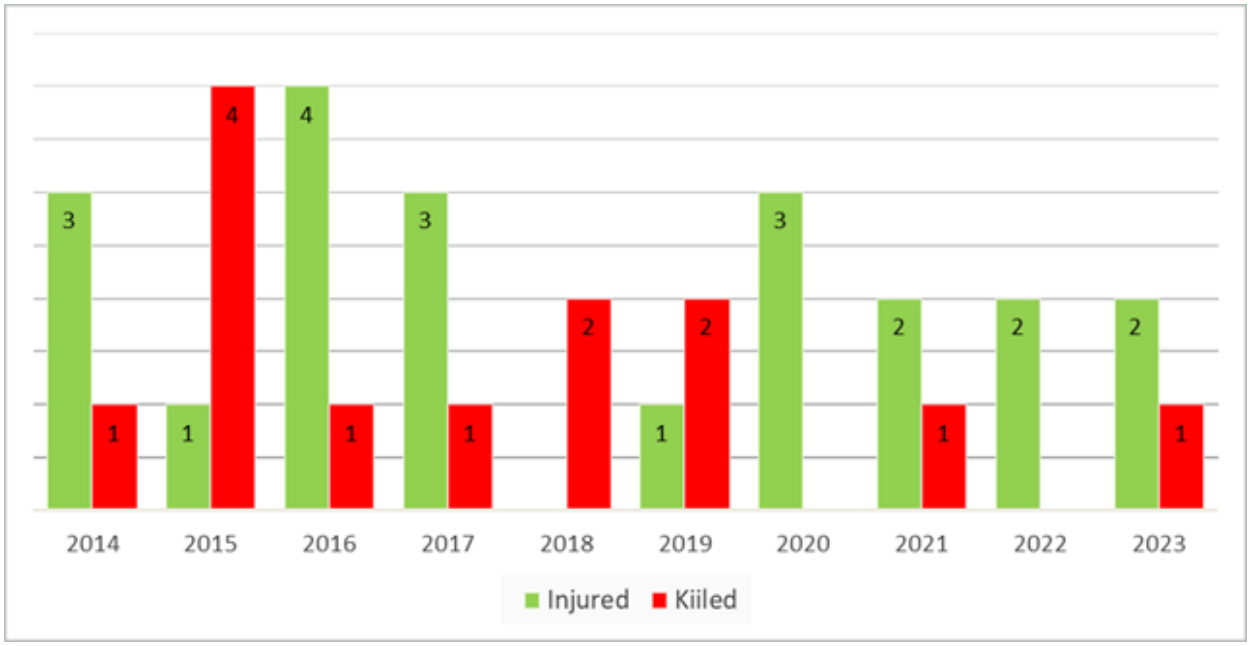
Table 3.2. Number of Victims 2019-2024

Year	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
2019	0	2	0	1	3
2020	0	3	0	0	3
2021	0	3	0	0	3
2022	0	1	0	1	2
2023	0	3	0	0	3
2024	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**0**	**12**	**0**	**2**	**14**

Due to the fact that there were less EORE sessions or land release activities during the period of 1992-2000 the number of victims was catastrophically high. During the period of 2000-2009 though there were conducted land release and EORE sessions but still the number of victims was significant. Only within 2009-2018 the number of victims decreased. As can be seen from Table 6, the number of landmine victims, including both injured and killed ones has decreased from 812 persons in the period of 1992-2009 to 78 persons in the period 2009-2024. There were number of factors that have contributed for such significant reduction. The most important of them are the increased awareness of the population about existing landmine risks; a 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 to reduce casualties. All EORE materials could inform population in a very detailed manner about the types of mines, their location and what kind of risk they do have and what

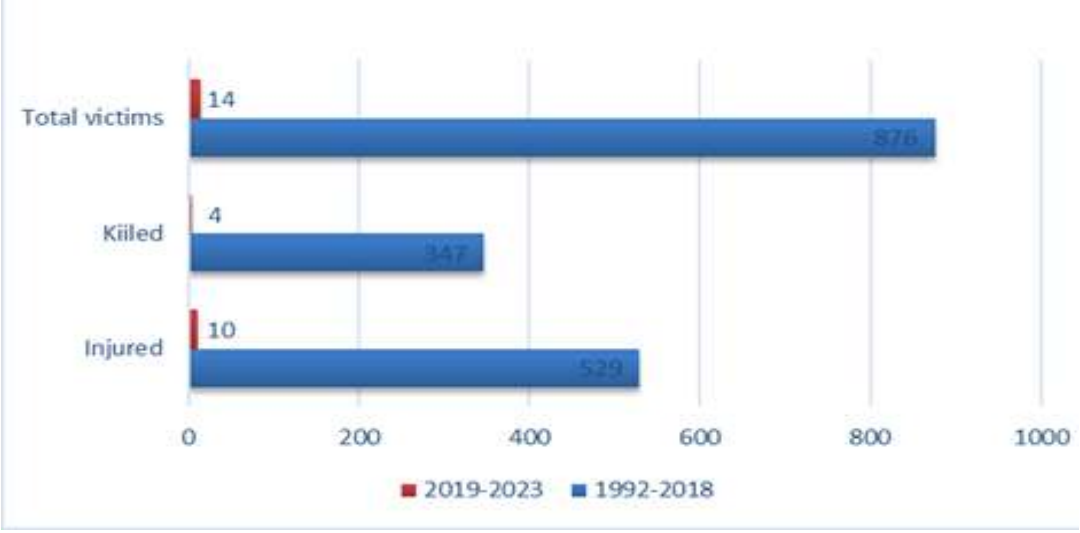
harm can they do to the health and lives of the local population affected by landmines. Local population also been informed regarding how to avoid being involved in any kind of landmine casualties, but, even if were involved, how to provide first medical aid to the victim.

Diagram 3.2 Mine casualties in the period 2014-2023



As can be seen from Diagram 2, there is clear tendency for the decrease of the landmine victims' number both in terms of injured and killed ones, during the period of 2020-2024 in comparison with the period of 2014-2019. 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.

Diagram 3.3. The number of victims since 1992



The diagram above provides the information regarding decrease of landmine victims in the period of 2019-2023 in comparison with the period of 1992-2018. The number of injured ones from landmines has decreased from 529 until 10 persons. The number of killed ones has been decreased from 347 to 4 persons. The total number of victims decreased from 876 until 14 persons. Such tendency can be classified as progressive and successful, because the number of victims has decrease to more than 62 times.

Despite the fact that the total number of victims, as it was mentioned in diagrams before, have been decreased significantly, we still have the obligation to destroy all landmines in Tajikistan and to declare the country a mine free zone, to avoid mine accidents associated with children, women and men among the population still affected by landmines. To ensure that the population is excluded from landmine risks Tajikistan requires 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 the Government of Tajikistan takes all reasonable efforts for declaring the country mine-free, but still due to numerous issues and objective reasons that country and the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme faced since 2000 until 2024, 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. This is because differences exist between real and registered figures, and all graphs, tables and diagrams were made using the registered data. All data collected since 2017 is completed, verified and validated before entering into IMSMA database.

It is worth to note, that Tajikistan has a centralized database, such as a national disability database which contains all disability related data including number of all persons with disabilities categorized by severity of disability (there are three degrees of disability – I, II and III-rd). This database exists and is maintained by the State Service of Medical and Social Expertise. But there is no separate category “landmine survivors” in that database. In 2019-2024, Landmine survivors with established degrees of disability continued receiving governmental pensions, the amount of pension depends on the number of years of service.

Information about mine victims contained in TNMAC database is available for partners - TNMAC shares this information with relevant stakeholders upon their request to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.

Medical care.

In accordance with the Action #36: All landmine and ERW survivors in Tajikistan have access to the effective and efficient free first aid in the medical institutions located in mine-affected communities, as well as other medical emergency services, and by ongoing medical care. Points p.5.1-5.5 of the National Action Plan on the preparation of the Republic of Tajikistan for the ratification and implementation of the UNCRPD are devoted to the Health issues (relevant to the Article 25 of UN CRPD).

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan and TNMACplay a significant role in provision of medical assistance to victims and persons with disabilities. All persons injured by landmines have access to expeditious evacuation to community health clinics/central district hospitals and other medical services.

Basic first aid services are available through community health clinics; in addition, the basic first aid is available in mine-affected communities through the RCST volunteers trained on provision of first aid. Survivors usually transported by the Central District hospital ambulances or private vehicles/horses etc. 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 more than 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.

Evacuation to the nearest community health clinic/Central District Hospital (or Regional Hospital) 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.

Based on the TNMAC official request, Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan has allocated one helicopter and put it on “stand by” regime in order to organize emergency medical evacuation of landmine survivors to specialized hospitals from remote non-accessible areas in the case of accident. This ensures an efficient and effective emergency response to mine accidents. For example, helicopter was used for medevac of 2 team leaders who were seriously injured during demining operations in 2020. Timely evacuation significantly improves outcomes of emergency medical care and further treatment of landmine survivors.

In addition, in order to improve emergency medical care, 94 ambulances will be provided to Tajikistan in the framework of cooperation between Government of RT and Government of Japan. It is planned to provide ambulances for Dushanbe, Khorog cities and Ishkoshim, Rushon, Darvoz, Vanch districts through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Though some equipment was donated to Tajikistan, however, rural areas are still in great need in financial and technical support for improving provision of emergency medical care to meet the ongoing needs of mine survivors.

Physical rehabilitation.

All landmine survivors and other persons with disabilities in Tajikistan have access to physical rehabilitation services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service, where necessary, while paying particular attention to the most vulnerable. This includes the provision of assistive devices, physiotherapy and occupational therapy.

Currently, there are following institutions providing social services in Tajikistan:

7 boarding houses (3 for elderly persons and 4 for persons with mental health problems);

2 rehabilitation centers for children with disabilities;

44 social in-home service centers run by the districts and cities departments of social protection for elderly and persons with disabilities;

59 day-care centers for children with disabilities;

4 medical sanatoriums for war, labor and veterans with disabilities;

6 regional service centers for elderly people and persons with disabilities;

the state enterprise "Prosthetic-Orthopedic Plant of Dushanbe City" (SEOP) with branches in Kulyab, Khorog and Khujand;

the Research institute for medical and social expertise and rehabilitation of the persons with disabilities.

All these institutions are under the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan and they are providing services to all people with disabilities, including mine survivors.

Public provision of assistive products (AP) in Tajikistan is centralized under the State Enterprise Orthopaedic Plant (SEOP) and its branches run by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSPP). SEOP focuses on mobile devices (prostheses, orthoses, wheelchairs, walkers, crutches and orthopedic shoes), which are currently available at the national and regional level. Until recently, only mobility products were available, but in 2015 SEOP started provision of hearing aids, white canes and some other assistive products.

SEOP is located in Dushanbe, three regional branches are located in the cities of Khujand, Kulyab and Khorog. In the past regional centers were mainly engaged in minor repairs of prosthetic and orthopedic products, but due to ICRC and Government of Japan support, all three SEOP branches are functional now: in 2023, ICRC-donated machinery was completely installed at SEOP's new PRC in Khorog, VMKB where ICRC experts started manufacturing prostheses and orthoses. Two other branches were reopened earlier: Kulyab in 2018 and Khujand satellite - 2016. SEOP with its branches is providing prosthetic and orthopedic services and technical means of rehabilitation to persons with disabilities and other persons who need them, including landmine/ERW survivors through the provision and adaptation of priority assistive devices in accordance with the Governmental Decree № 6042.

Landmine survivors with limb amputations continue to be provided by free prosthesis and orthosis and their repair in the SEOP and its branches.

Landmine survivors with low mobility (double amputees etc.) living in mine-affected districts continue using 20 wheelchairs distributed in 2018.

National Priority Assistive Products List (APL) was adopted by all stakeholders at the Consensus Meeting of the MHSP of RT (2018) and Governmental Decree on Assistive Products which includes Tajikistan APL list was approved by the Government of RT in October 2019.

In 2024 two Tajik citizens have successfully completed their studies in the Prosthetics and Orthotics Program in in Phnom Penh, Cambodia (1 Prosthetist and 1 Orthotist). They have returned to Tajikistan and are now continuing their work with the ICRC Physical Rehabilitation Program in Khorog, under the supervision of a leading ICRC specialist.

In 2023 WHO scaled up its 1-stop-shop assistive products service provision project and expanded project coverage from one pilot Rudaki district to four other districts (Asht, Dangara, Shugnon and Rasht) of Tajikistan.

Though, in 2023 Physical Rehabilitation center in Khorog was reopened with Japan Government and ICRC support, but the number of people in need of prosthetic and orthopedic products is increasing. On average Dushanbe Prosthetic-Orthopedic Plant and its branches serve more than 20 landmine survivors in need of obtaining prosthetic and orthopedic services quarterly. Dushanbe Prosthetic-Orthopedic Plant

[2] Decree of the Government of RT # 604 "Rules on provision of assistive devices to people with disabilities"

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 750 mine survivors and victims' families have received psycho-social assistance through summer rehabilitation workshops and "Peer to Peer support" initiatives and currently more than 100 people are on the waiting list.

In 2020-2021 TNMAC didn't organize workshops due to COVID-19 pandemic and budget shortages.

In 2022, TNMAC in cooperation with the MoHSPP, in 2023-2024 with OSCE support, organized Summer Rehabilitation Workshops for 113 mine victims (91 men and 22 women) in sanatoriums "Kharangon" (Varzob district), Romit, "Bahoriston" and recreation area of the National Bank in Sughd province (see attached table).

The summer rehabilitation workshops were aimed to facilitate psychological rehabilitation and social reintegration of landmine survivors. The participants benefitted from medical treatment and balneo therapy, psychological rehabilitation (group and individual psychology sessions, art-therapy). In addition to the traditional rehabilitation (massage, paraffin therapy, electrophoresis etc.) programme included sessions on Victim Assistance, Rights of Persons with Disabilities, progress in achieving Oslo Action Plan, national legislative basis relevant to PWDs. In addition to drawing, singing and dancing were also part of the art-therapy and workshops' programme. IEC materials, namely, Oslo Action Plan, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as the National Mine Action Strategy 2021-2030 were distributed to participants. Summer rehabilitation camp had a positive effect to survivors by reducing their aggression, anxiety, and fatigue, improved their creativity, self-expression, overall mood, and communication skills.

Art-therapy, Summer rehabilitation workshop 2024

Morning exercises, Summer rehabilitation workshop 2024

Moreover, TNMAC Victim Assistance Officer is a psychiatrist, who provides psychological support and counselling to landmine survivors and their families by request and directly after accident.

Table 3.3. Number of summer rehabilitation workshop

Year	Total number of summer rehabilitation workshop participants	Men	Women
2019	N/A		
2020	N/A		
2021	N/A		
2022	33	29	4
2023	40	31	9
2024	40	31	9
Total	**113**	**91**	**22**

Professional rehabilitation

There is a State Institution “Special Professional Lyceum-Boarding School for Children with Disabilities” located in the capital, Dushanbe, which provides free professional education for children with disabilities and children from vulnerable families with parents with disabilities. Children with Disabilities study here

following professions: radio and TV masters, computer operators, seamstresses, engineers etc.

In 2022 the framework of TNMAC cooperation with landmine survivors' organization "Taqdir" and with Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) support, seven survivors and their family members (3 women and 4 men) completed three-month professional massage training course conducted by the State Unitary Enterprise Republican Center "Tibbi khalki" under the Ministry of health and social protection of the Republic of Tajikistan (MHSPP). This project was aimed at provision of the opportunity for landmine/ERW survivors, who became blind, to learn professional massage in the friendly atmosphere of inclusive group, so that they could further establish own massage center in the country. During the 3-month training course (3 October – 31 December 2022) survivors learned theoretical basics of massage for adults and children, followed by practical exercises. Monitoring of project was conducted jointly by TNMAC and NPA twice a month. After the training completion and final test, the trainees obtained Completion Certificates recognized by medical facilities in Tajikistan and started their professional carrier.

Legal Aid

Since 2016 The State Institution "Legal Assistance Center", created by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan with the support of UNDP, operates and provides free legal assistance to all citizens in need, including persons with disabilities and victims of mines/ERW. Currently, there are 47 such centers operating throughout Tajikistan.

Coordination

Tajikistan carries out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed and coordinate victim assistance activities. In order to achieve this, Victim Assistance Technical Working Group (VA TWG) includes representatives of the relevant ministries: Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MoHSPP), Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment, Local Authorities, UN agencies, including WHO, ICRC, Tajikistan Red Crescent Society, FSD, NPA and public organizations of landmine survivors "Taqdir" and "Society of Landmine Survivors", National Union of persons with disabilities etc. Landmine survivors public organizations always participate in the VA TWG meetings.

From the very beginning of Victim Assistance Programme, Tajikistan has aligned all its victim assistance efforts with the Convention on the Rights of Persons

with Disabilities (UN CRPD). Since its establishment TNMAC was one of the active advocates for Tajikistan signing the UN CRPD.

One of our big achievements is that Tajikistan President signed the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2018. TNMAC Director was a part of the Governmental Working Group to develop road-map to prepare the Republic of Tajikistan for the ratification and implementation of the CRPD.

Following UNCRPD signature, a comprehensive review of the 7 selected legislative documents relevant to disability issues was conducted in Tajikistan and five (5) recommendations have been made to align Tajikistan legislation with CRPD.

On 27 February 2020, the "National Action Plan on the preparation of the Republic of Tajikistan for the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" (so called road-map) was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. To monitor the progress of the implementation of the National Action Plan, the Interagency Working Group was created in 2021. The composition of WG was approved on April 22, 2021 under No. 32/10-85 by the Order of the Head of the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, TNMAC VA Officer was included into this WG as a member of this WG.

In 2021-2024, TNMAC representative actively participated in the meeting of the Working Group, held in Dushanbe, where the progress made by the Republic of Tajikistan towards ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was reported by different ministries and agencies.

In 2021-2024 meetings of the Working Group were held under the leadership of the Deputy Minister of Health and Social Protection of the Population in Dushanbe and several regional and district centers, including VMKB. TNMAC representative actively participated in the meeting of the Working Group, held in Dushanbe, where the progress made by the Republic of Tajikistan towards ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was reported by different ministries and agencies.

VA TWG in Khorog, 2023

Art-therapy, Summer rehabilitation workshop 2024

Annually Victim Assistance Technical working group (TWG) meetings were conducted in Dushanbe, Khorog, Bokhtar, Khujand, Rasht to provide information to

victims that would otherwise not communicate between each other and with VA specialists.

During 2019-2024, Tajikistan provided equal and effective participation of landmine survivors, PWDs and their organizations in the meetings and events. Since 2019 in total, Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings on Victim Assistance conducted in Dushanbe and regional centers gathered more than 800 participants (252 women), 197 staff of districts departments of social protection, 267 representatives of the Tajikistan Red Crescent Society, and 156 landmine/ERW victims (see below table).

Table 3.4. Victim Assistance TWG meetings

Data	Total number	Women	RCST/ICRC	Social protection/MHSPP	Victims
2019	140	45	47	45	25
2020	149	31	47	35	33
2021	137	44	46	32	33
2022	147	47	49	29	30
2023	137	54	46	36	35
2024	150	55	46	32	38
Grand total	**860**	**276**	**281**	**209**	**194**

Victim Assistance TWG meetings contribute to the improvement of communication between survivors and VA specialists, representatives of department of social protection of population and RCST. Landmine survivors received new information, representatives of RCST and departments of social protection will include survivors into their projects and programmes.

Participation

Landmine survivors and their representative organizations, namely public organization “Taqdir” and “Society of Landmine Survivors” always take active part in all matters related to them. In 2019-2024, more than 156 survivors participated in the Victim Assistance Technical Working Group meetings.

For example, 15 landmine survivors and their family members were supported to participate in the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action and 20th anniversary of the humanitarian mine action in Tajikistan celebration organized in Dushanbe on 31 May 2023.

Accessibility

In 2020-2024 there is gradual improvement of physical accessibility in the country because Tajikistan has undertaken efforts to remove physical barriers that limit participation of landmine survivors and persons with disabilities in their community, including in rural and remote areas of Tajikistan.

In accordance with the requirements of CRPD, Article 25 of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Social Protection of the People with Disabilities" and Articles 4 and 64 of the Urban Code and Tajikistan Accessibility Standards for the construction, reconstruction and development of construction and architecture projects. All new public buildings have ramps and elevators but during construction of ramps state accessibility standards are not always observed. However, some of social facilities (educational, medical, sports facilities and cultural buildings) located in rural areas are not fully accessible for people with disabilities.

On 27 February 2020, the National Action Plan on the preparation of the Republic of Tajikistan for the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan . Points 3.1-3.7 of the above National Plan of actions are devoted to Accessibility issues (relevant to the Article 9 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities). In accordance with the above Plan, Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MoHSPP) shall submit up-dates to the Government of Republic of Tajikistan annually by 1 March.

On 27 February 2021 the National Programme “Accessible environment 2021-2025” was approved by the decree of the Government of RT #52.

The Committee on Architecture and Construction under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, together with the relevant ministries and departments, executive authorities of VMKB and other regions, Dushanbe, cities and districts, are taking the necessary measures to implement the program.

In 2021-2024, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MHSPP), together with the National Union of People with Disabilities, continued monitoring the physical accessibility of buildings and structures at the regional and district levels.

The Committee on Architecture and Construction under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan annually, before December 20 provides information on the progress of the program to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Gender mainstreaming

According to the OAP Action #33 Tajikistan is making all efforts to ensure that Victim Assistance efforts are inclusive of gender, age and disability and takes diverse needs into account in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes. So far, all VA Plans of Actions and other VA program/project documents were inclusive of gender, age and disability. New National Strategy for Humanitarian Mine Action 2021-2030 approved by the Government of RT also includes gender, age and disability provisions.

Plan of activities of the current "National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on Humanitarian Mine Action for 2021-2030" includes the following activity: Developing a policy of gender and diversity in Tajikistan's humanitarian mine action. During the planning, monitoring and implementation of Victim Assistance related projects TNMAC always includes women and girls, men and boys and takes diverse needs into account.

On 30 May 2024, the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (TMAP) Gender and Diversity Working Group (GDWG) was re-established to guide and support the integration of gender considerations into all aspects of the TMAP's policies and practices by the mine action partners, provide technical expertise, strategic advice, and coordination on gender-related issues. The group will work to promote gender equality, empower women and ensure that gender perspectives are incorporated into all MA initiatives and decision-making processes, including victim assistance.

On 16-17 December 2024 training "Gender and Diversity in Mine Action" was organized by OSCE in cooperation with TNMAC. Training gathered 15 participants (10 women and 5 – men) from different Mine Action organizations - TNMAC, NPA, FSD, MOD, UST, RCST, OSCE and two landmine survivors from remote districts. Participants learned international and national legislative basis relevant to gender and diversity, mechanisms of realization of gender&diversity policy in Mine Action, Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks: how to develop Gender and Diversity sensitive indicators etc. Training was interactive: theoretical part was combined with presentations and work in groups and games.

Opening of Gender and Diversity in Mine Action training, Dushanbe, 16 December 2024

Presentation of the work in small groups, 17 December 2024,

Victim Assistance challenges:

• Victim assistance challenges:during the assessment survey conducted by ICRC and RCST within 2013-2016 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.

Annex 4
Survey activities statistics

Table 4.1. Re-survey of Minefields For 2019 by UST

Province	Districts	Closest village	MF Records №	MF Records Quantity	MF Records MF on the Form.	Area according to the MF Record, square meters	Comf ir-med	Cance-lled	Redu-ced	Rem ai-ning	Orga nizati on
Khatlon	Sh.Shohin (Shuroobod)	Dashtidzhum Shohni poyon	MF-15	1	1	40000	40000				UST
		N.Makhmudov Anjirob	MF-2 117/13/09	1	1	300000	300000				UST
		N.Makhmudov Sarinamak	117/13/20; 117/13/21; 117/13/15	3	3	155000	155000				UST
		N.Makhmudov Sarinamak	117/13/14 мм-2	1	1	10000	10000				UST
		N.Makhmudov Sarinamak	117/13/13; 117/13/10	2	2	80000	80000				UST
		N.Makhmudov Anjirob	ММ №3	1	1	49300	49300				UST
		N. Makhmudov Yol	117/13/14 мм-1	1	1	9000			9000		UST
		N. Makhmudov Sarinamak	117/13/13; 117/13/10 (130 m2) Буд 80000мм-50000 кенсл	2	2	50000			50000		UST
		N.Makhmudov Koni Angisht 1/2/3	117/13/20; 117/13/21; 117/13/15	3	3	110675			110675		UST
		N.Makhmudov Sarinamak	MF-8	1	1	30453		30453			UST
		N.Makhmudov Sarinamak	MF-1	1	1	80222		80222			UST
Total				**20**	**20**	**634300**	**634300**	**110675**	**169675**		

Table 4.2. New found minefields in 2019 that had no minefield records before

Province	District	Record Number/MFR	new MF since 2019	Square meters of the new found MF
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20190823-0713	1	55,000
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20190914-0744	1	55,000
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20190724-1035	1	102,721
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20190823-1411	1	59,086
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20190921-1048	1	35,392
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20190921-0909	1	42,905
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20190714-1746	1	58,295
Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	HZ-20190722-1222	1	109,700
Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	HZ-20190604-1410	1	300,000
Total			**9**	**818,099**

Table 4.3. Re-survey of Minefields For 2020 by UST											
Province	Districts	Closest village	MF Records			Area according to the MF Record, square meters	Comfir-med	Cance- led	Redu-ced	Remai-ning	Organization
			№	Quantity	MF on the Form.						
Khatlon	Sh.Shohin	N.Mahmudov Sarigor	**11712/06; 117/12/21; 117/12/36; 117/12/30; 117/12/38; 117/12/37; 117/12/39; 117/12/29; 117/12/38; 117/12/22.**	10	10	450000	450000				UST
		N.Mahmudov Sarigor	**117/12/05**	1	1	15000			15000		UST
		N.Mahmudov Sarigor	**117/12/05/1**	1	1	13000			13000		UST
		N.Mahmudov Sarigor	**117/12/05/2**	1	1	45000		45000			UST
	Panj	Nuri Vahdat Gulobod	**48/13/14**	1	1	38500	38500				UST
		Nuri Vahdat Gulobod	**48/13/14**	1	1	72000	72000				UST
Total				**15**	**15**		**560,500**	**45,000**	**28,000**		

Table 4.4. New found minefields in 2020 that had no minefield records before				
Province	**District**	**Record Number/MFR**	**new MF since 2020**	**Square meters of the new found MF**
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20200910-1513	1	16100
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20200709-2108	1	126000
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20200729-1138	1	73361
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20200729-1432	1	51937
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20200730-0933	1	30330
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20200729-1527	1	20255
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20200813-1633	1	52080
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20200911-1638	1	16563
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20200918-1635	1	28702
Khatlon	Panj	HZ-20201012-1742	1	12000
Khatlon	Panj	HZ-20200622-1702	1	8586
Khatlon	Panj	HZ-20200727-1909	1	18908
Khatlon	Panj	HZ-20200712-1921	1	3329
Khatlon	Panj	HZ-20201118-0708	1	38500
Khatlon	Panj	HZ-20201119-1527	1	72000
Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	HZ-20200521-1643	1	26088
Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	HZ-20200522-1037	1	15274
Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	HZ-20201001-1629	1	80355
Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	HZ-20201001-1629	1	25231
Total			**19**	**715599**

Table 4.5. Re-survey of Minefields For 2021 by UST											
Province	Districts	Closest village	MF Records			Area according to the MF Record, square meters	Comfirmed	Cancelled	Reduced	Remaining	Organi-zation
			№	Quantity	MF on the Form						
Khatlon	Sh.Shohin	Sarinamak	117/13/14 117/13/25	2	2	36000	36000				UST
		N. Mahmudov Sarigor	117/12/01/б	1	1	70000	70000				UST
		N. Mahmudov Sarigor	117/12/06	1	1	67200	67200				UST
Total						**173200**	**173200**				

Table 4.6. New found minefields in 2021 that had no minefield records before				
Province	**District**	**Record Number/MFR**	**new MF since 2021**	**Square meters of the new found MF**
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20210802-1751	1	32617
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20210802-1415	1	55000
DRS	Rasht	HZ-20210825-1550	1	176937
DRS	Rasht	HZ-20210904-0929	1	80350
DRS	Rasht	HZ_TJ-17	1	123063
Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	HZ-20210524-1736	1	23627
Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	HZ-20190610-1529	1	40000
Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	HZ-20210524-1902	1	36000
Total			**8**	**567594**

Table 4.7. Re-survey of Minefields in 2022 by UST											
Province	Districts	Closest village	MF Records			Area according to the MF Record, square meters	Comfir-med	Cance- led	Redu-ced	Remai-ning	Organi-zation
			№	Quantity	MF on the Form.						
Resurvey											
Khatlon	Sh.Shohin (Shuroobod)	N. Mahmudov Mulyob	117/13/11 117/12/47a	2	1	65000	65000				UST
		N. Mahmudov Mulyob	117/12/47a	1	1	35000	35000				UST
		N. Mahmudov Mulyob	117/12/47a	1	1	20000	20000				UST
		N. Mahmudov Mulyob	117/13/11	1	1	45000	45000				UST
		N. Mahmudov Mulyob	117-12-18	1	1	45000	45000				UST
VMKB	Ishkoshim	Andarob	66/13/1	1	1	25000		25000			UST
Central R...	Sangvor	Safedkhok	MFR-10	1	1	100000	100000				UST
Total				**8**	**7**	**335000**	**310000**	**25000**			

Table 4.8. New found minefields in 2022 that had no minefield records before				
Province	**District**	**Record Number/MFR**	**new MF since 2022**	**Square meters of the new found MF**
VMKB	Darvoz	HZ-20221126-2123	1	350000
VMKB	Ishkoshim	HZ-20220924-1108	1	250000
Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	117/12/01б	1	40000
Total			**3**	**640000**

Table 4.9. Re-survey of Minefields in 2023 by UST											
Province	**Districts**	**Closest village**	**MF Records**			**Area according to the MF Record, square meters**	**Comfir-med**	**Cance- led**	**Redu-ced**	**Remai-ning**	**Organi-zation**
			№	**Quantity**	**MF on the Form.**						
Resurvey											
Khatlon	Sh.Shohin (Shuroobod)	Mulyob	117-12-01	1	1	40000	40000				UST
		Sarigor	117-12-53	1	1	60000	60000				UST
	Farkhor	Mehrobod Umari Khayem MF-1	117/4/01	1	1	13700		2379	11321		UST
	Shahrituz	Ayvoj	48/2/13	1	1	30000		30000			UST
Total				**4**	**4**	**143700**	**100000**	**32379**	**11321**		

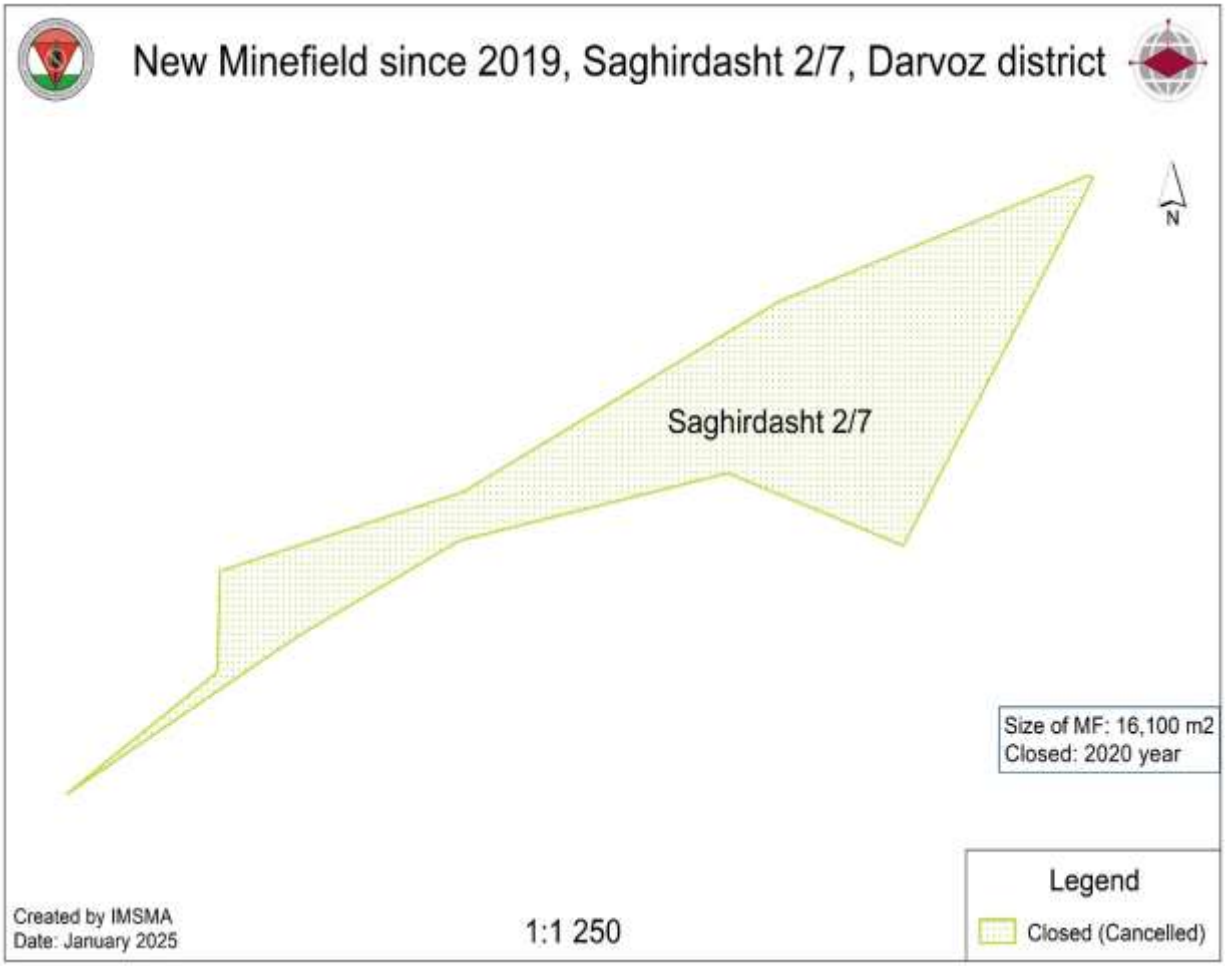
Table 4.10. New found minefields in 2023 that had no minefield records before				
Province	**District**	**Record Number/MFR**	**new MF since 2023**	**Square meters of the new found MF**
Khatlon	Qabodiyon	HZ_TJ-162	1	5184
Total			**1**	**5184**

Table 4.11. Re-survey of Minefields For 2024 by UST											
Province	**Districts**	**Closest village**	**MF Records**			**Area according to the MF Recor, square meters**	**Comfir-med**	**Cance- led**	**Redu-ced**	**Remai-ning**	**Organi-zation**
			№	**Quantity**	**MF on the Form.**						
Resurvey (from 01.05. 2024 to 30.11.2024)											
Khatlon	Sh. Shohin (Shuroobod)	Sarighor	117/12/50	1	1	65000	65000				UST
		Sarighor	117/12/01 b	1	1	40000		40000			UST
		Sarighor	117/12/20	1	1	20000	20000				UST
		Sarighor	117/12/22	1	1	27000		27000			UST
		Sarighor	117/12/34	1	1	250000	250000				UST
		Sarighor	117/12/48	1	1	3000		3000			UST
		Sarighor	117/12/48	1	1	3000		3000			UST

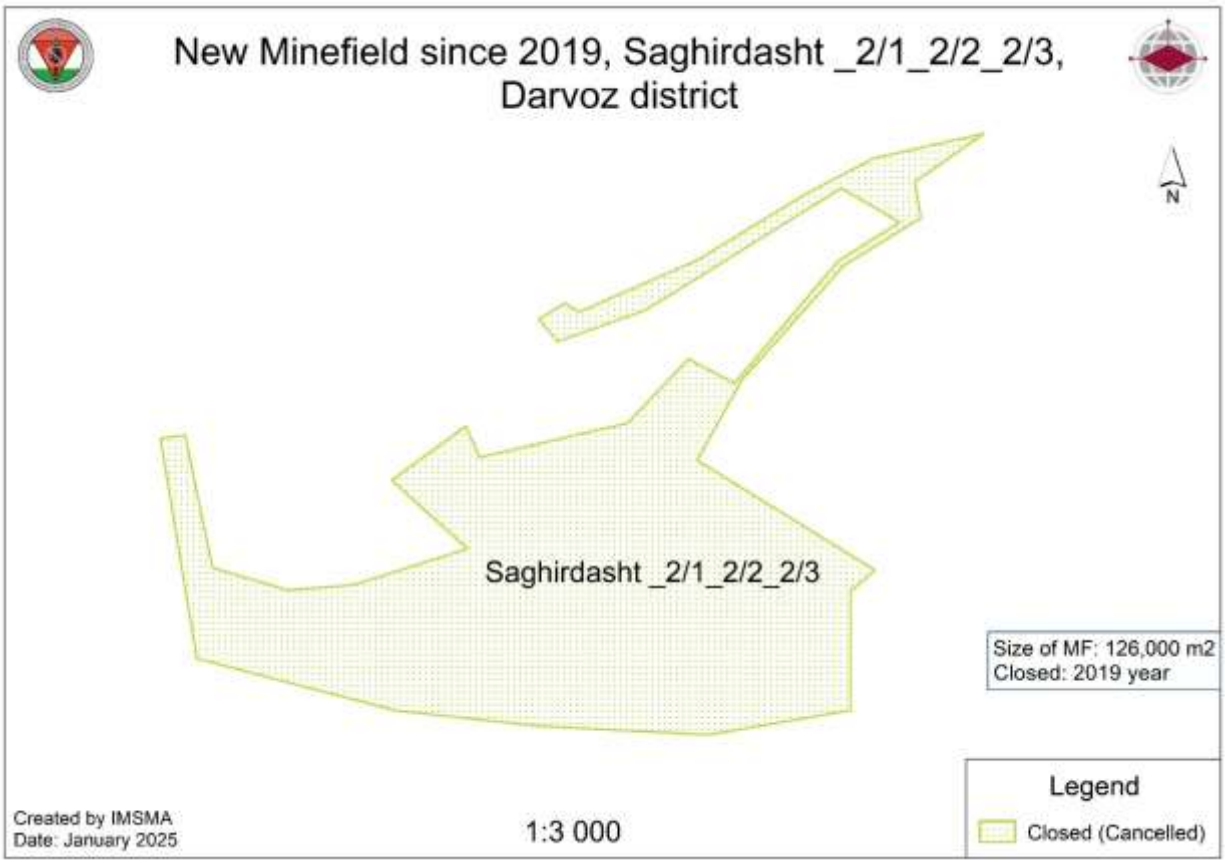
	Farkhor	Kokul	117/1/13	1	1	8000		8000			UST
		Mehrobod	117/06/01	1	1	6000		6000			UST
		Khutan	117/3/02	1	1	4000		4000			UST
		Khutan	117/3/03	1	1	36800		36800			UST
		Khutan	117/3/05	1	1	8500		8500			UST
	Jaykhun	Ozodi	48/9/3	1	2	3600	3600				UST
						3600	3600				UST
			117|12|50 48|9|10	1	1	80000	80000				US
VMKB	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	doesn't have	1	1	350000		350000			UST
Total				**15**	**16**	**908500**	**422200**	**486300**			

Annex 5

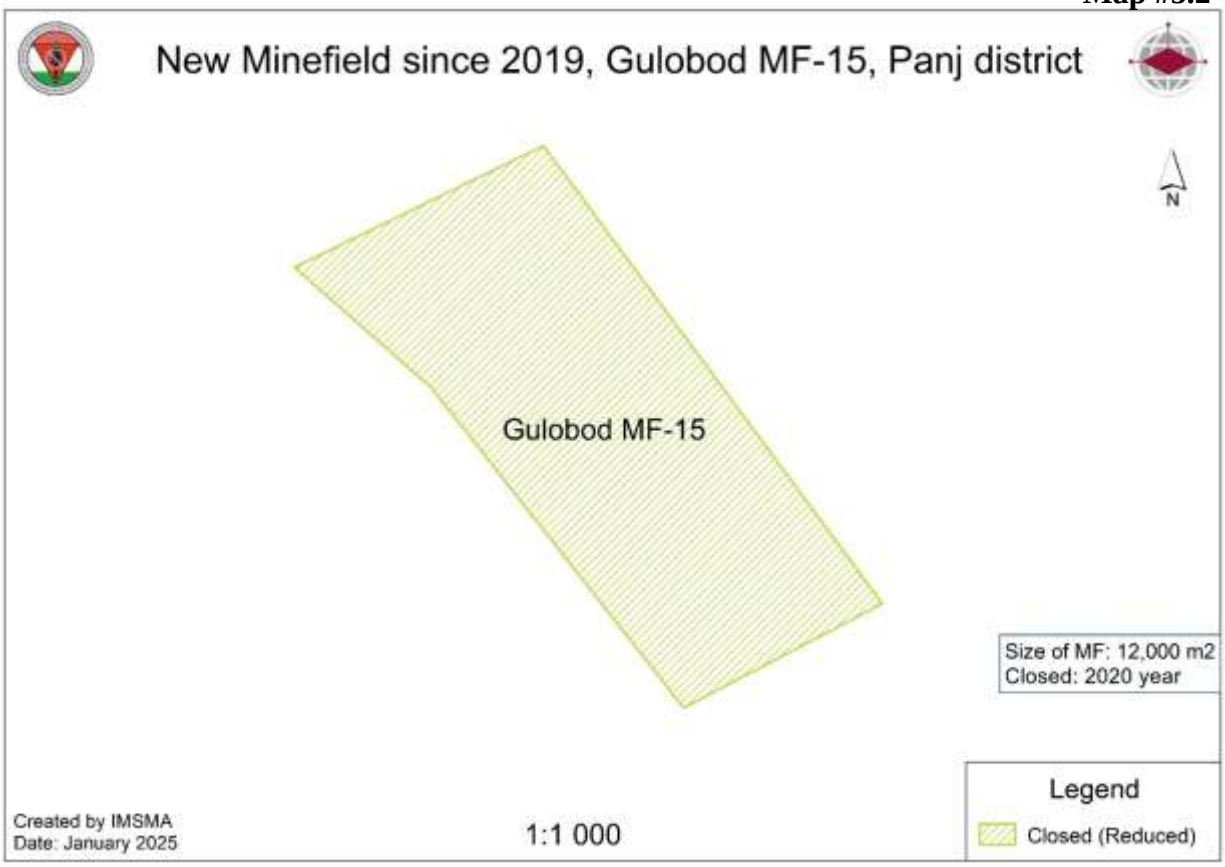
Polygons of the new found 44 MFs that had no minefield records before



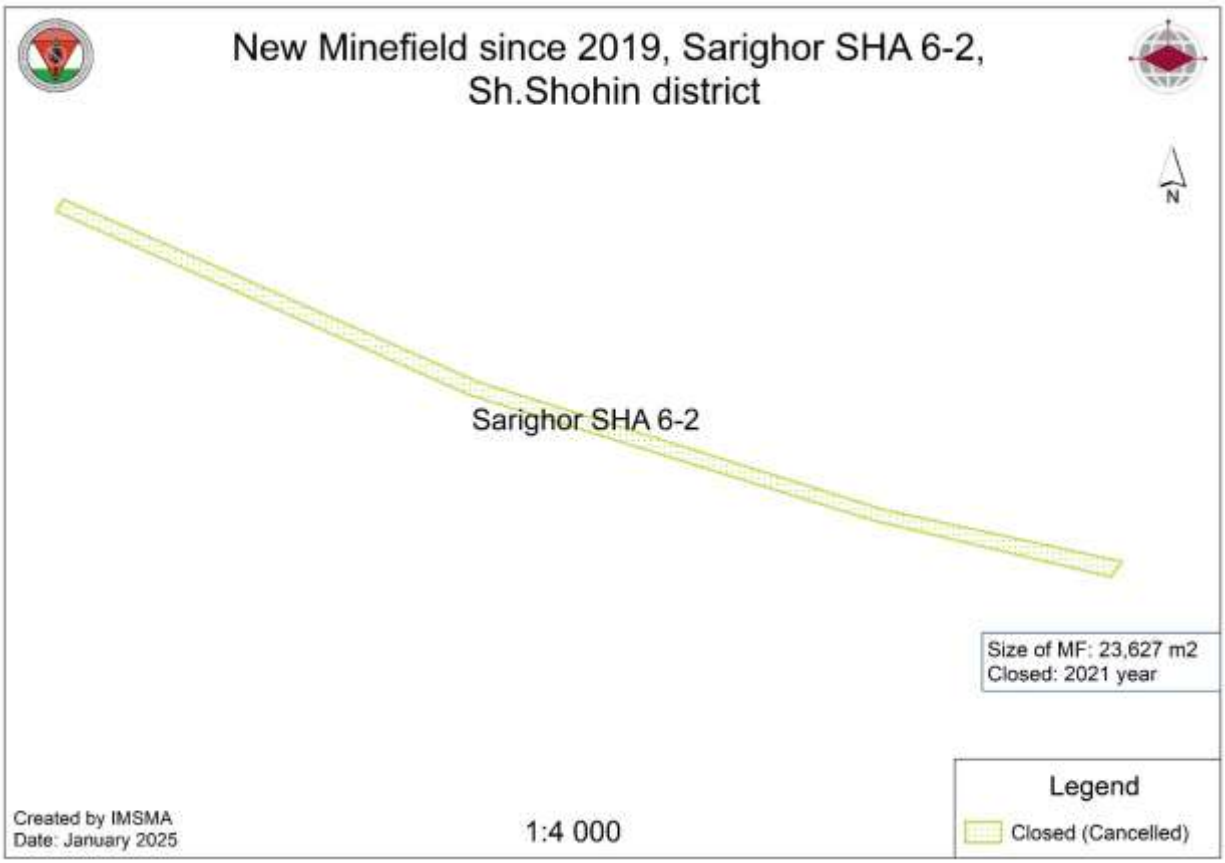
Map #5.1


New Minefield since 2019, Saghirdasht _2/1_2/2_2/3,
Darvoz district
N
Saghirdasht _2/1_2/2_2/3
Size of MF: 126,000 m2
Closed: 2019 year
Legend
Closed (Cancelled)
Created by IMSMA
Date: January 2025
1:3 000

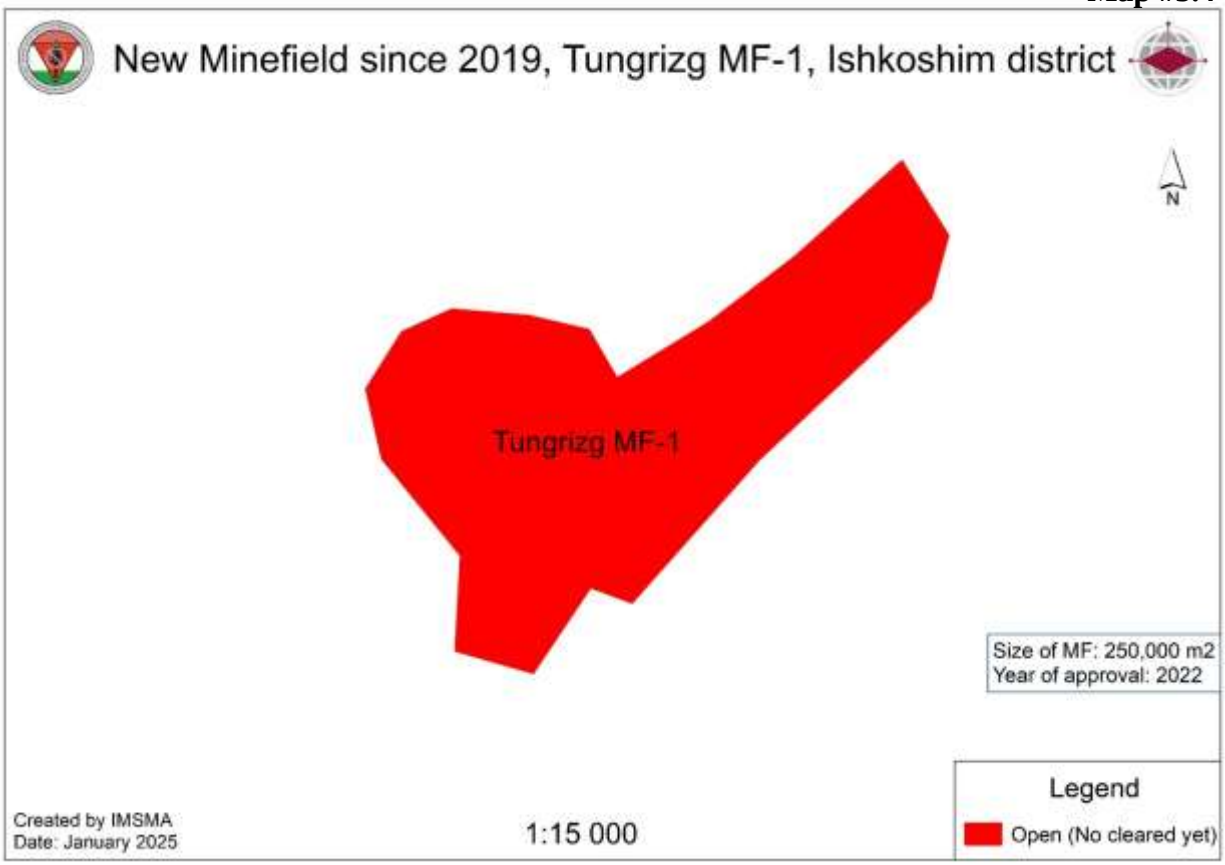
Map #5.2


New Minefield since 2019, Gulobod MF-15, Panj district
N
Gulobod MF-15
Size of MF: 12,000 m2
Closed: 2020 year
Legend
Closed (Reduced)
Created by IMSMA
Date: January 2025
1:1 000

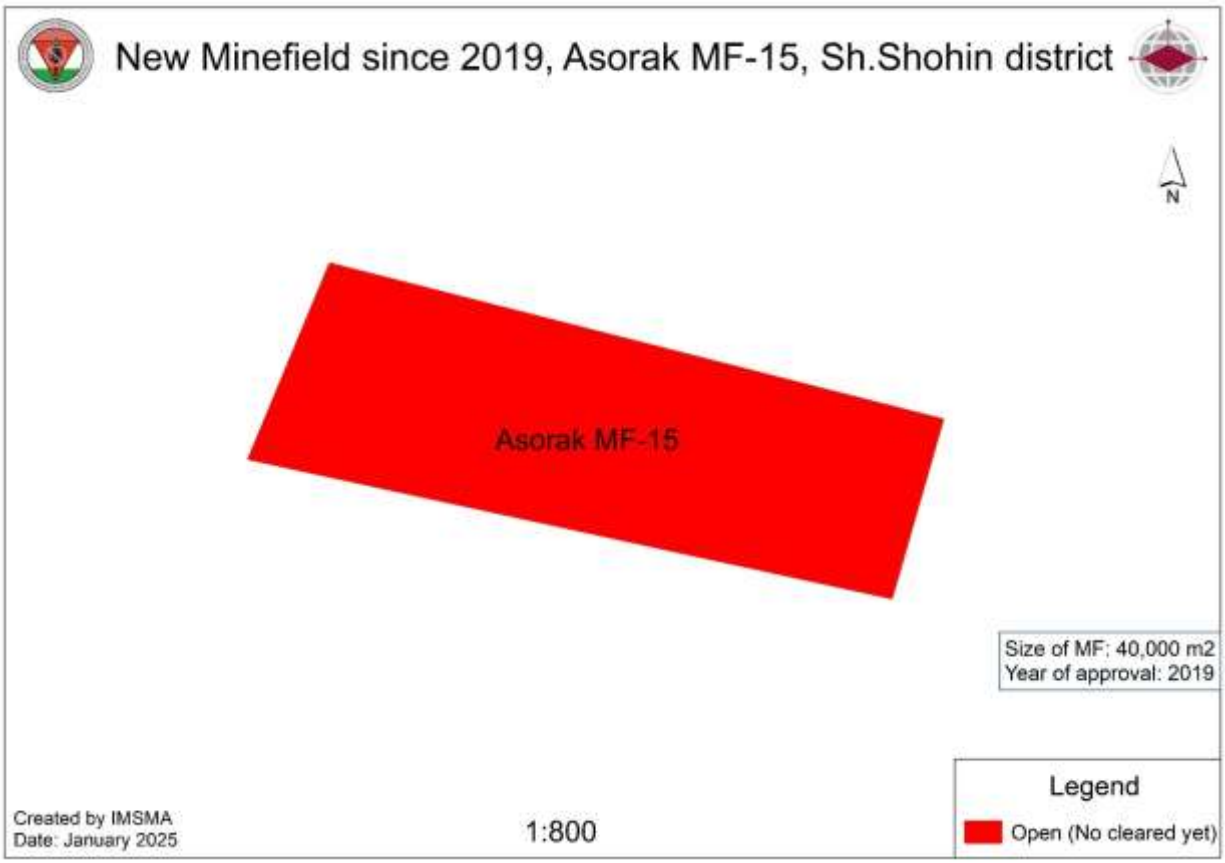
Map #5.3


New Minefield since 2019, Sarighor SHA 6-2,
Sh.Shohin district
N
Sarighor SHA 6-2
Size of MF: 23,627 m2
Closed: 2021 year
Legend
Closed (Cancelled)
Created by IMSMA
Date: January 2025
1:4 000

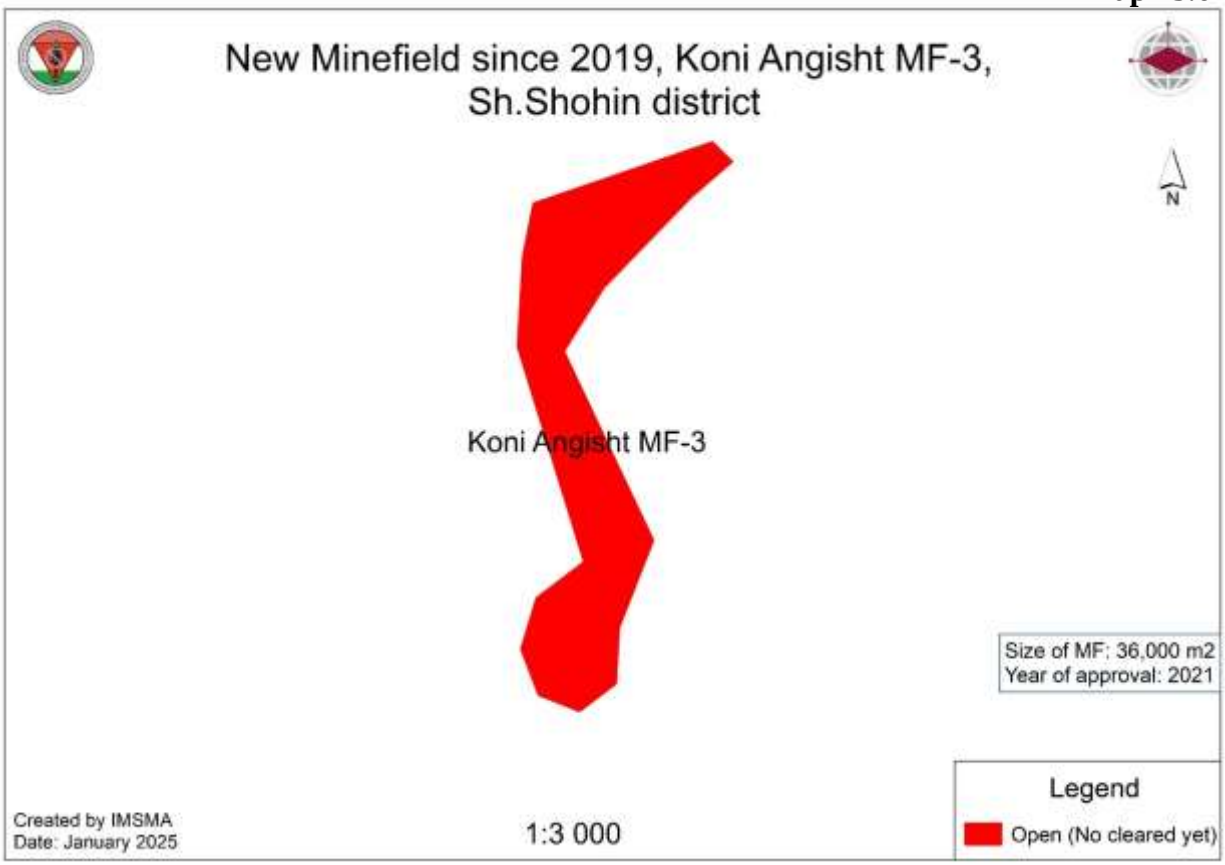
Map #5.4


New Minefield since 2019, Tungrizg MF-1, Ishkoshim district
N
Tungrizg MF-1
Size of MF: 250,000 m2
Year of approval: 2022
Legend
Open (No cleared yet)
Created by IMSMA
Date: January 2025
1:15 000

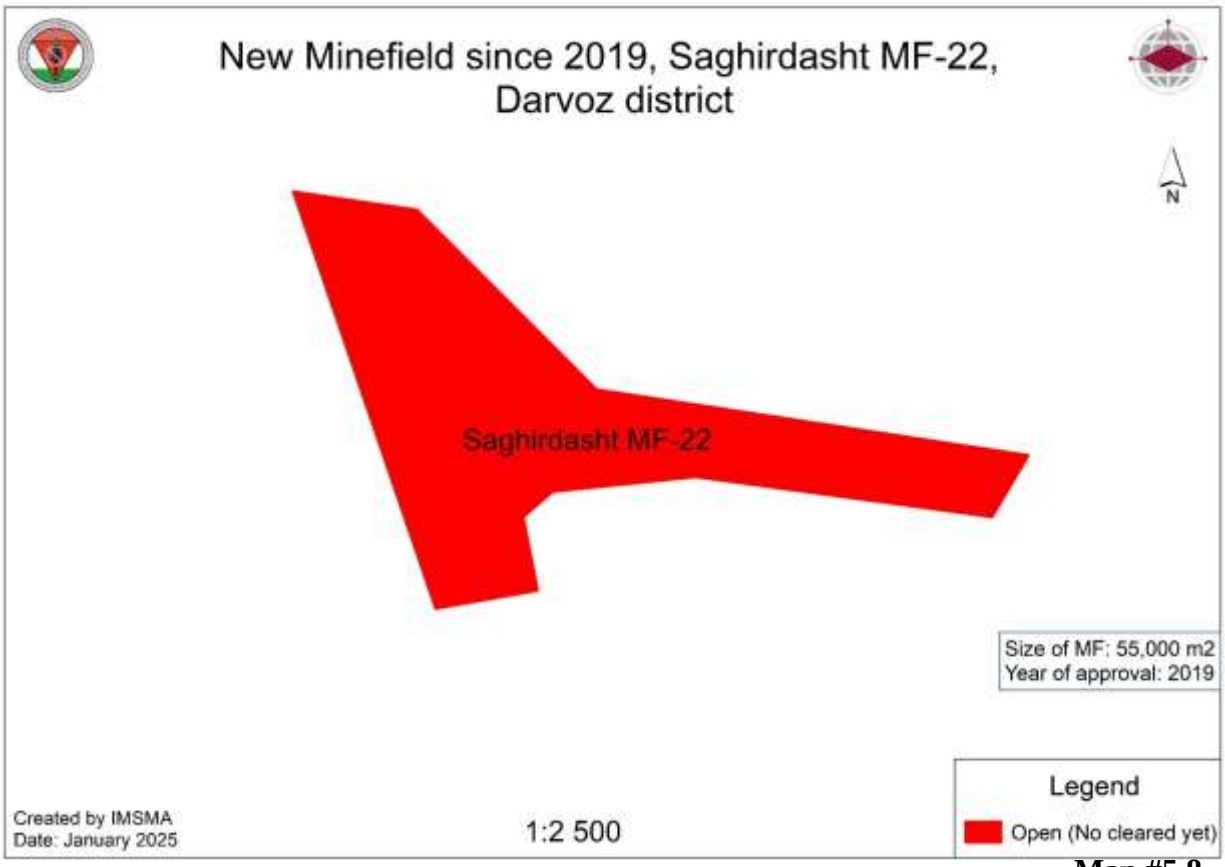
Map #5.5


New Minefield since 2019, Asorak MF-15, Sh.Shohin district
N
Asorak MF-15
Size of MF: 40,000 m2
Year of approval: 2019
Legend
Open (No cleared yet)
Created by IMSMA
Date: January 2025
1:800

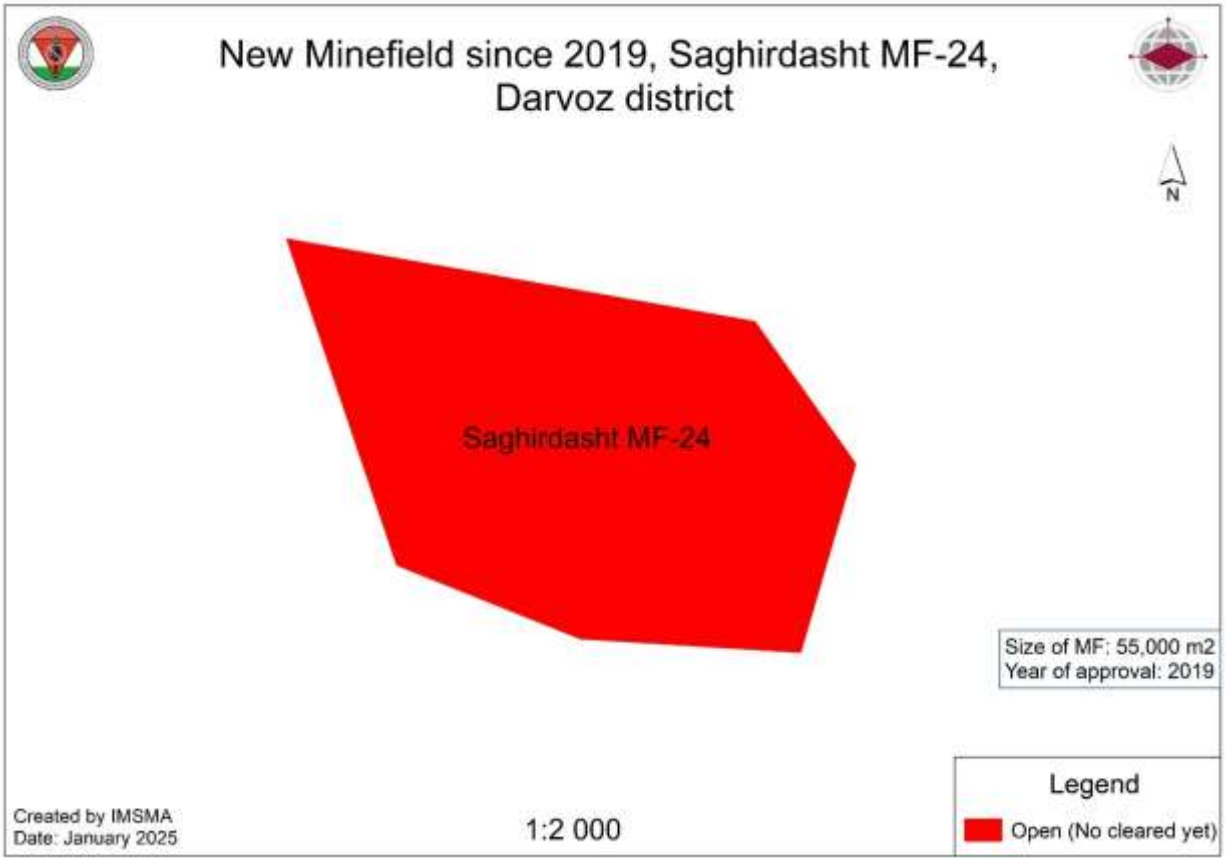
Map #5.6


New Minefield since 2019, Koni Angisht MF-3,
Sh.Shohin district
N
Koni Angisht MF-3
Size of MF: 36,000 m2
Year of approval: 2021
Legend
Open (No cleared yet)
Created by IMSMA
Date: January 2025
1:3 000

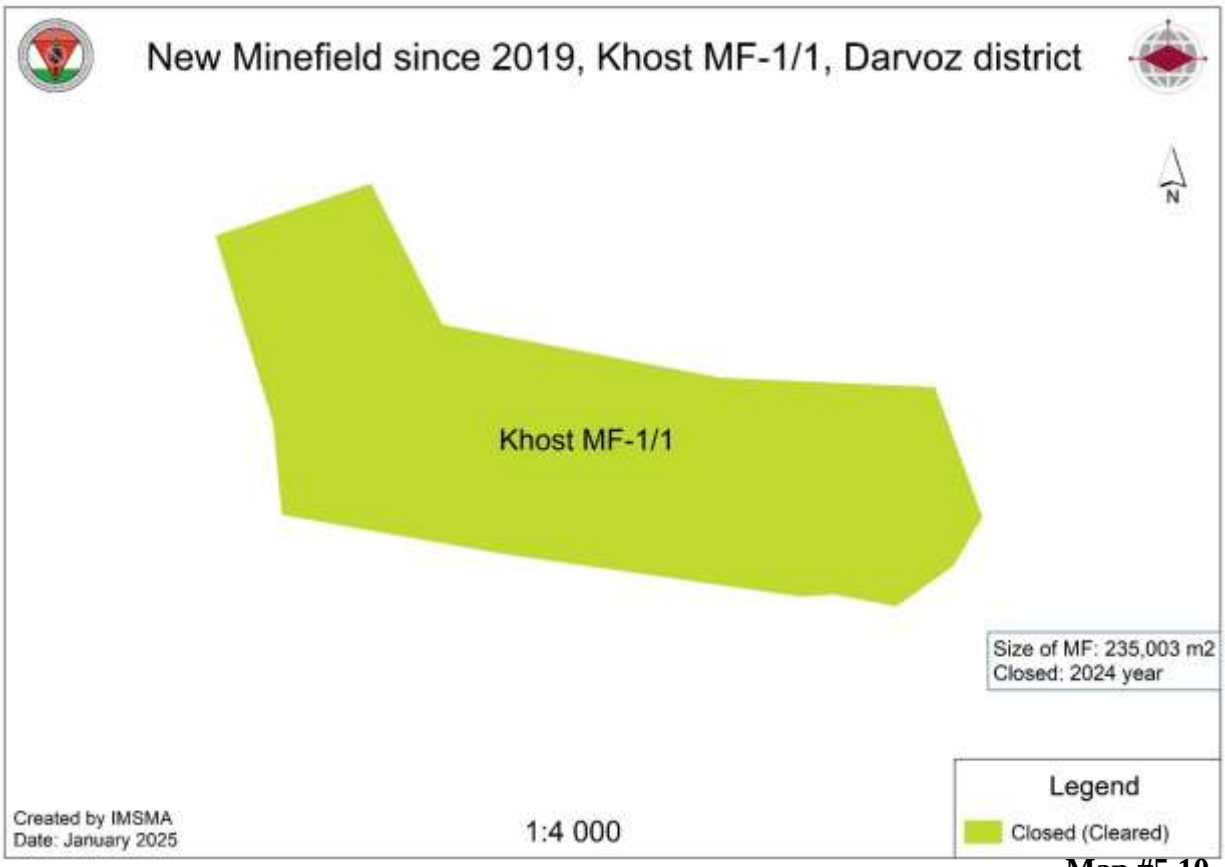
Map #5.7


New Minefield since 2019, Saghirdasht MF-22,
Darvoz district
N
Saghirdasht MF-22
Size of MF: 55,000 m2
Year of approval: 2019
Legend
Open (No cleared yet)
Created by IMSMA
Date: January 2025
1:2 500

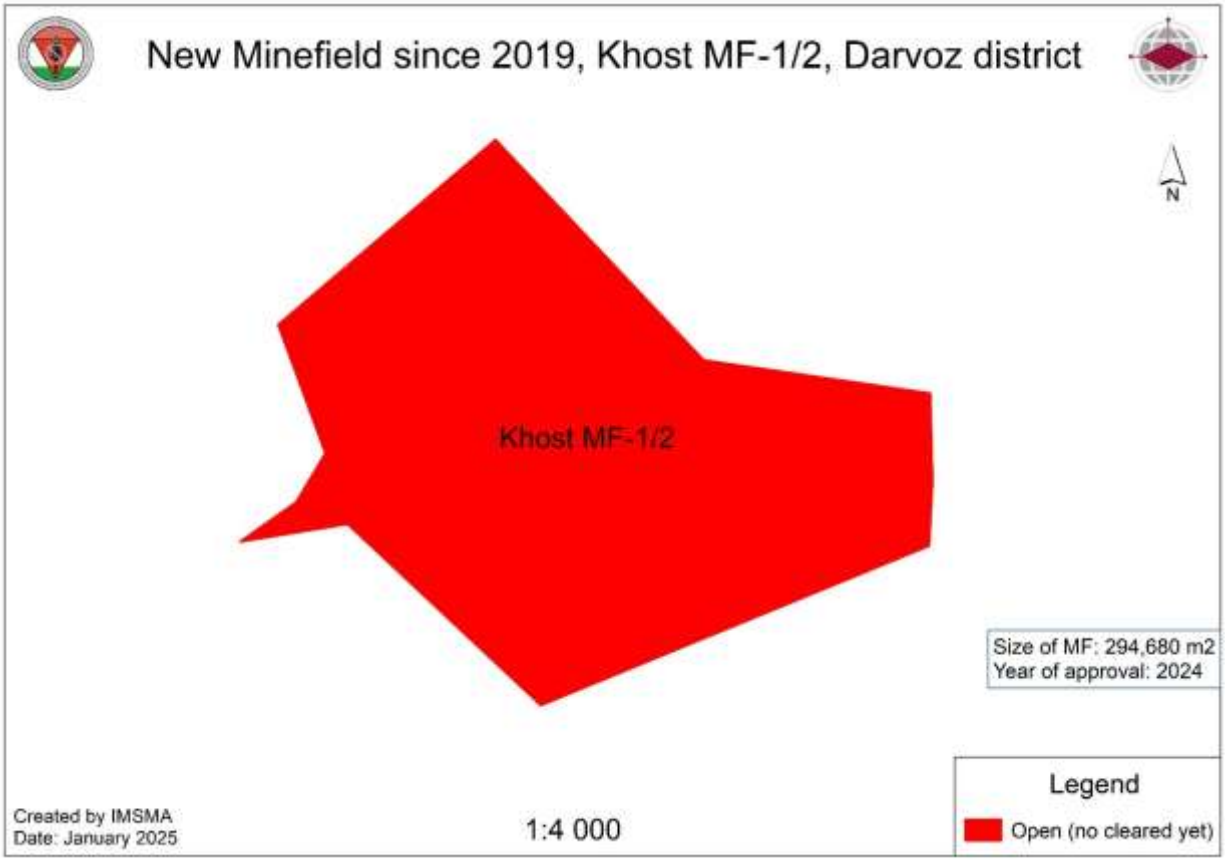
Map #5.8


New Minefield since 2019, Saghirdasht MF-24,
Darvoz district
N
Saghirdasht MF-24
Size of MF: 55,000 m2
Year of approval: 2019
Legend
Open (No cleared yet)
Created by IMSMA
Date: January 2025
1:2 000

Map #5.9



Map #5.10



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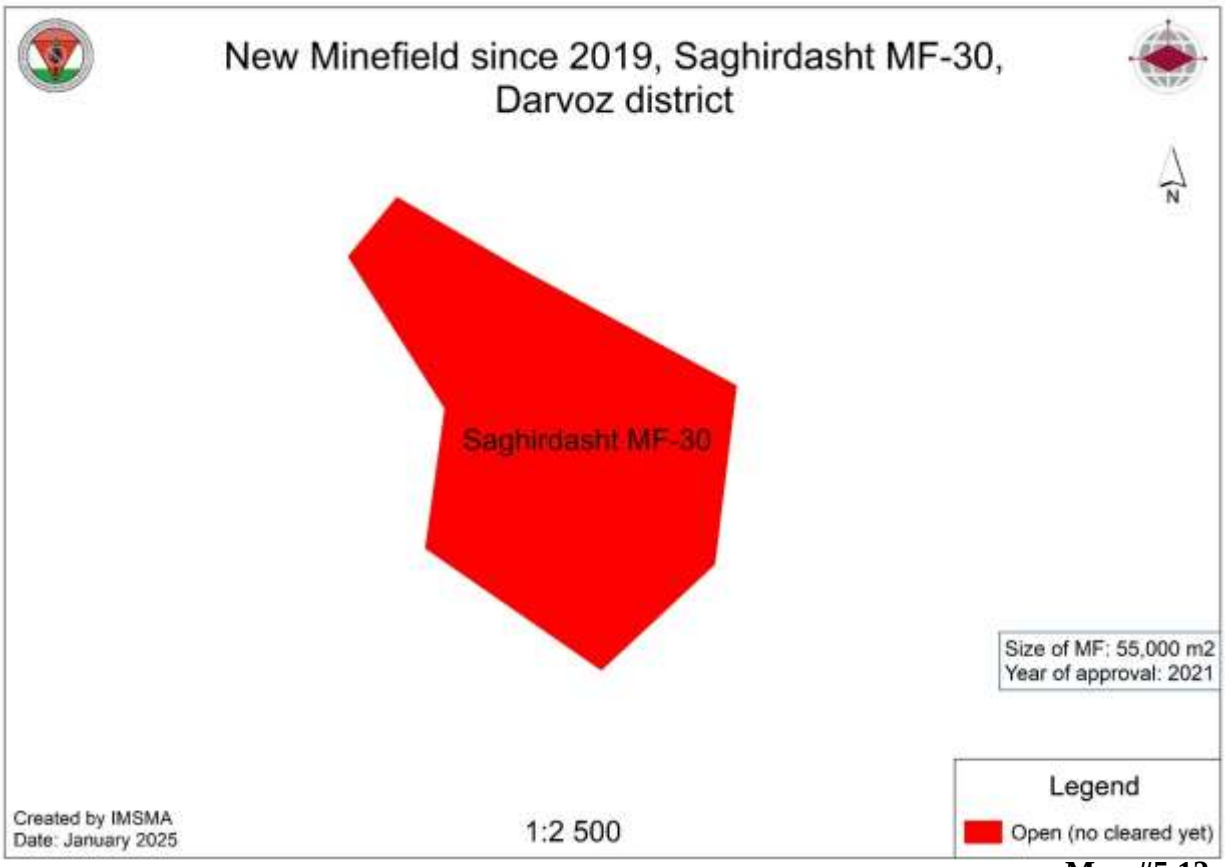

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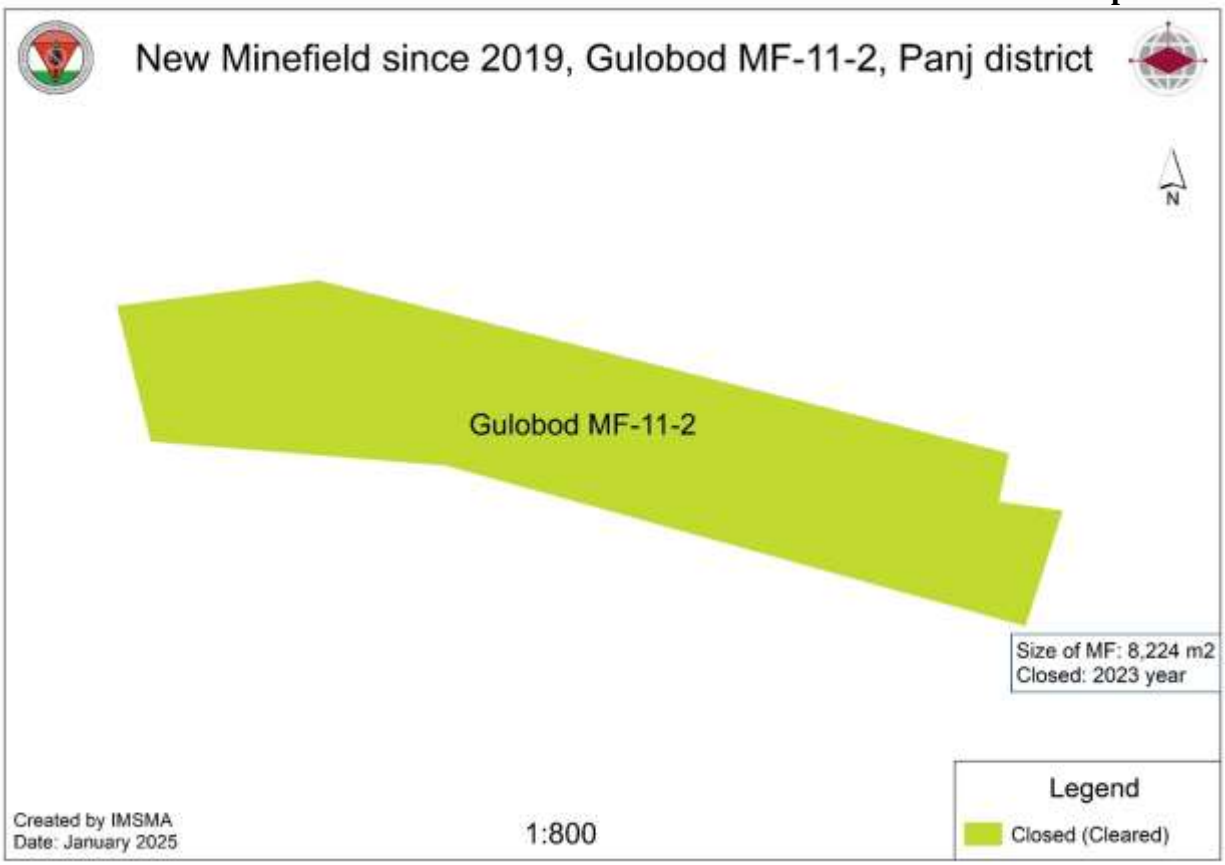

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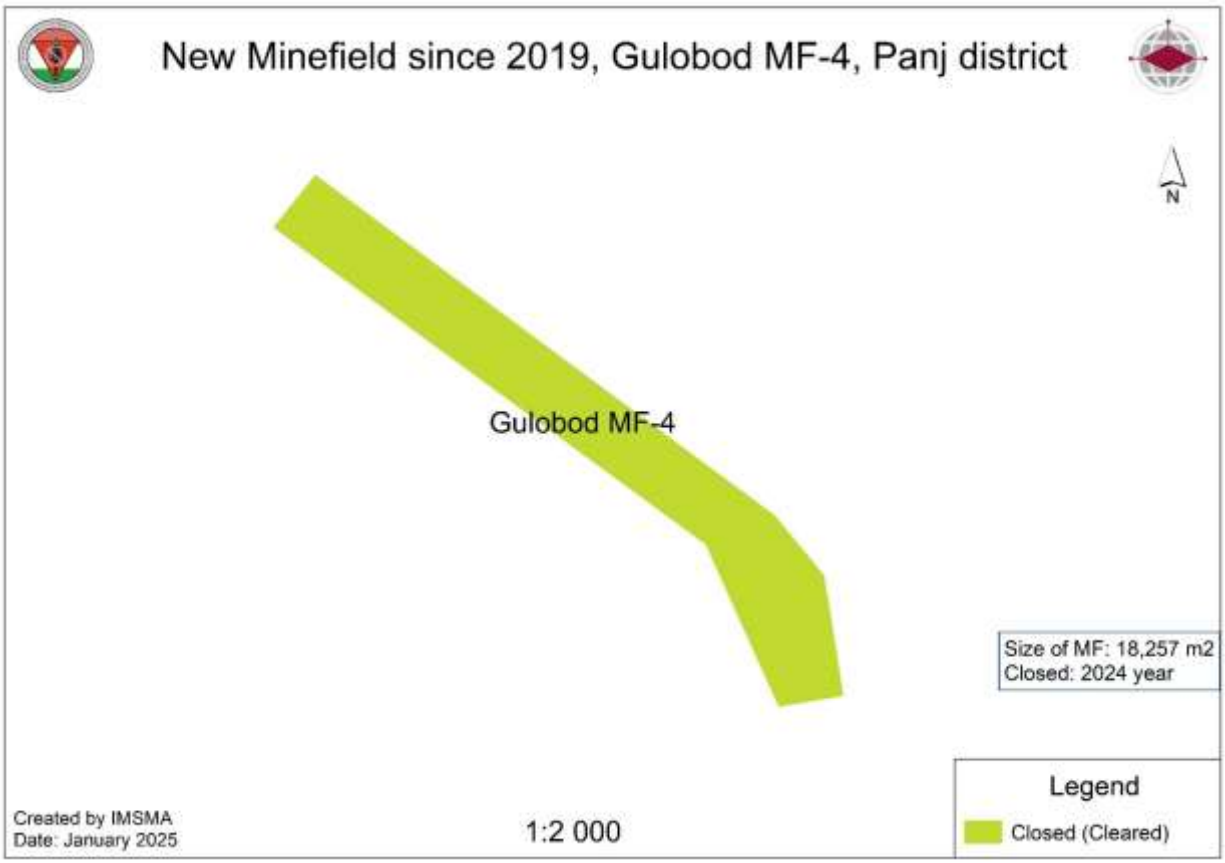

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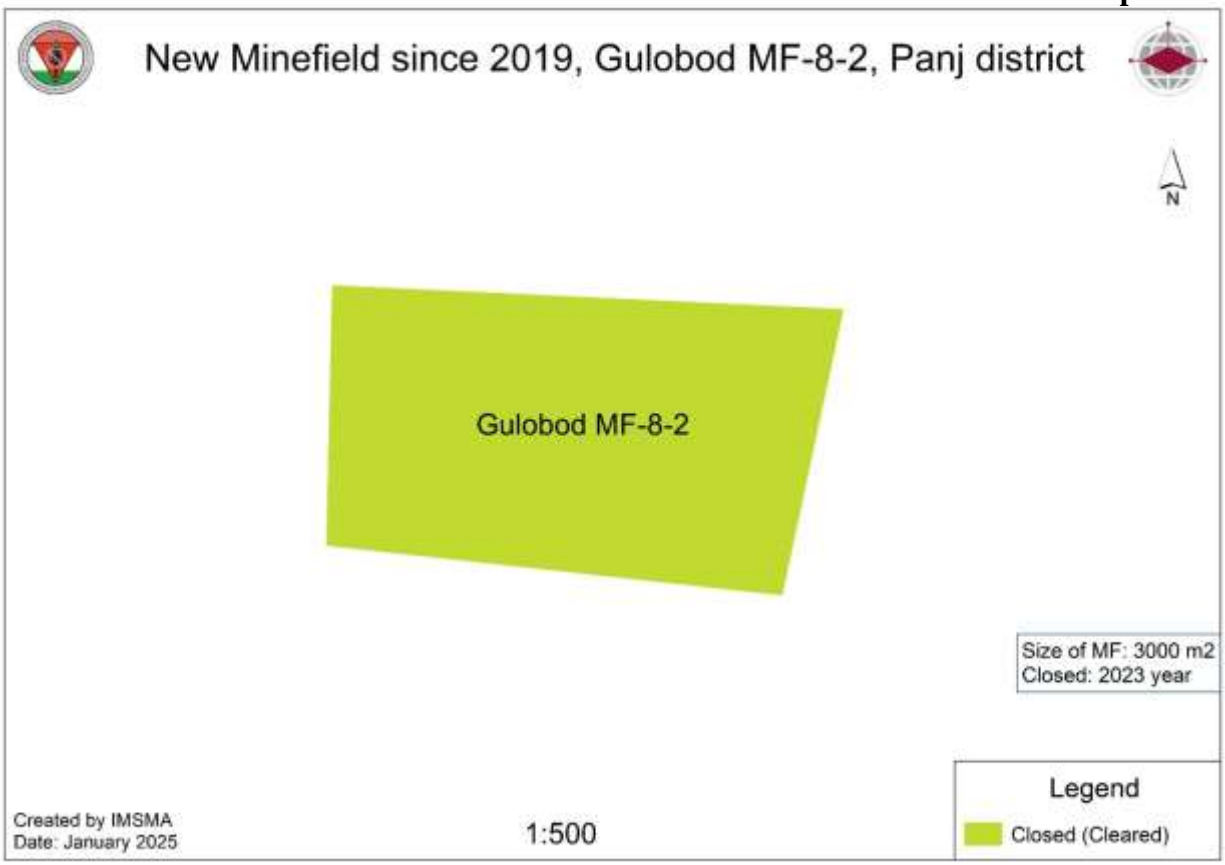

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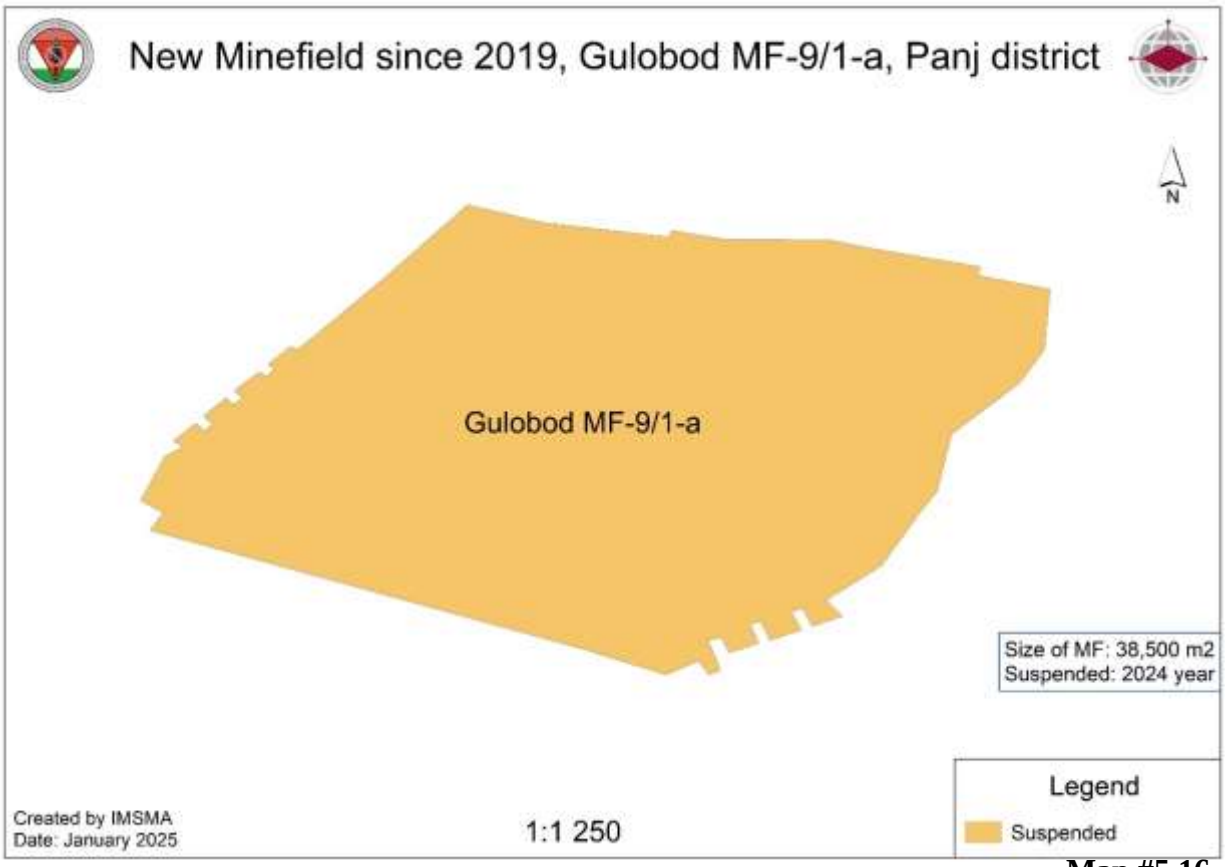

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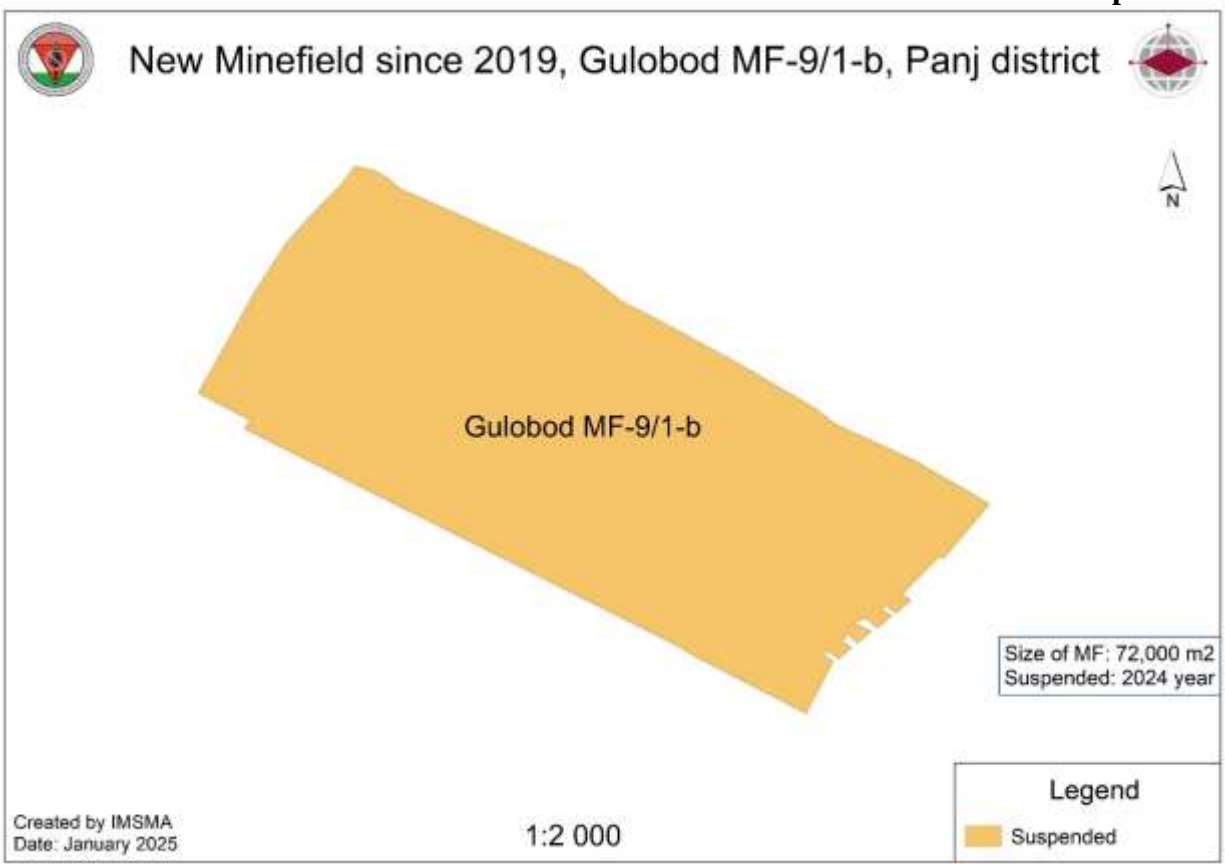

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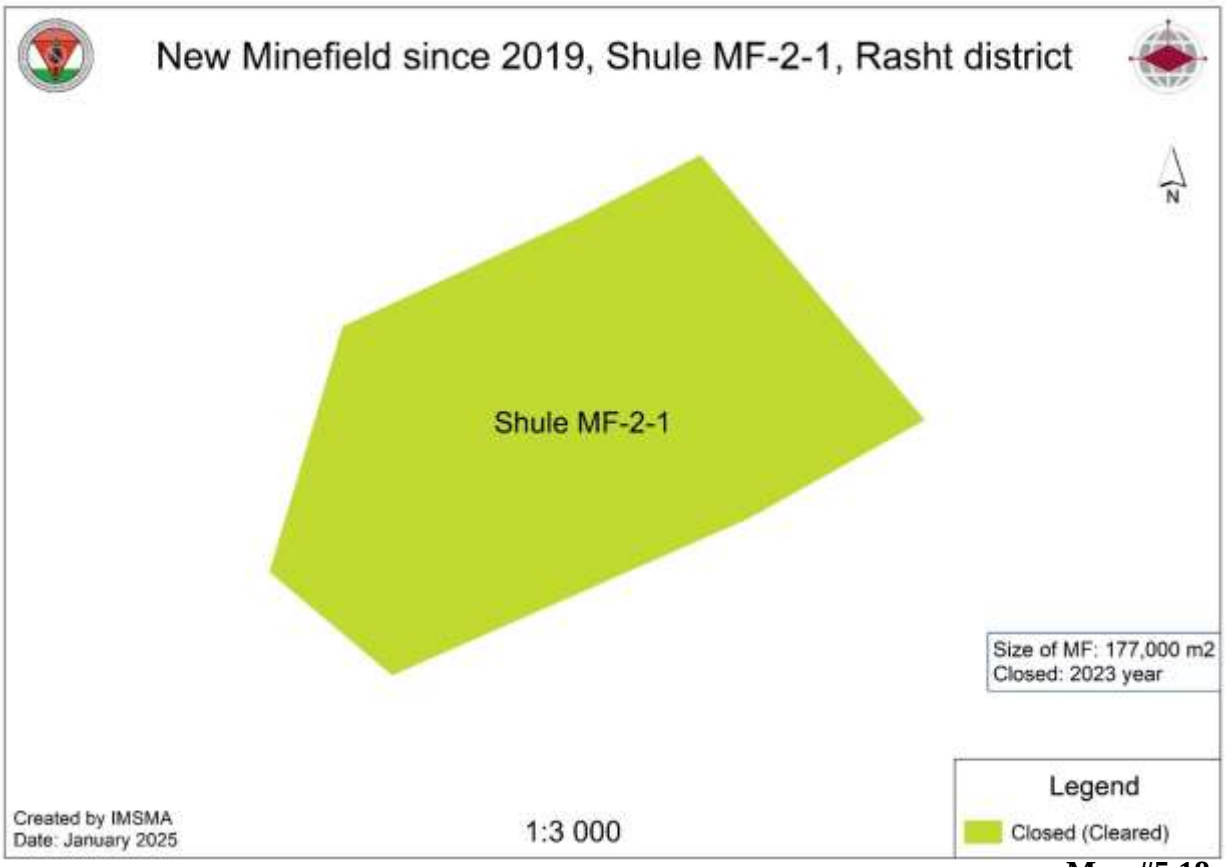

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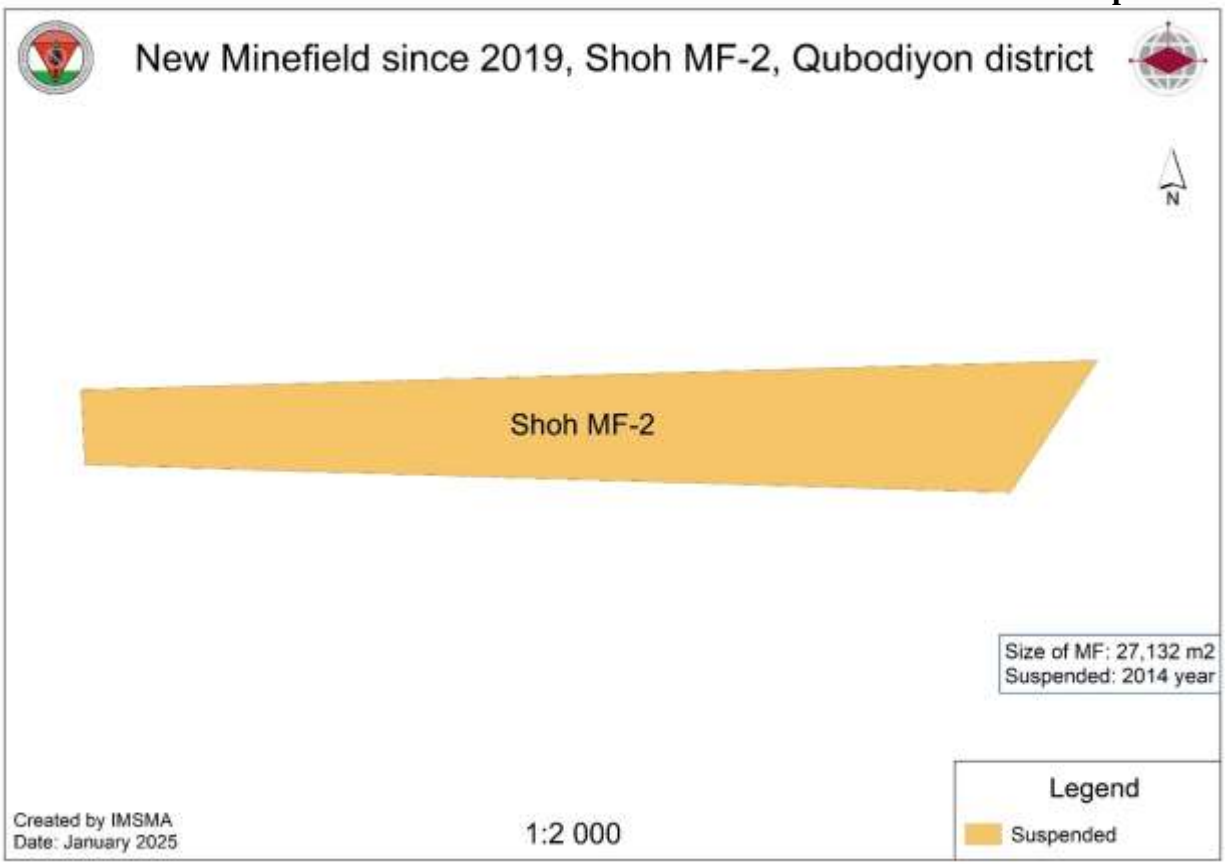

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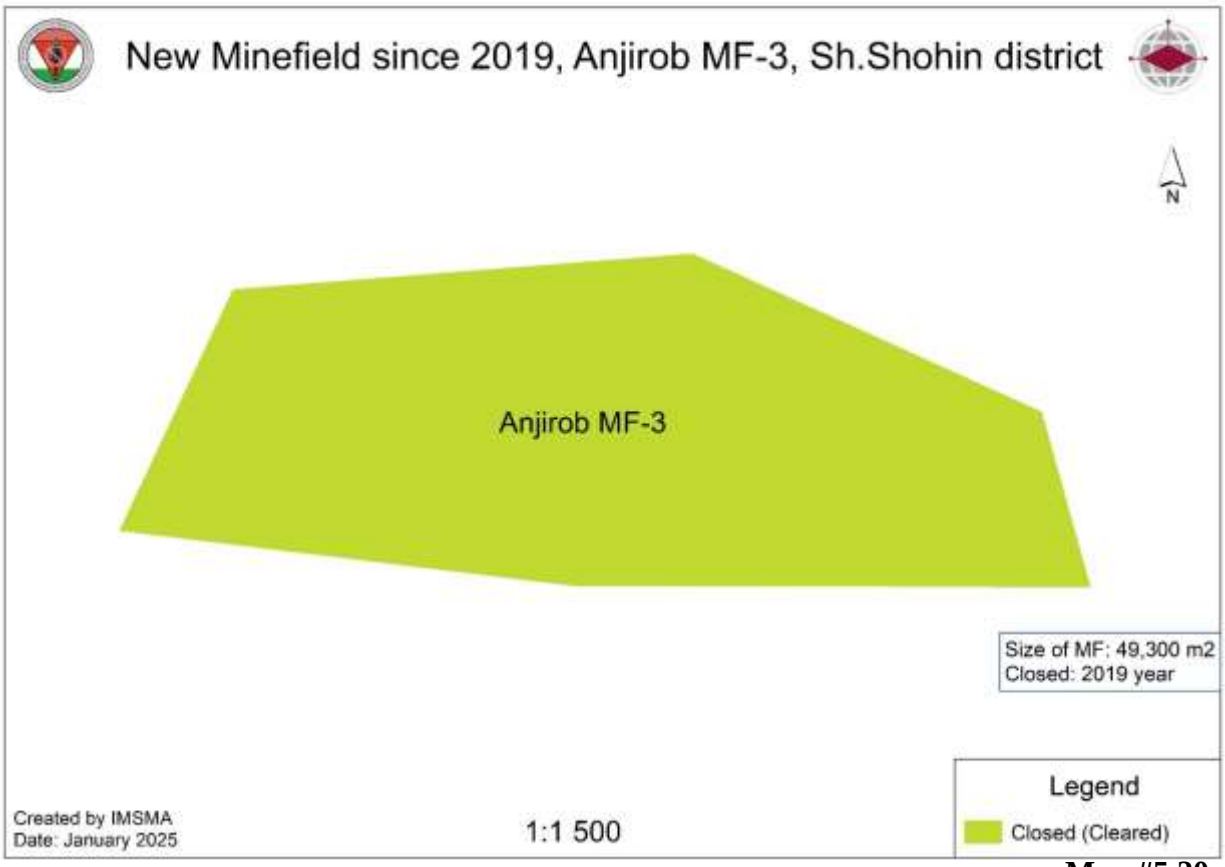
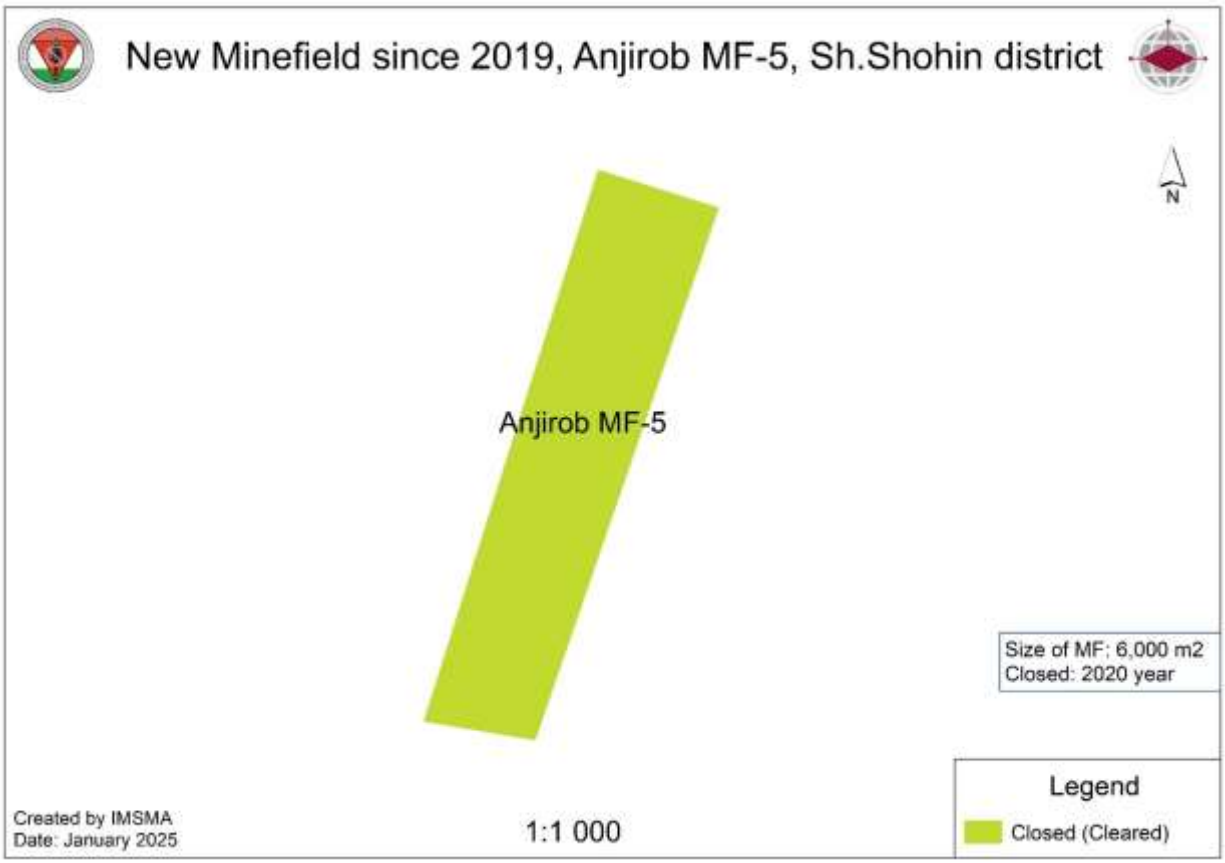


Map #5.20

Map #5.21



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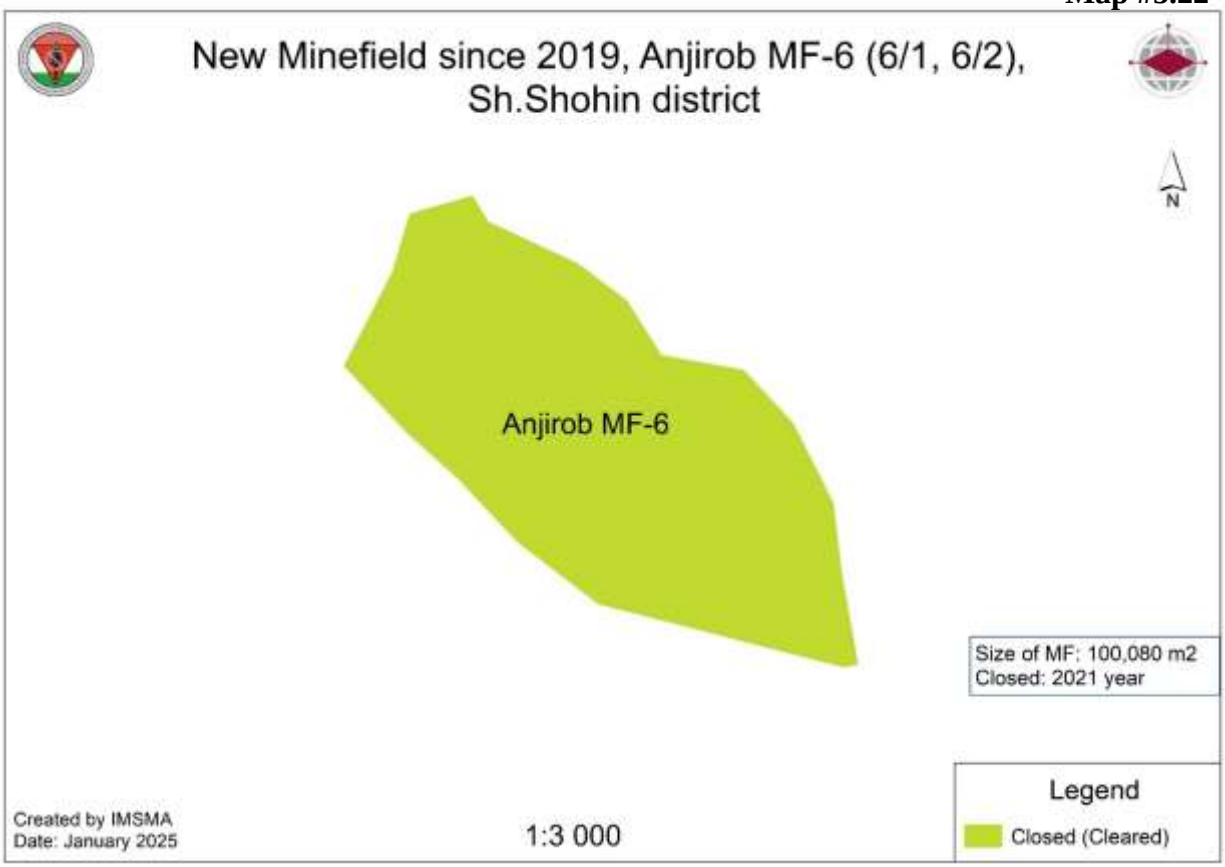

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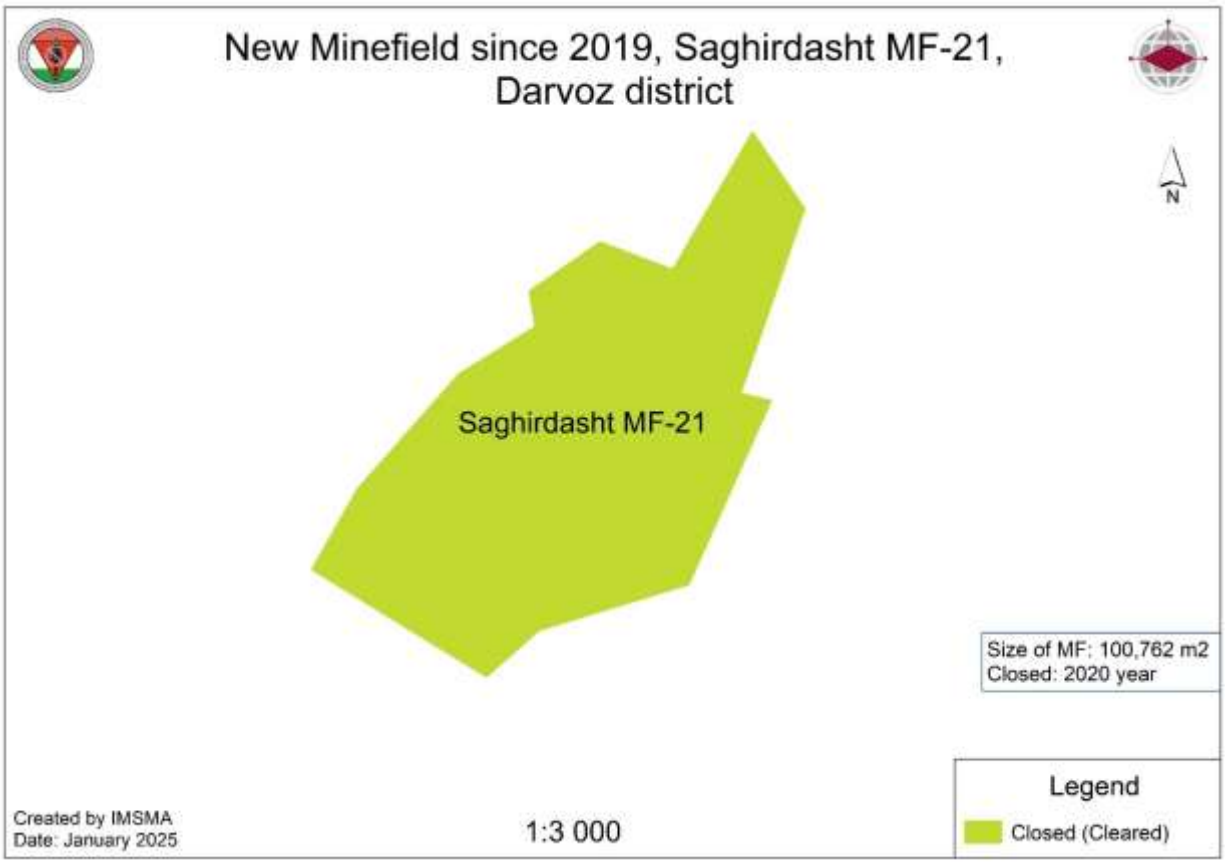

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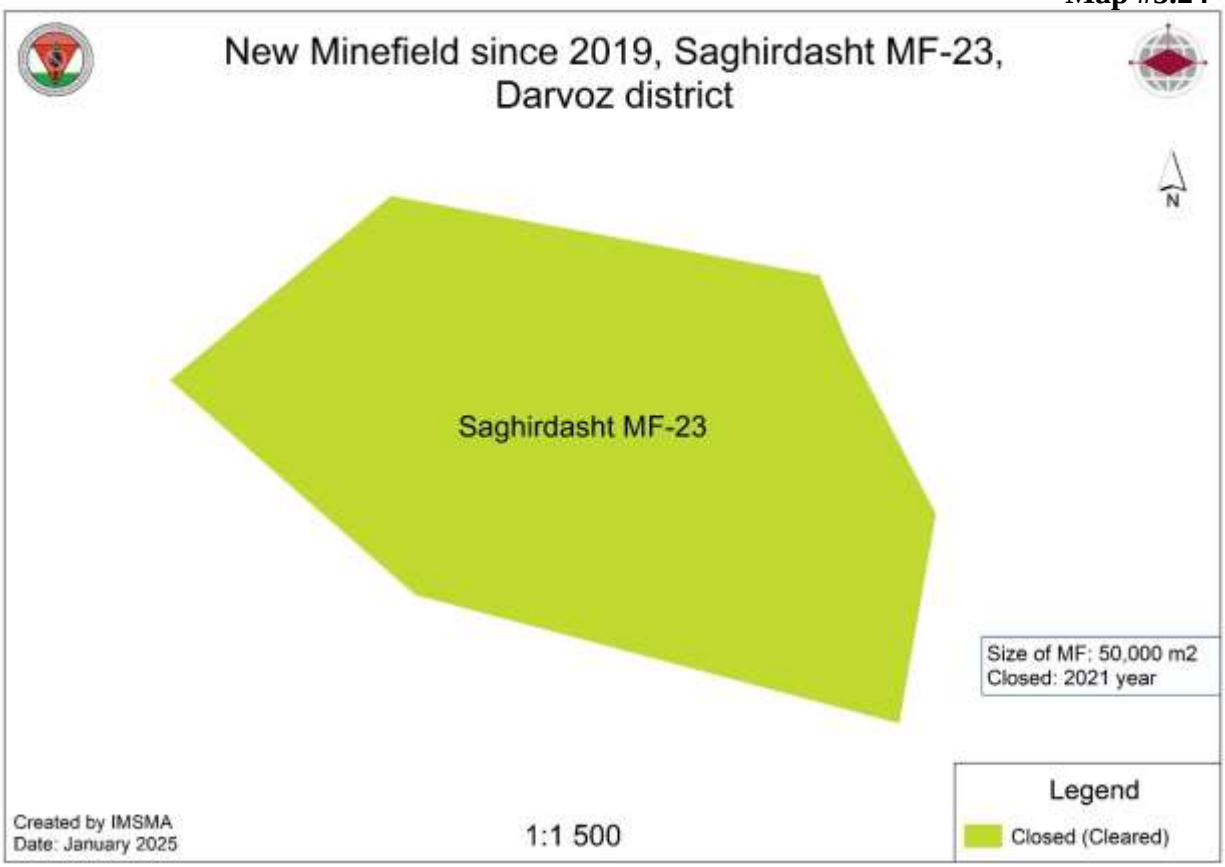

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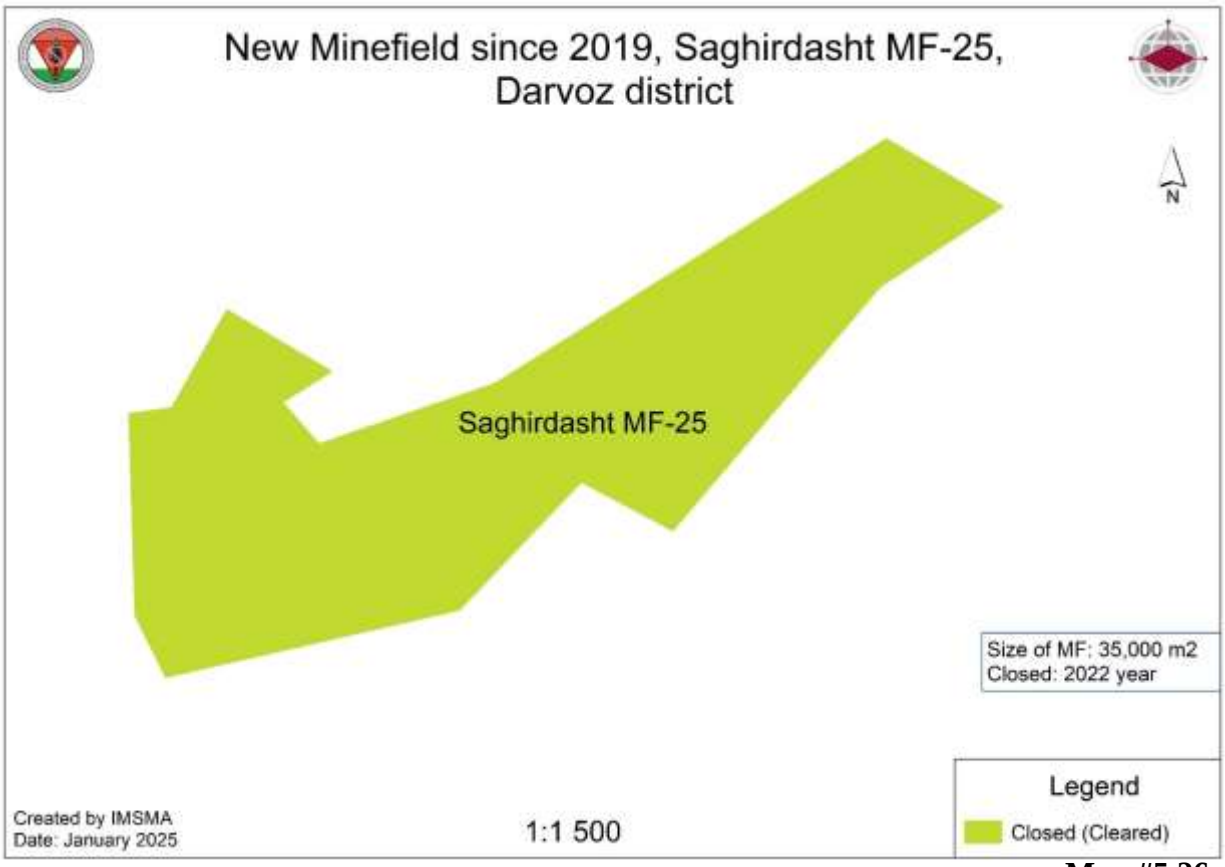

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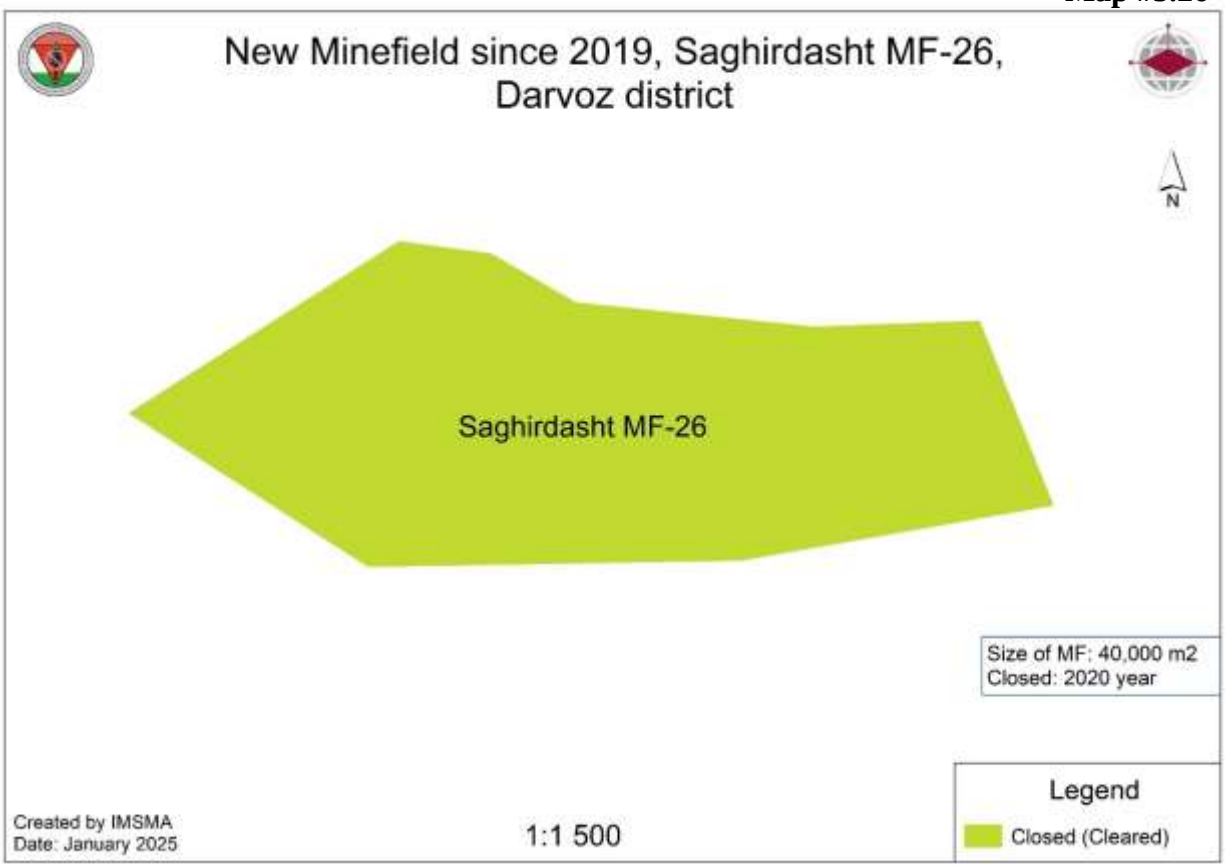

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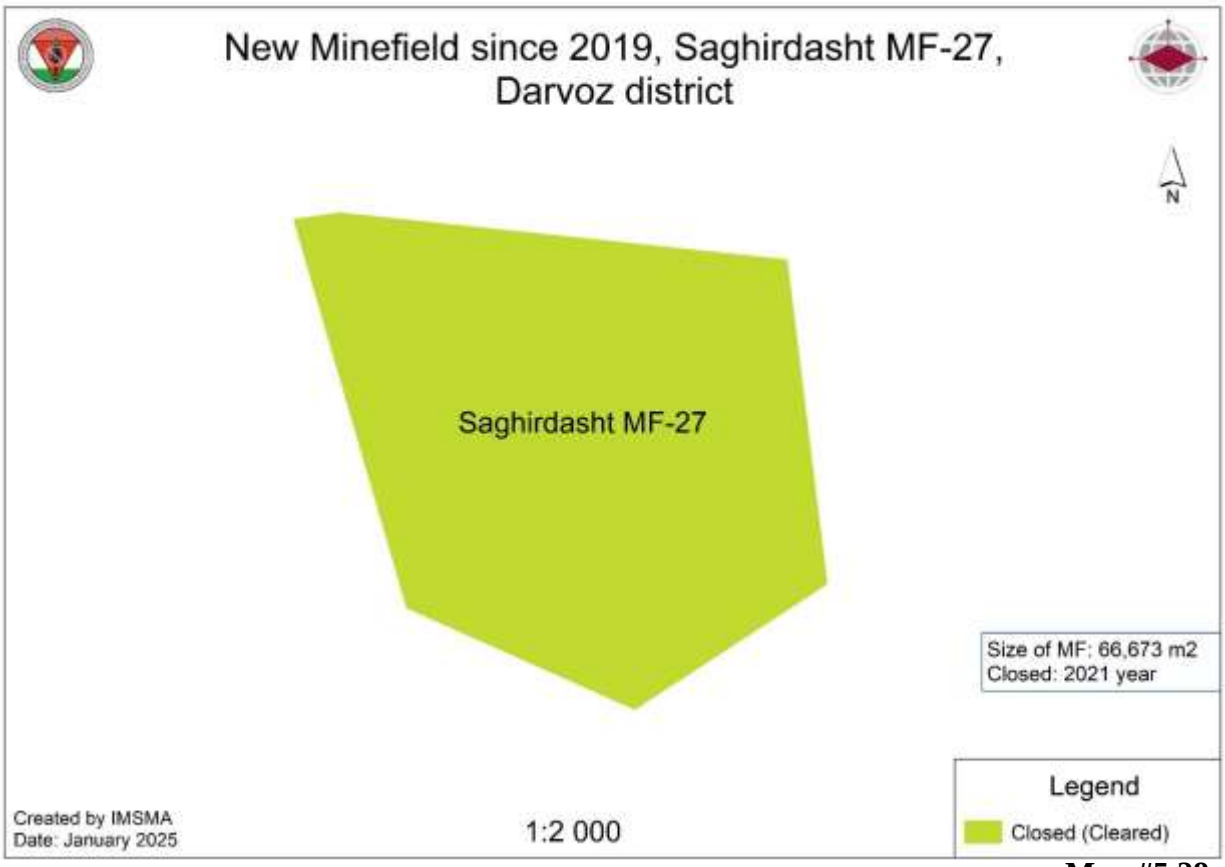

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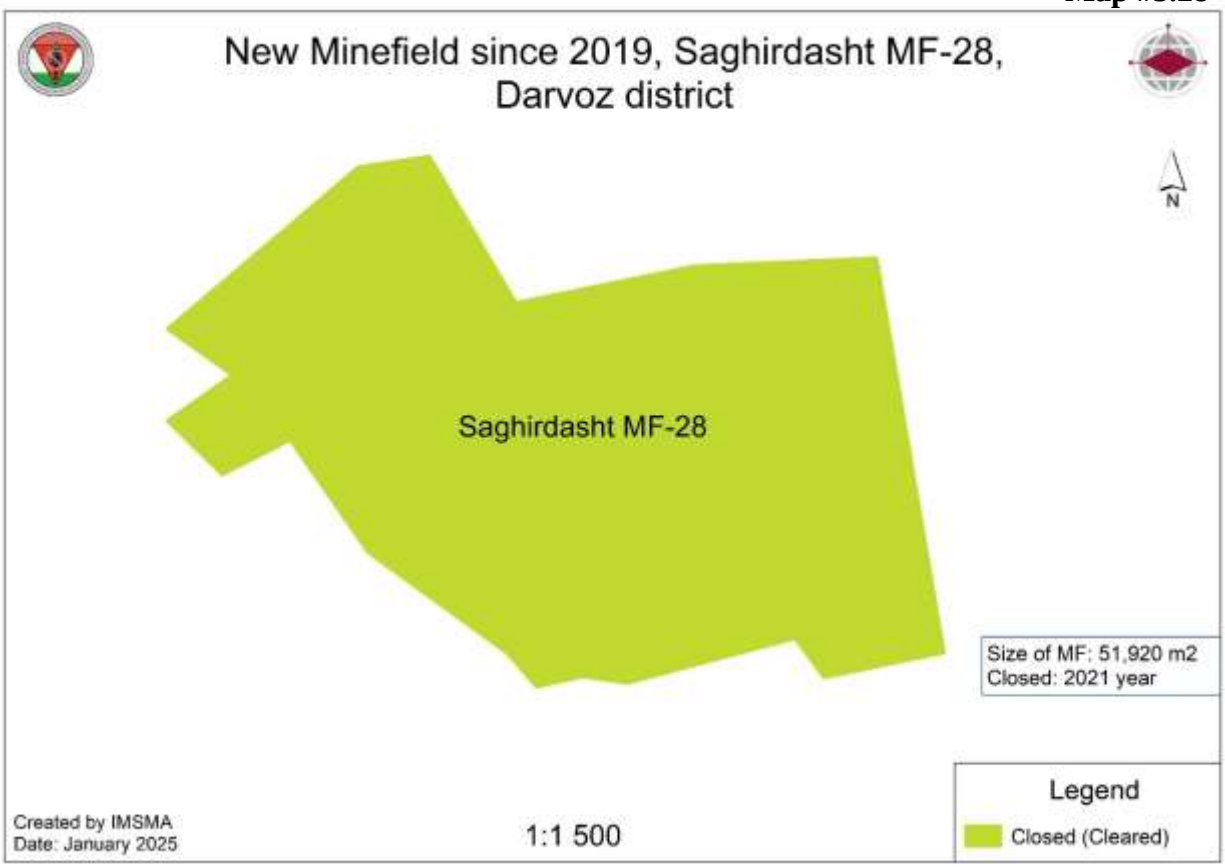

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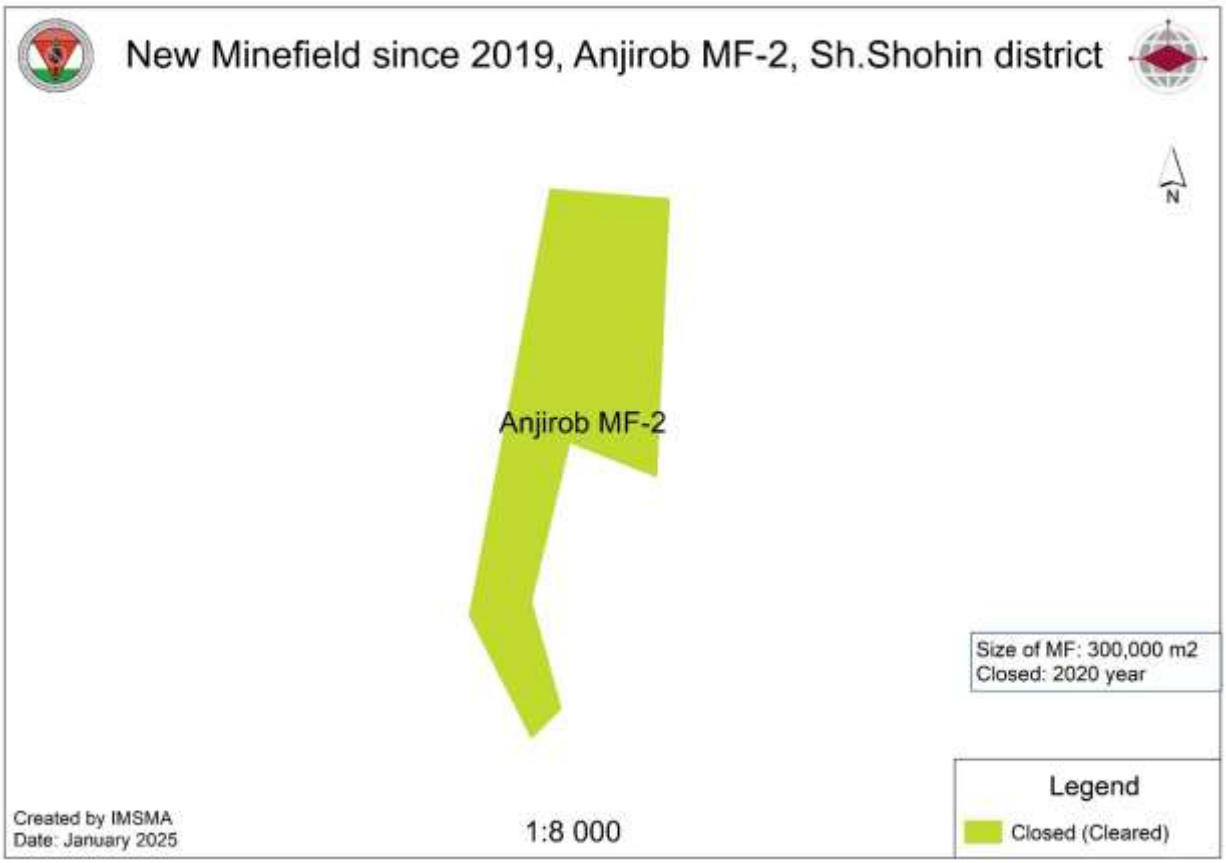

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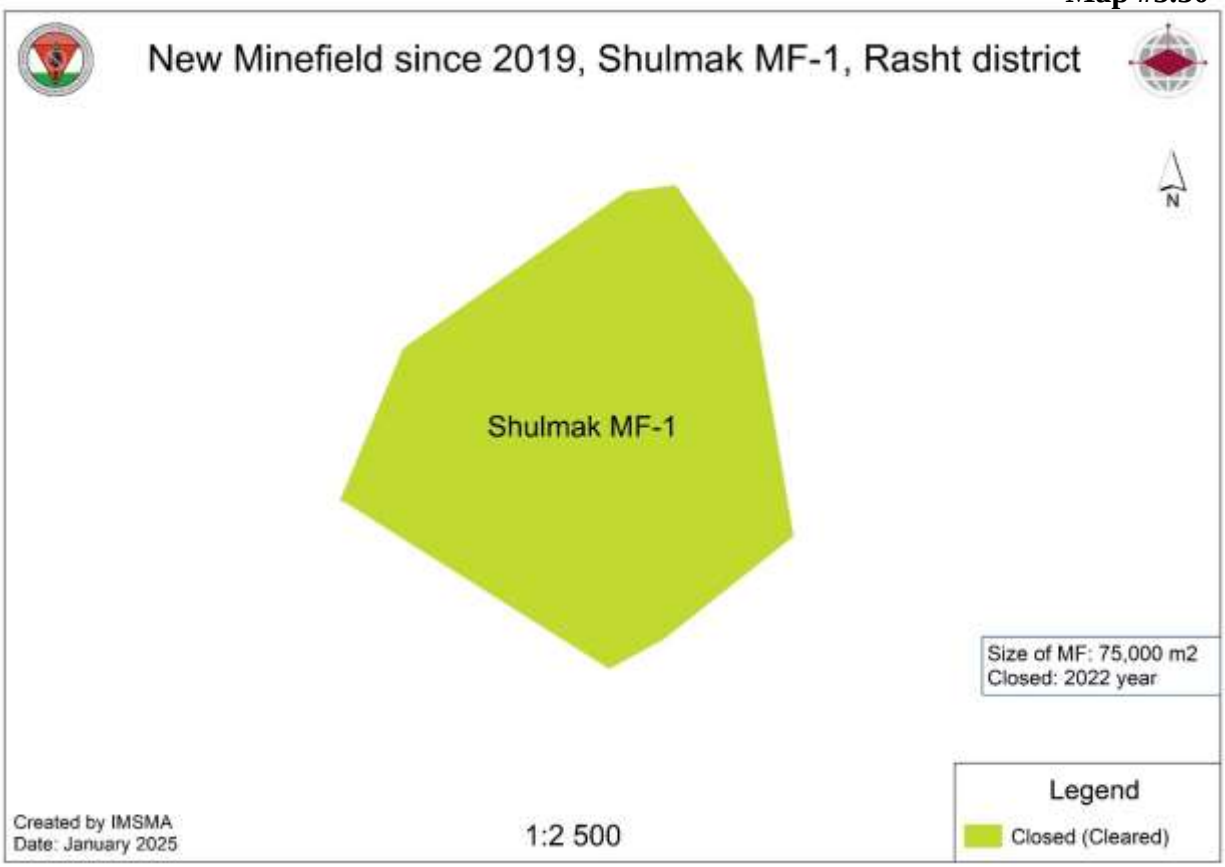

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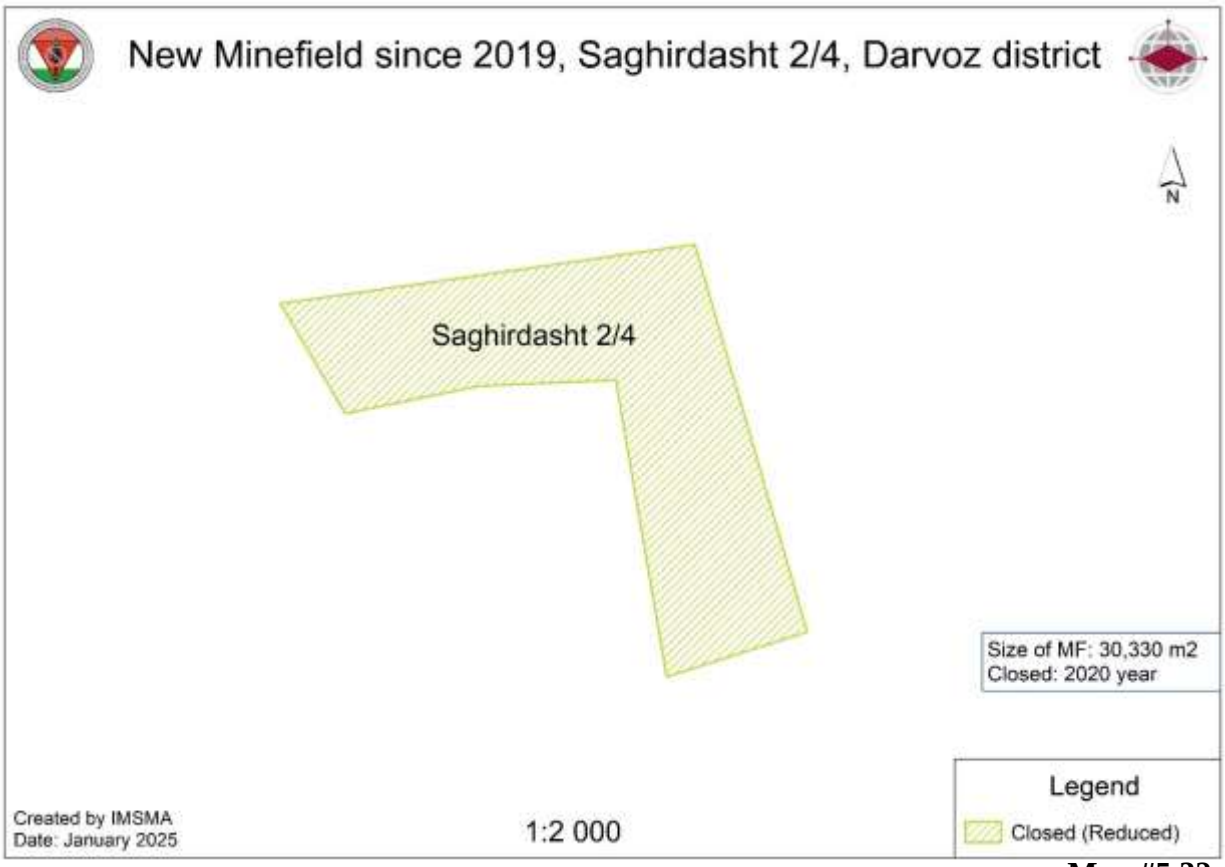

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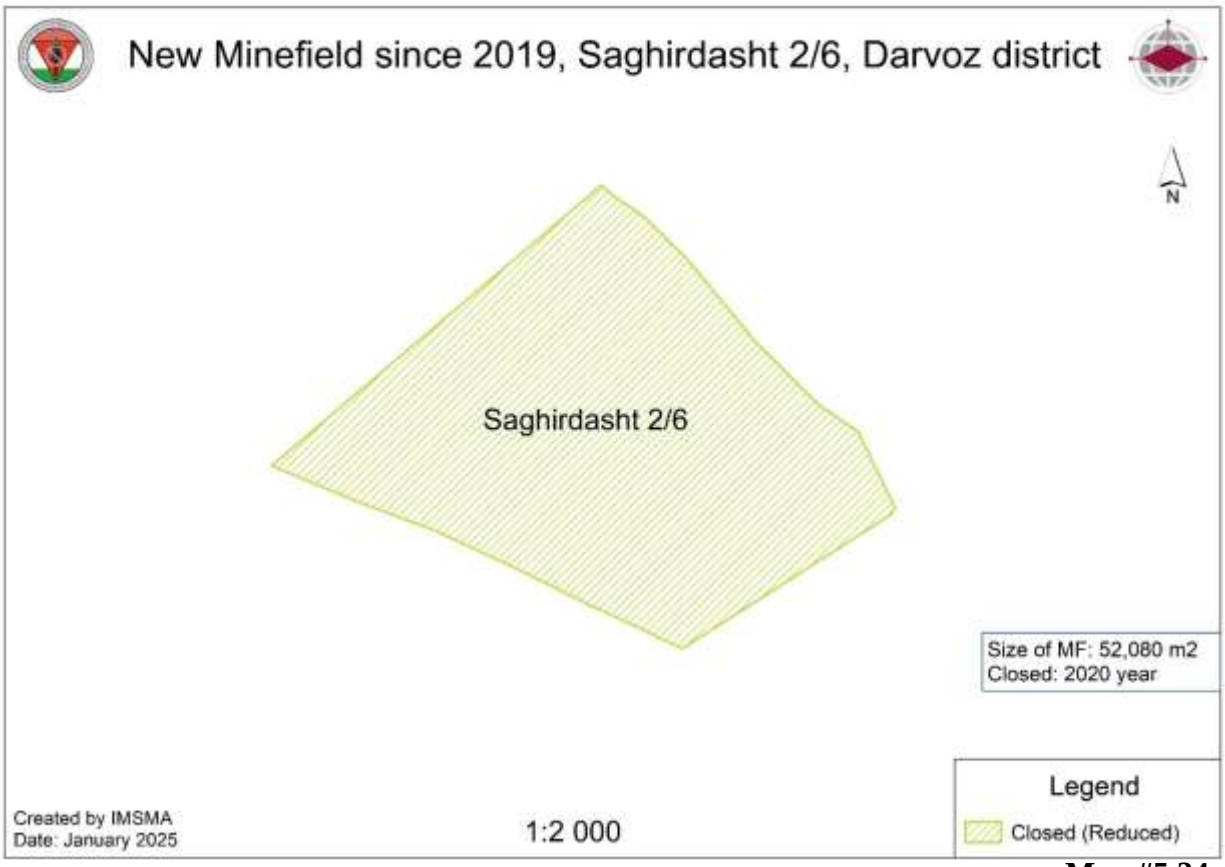
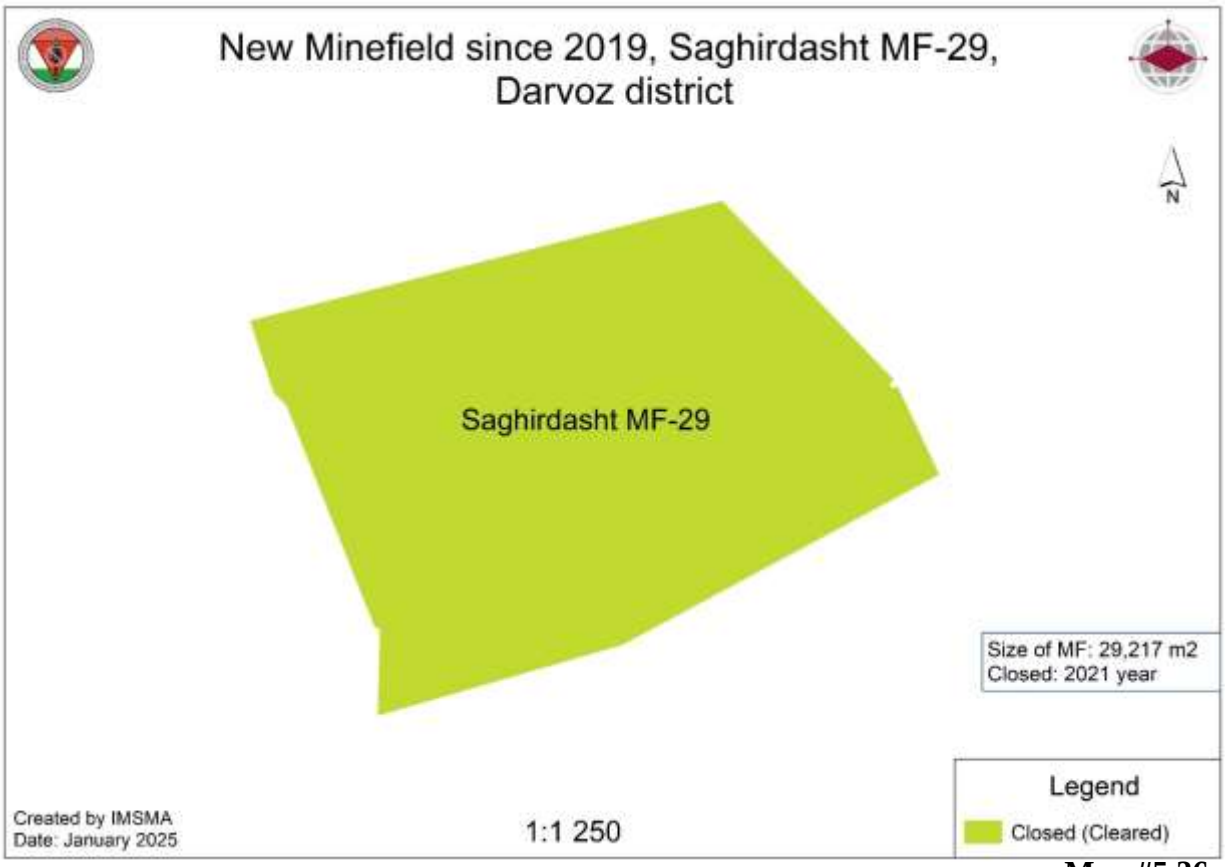
Map #5.33



Map #5.34

Map #5.35



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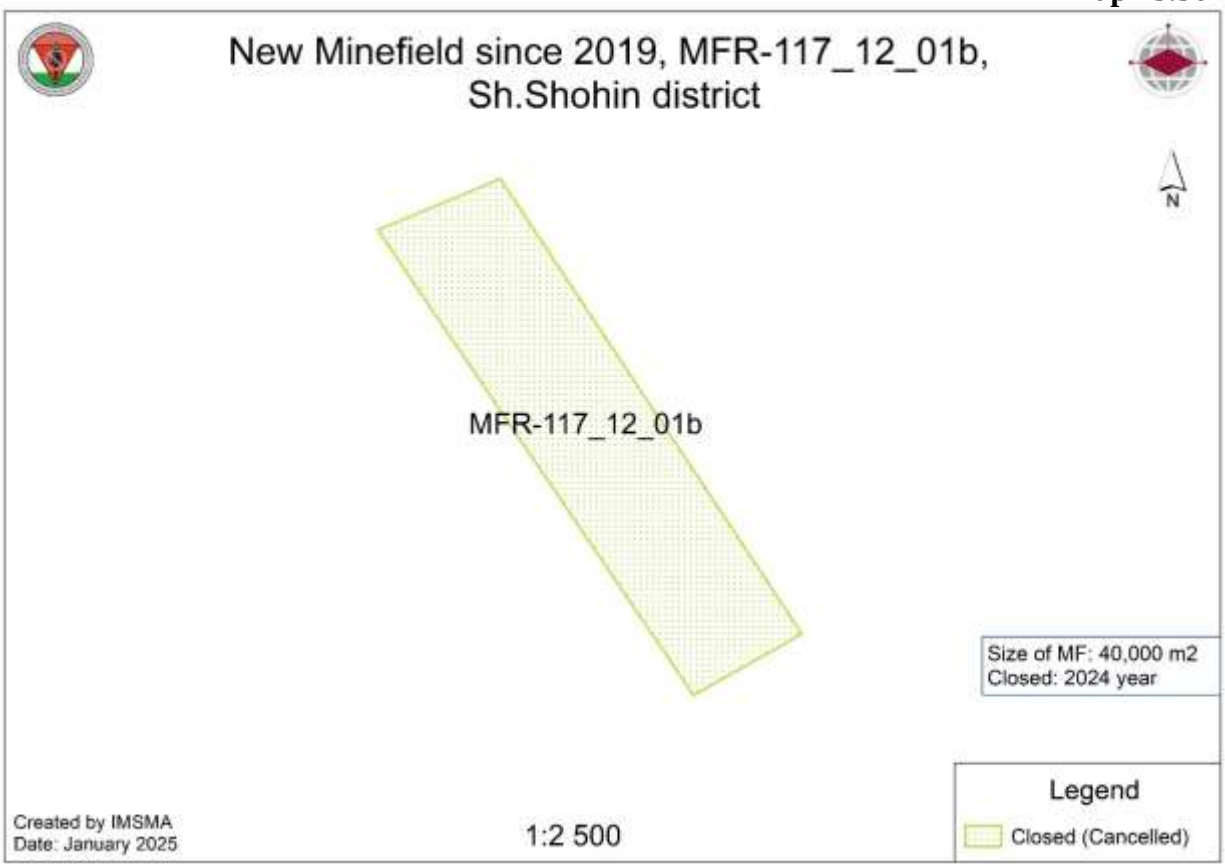

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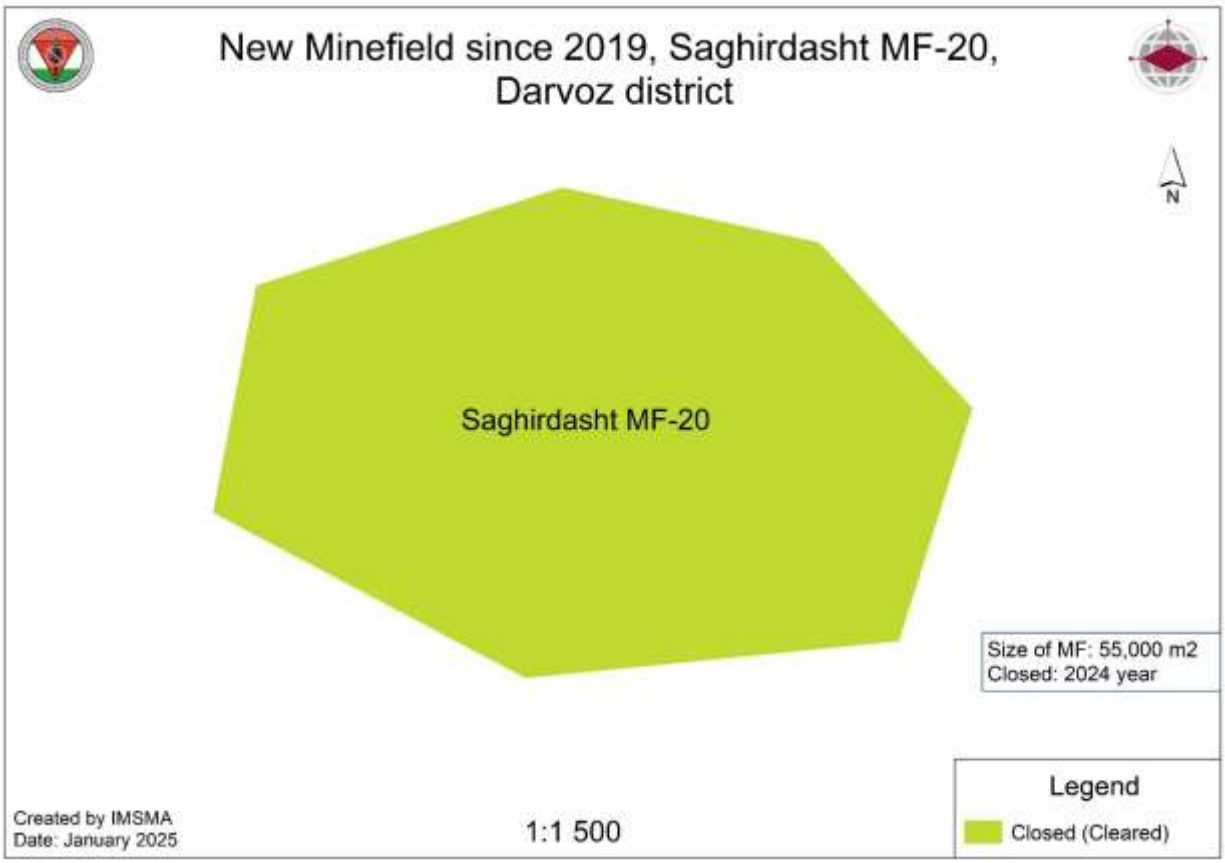

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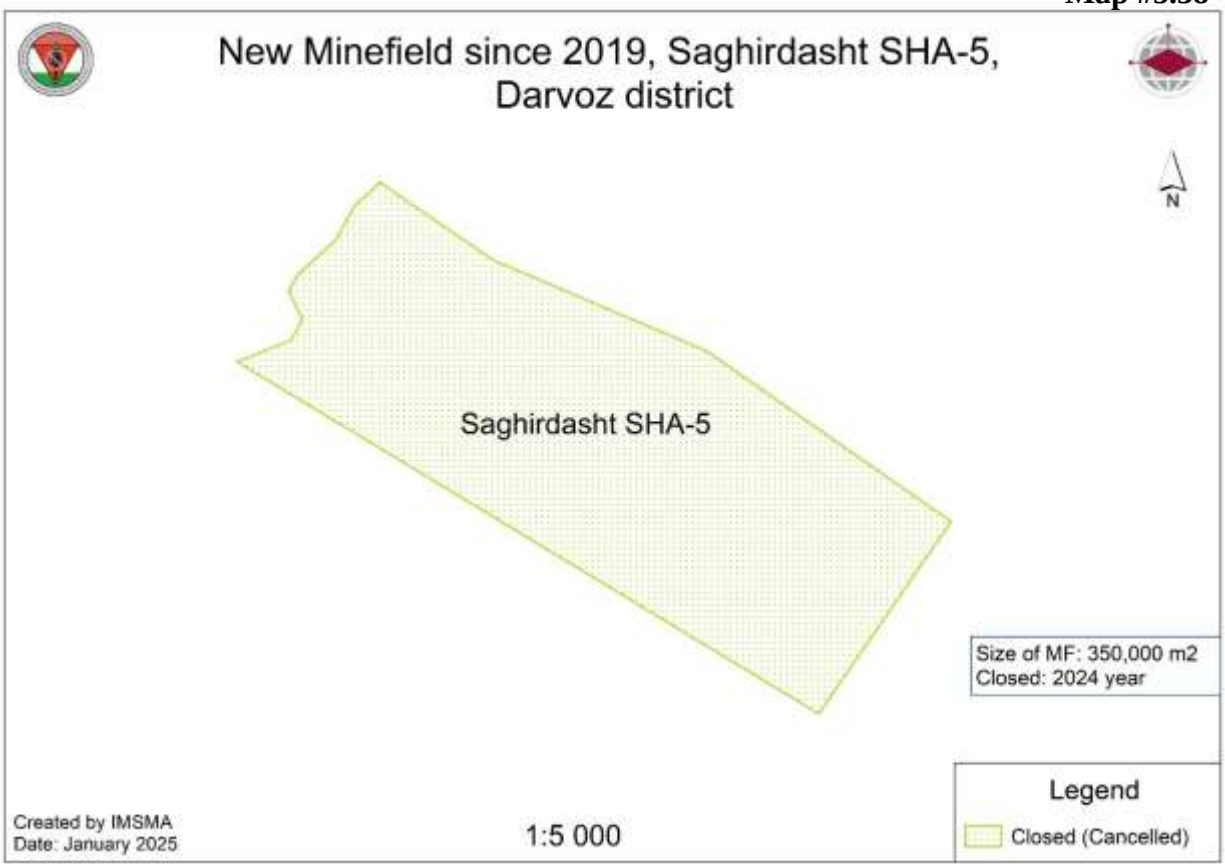

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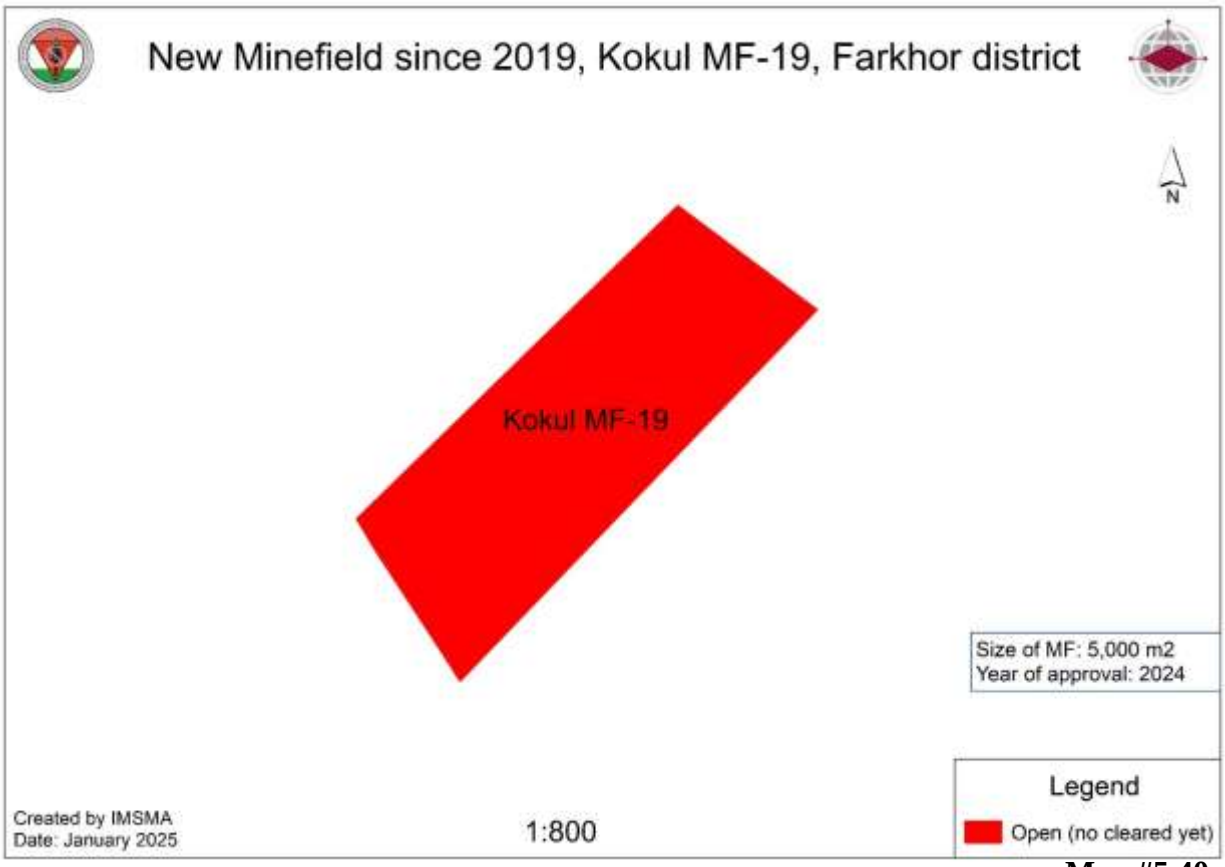

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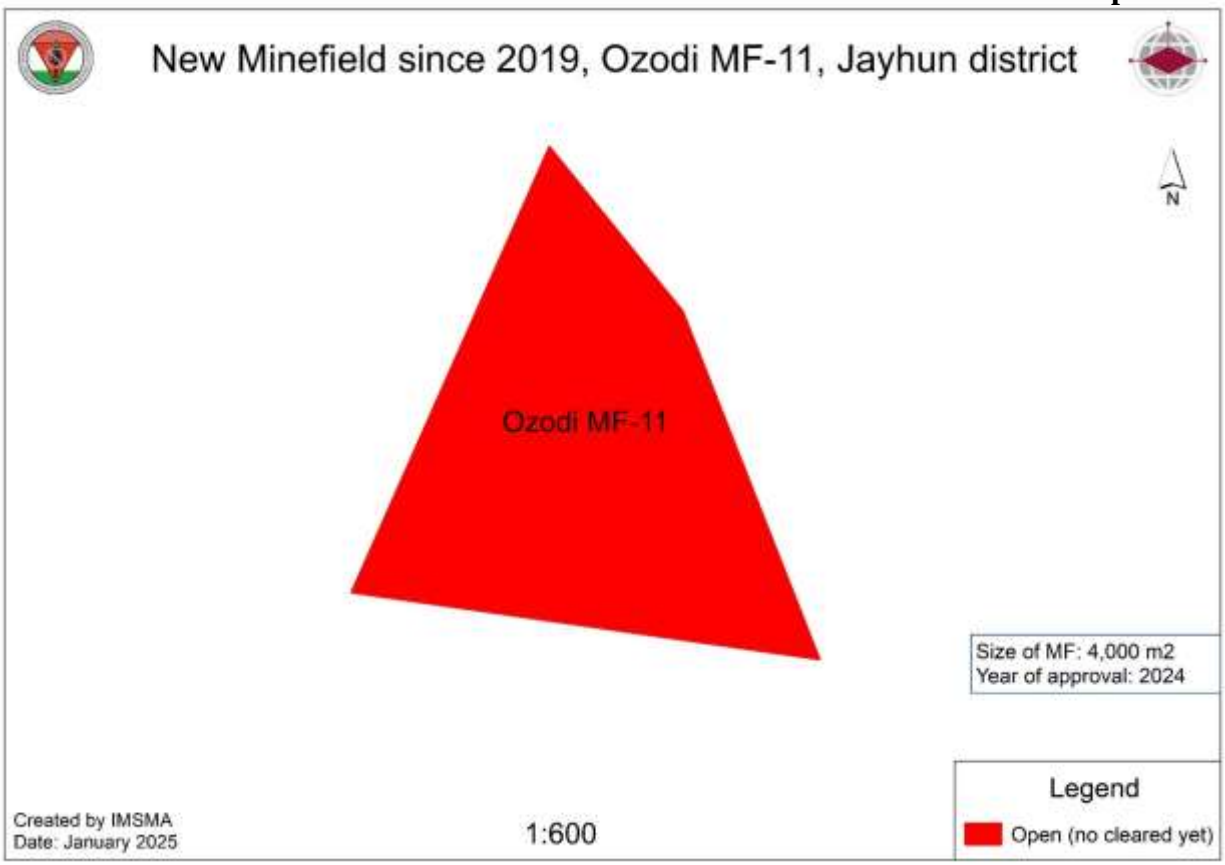

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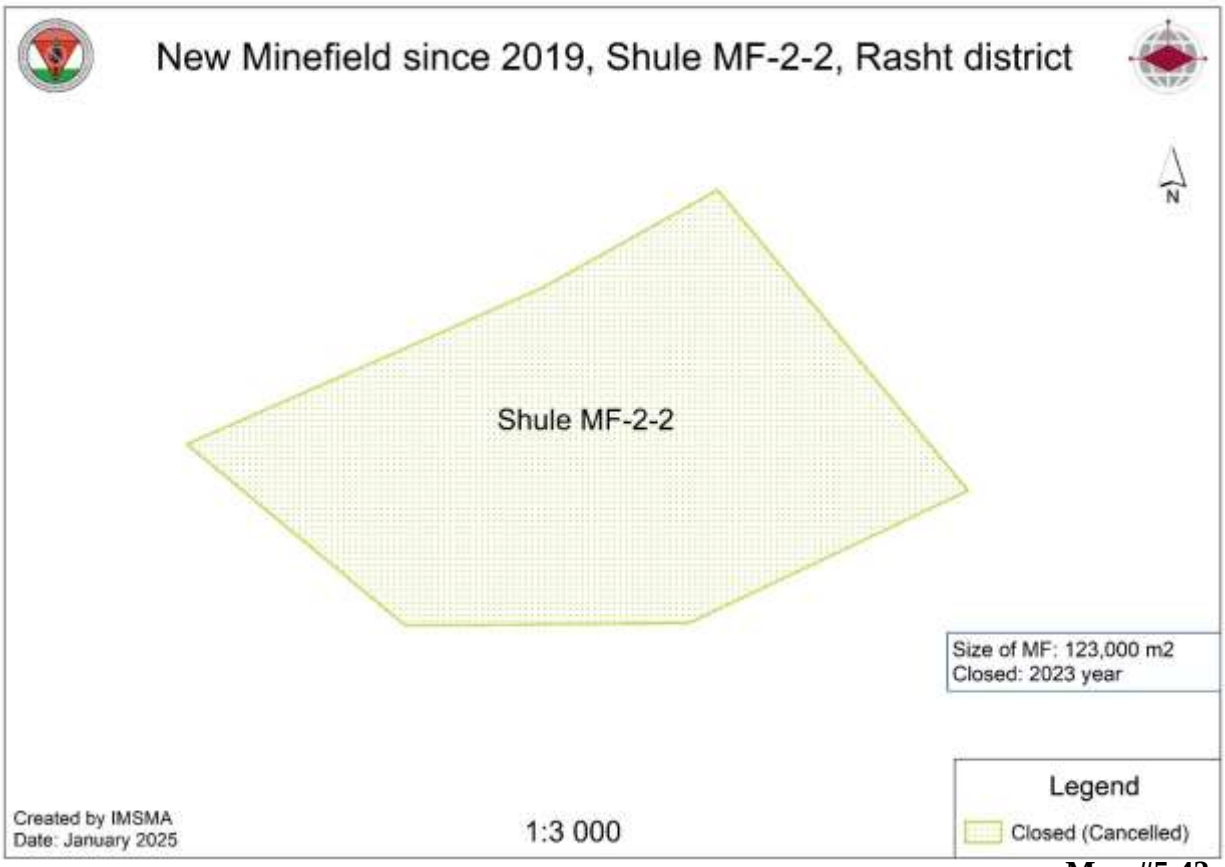

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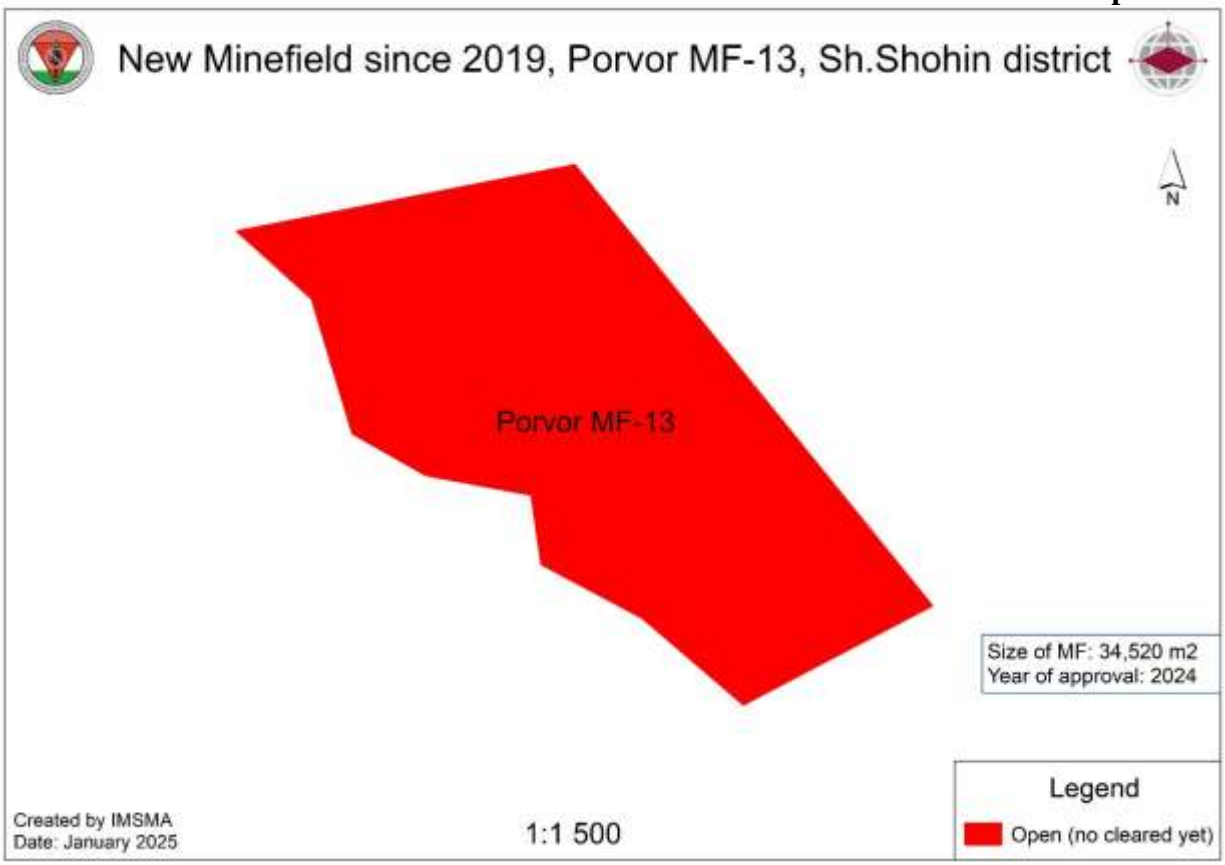
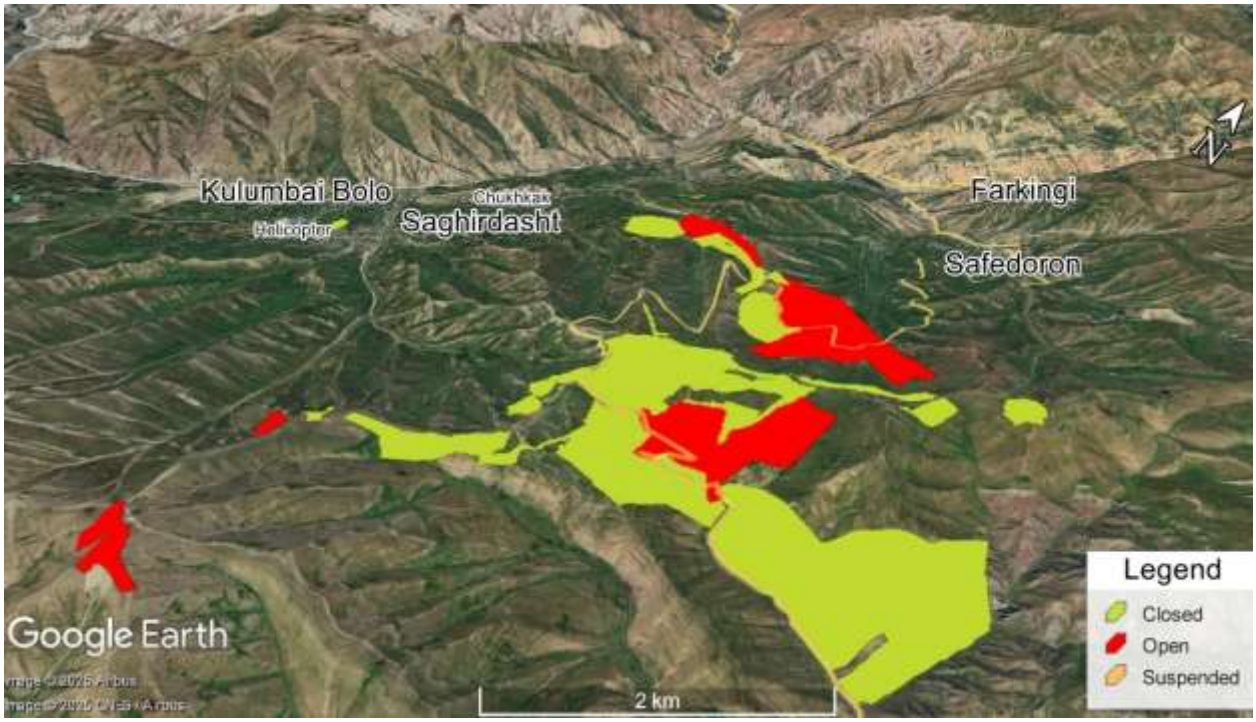


Map #5.43

Annex 6
Priority setting maps

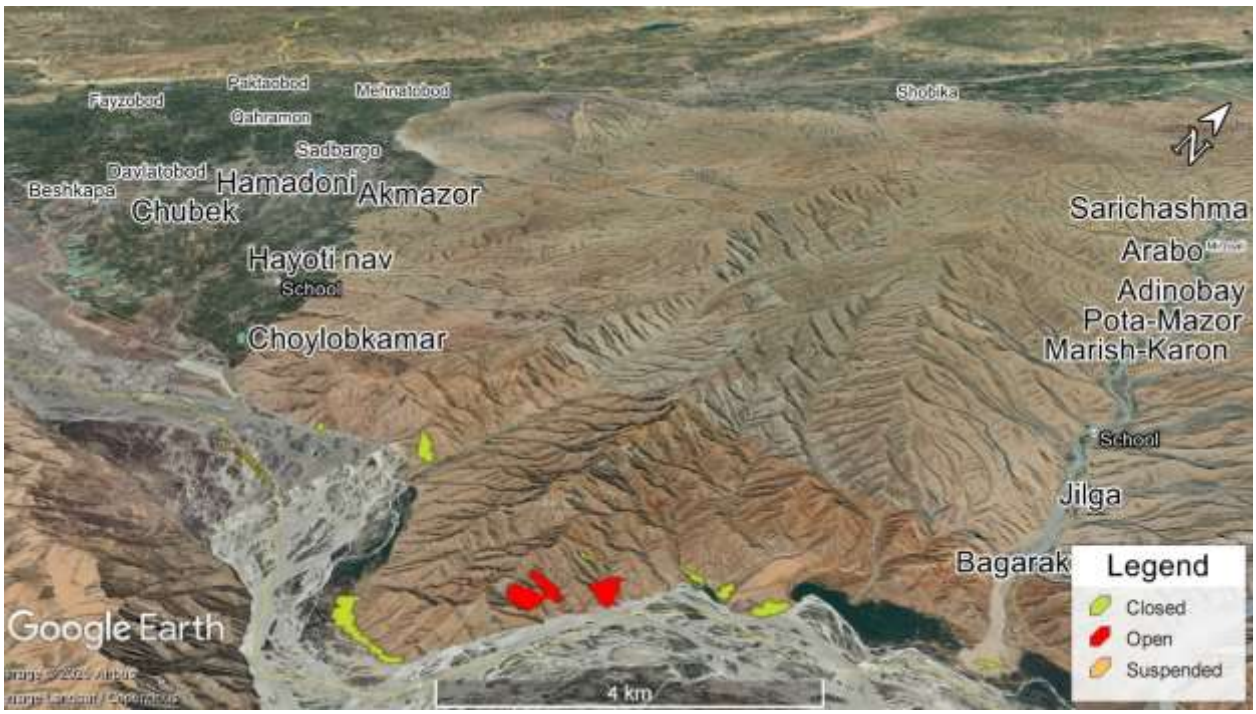
Picture 6. 1



Picture 6. 2

Picture 6. 3

Picture 6. 4



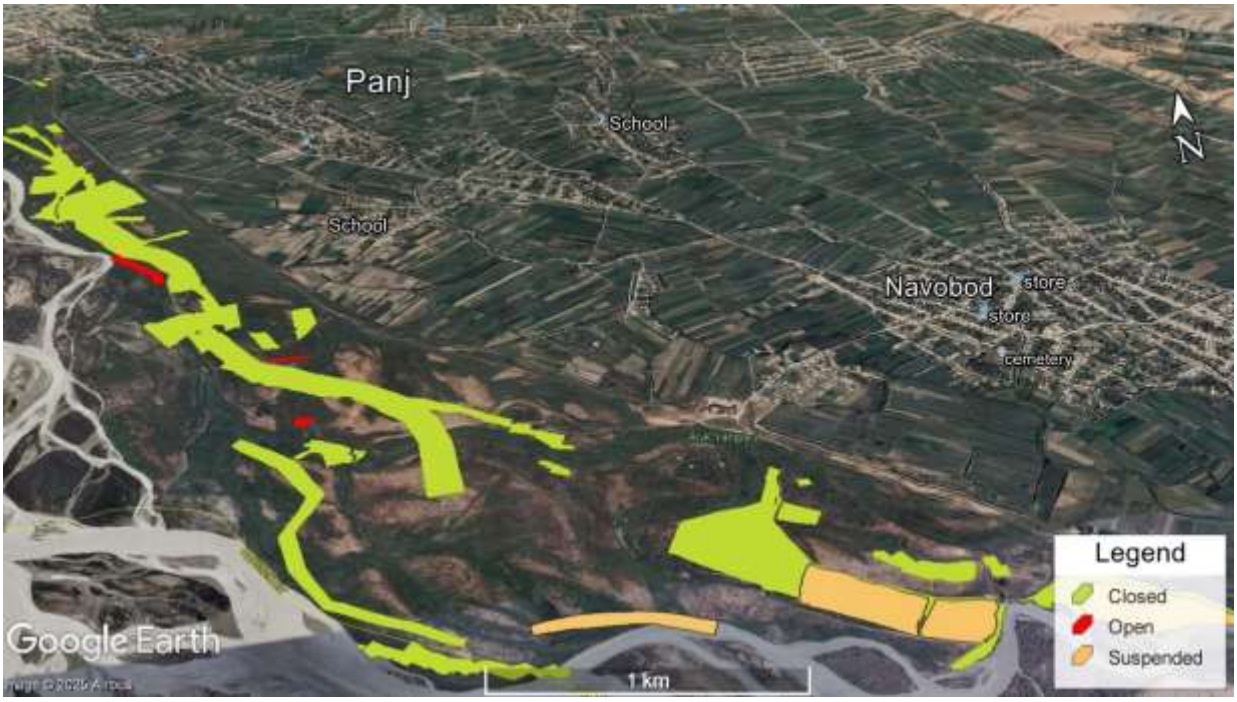
Picture 6. 5

Picture 6. 6

Picture 6. 7

Picture 6. 8

Picture 6. 9



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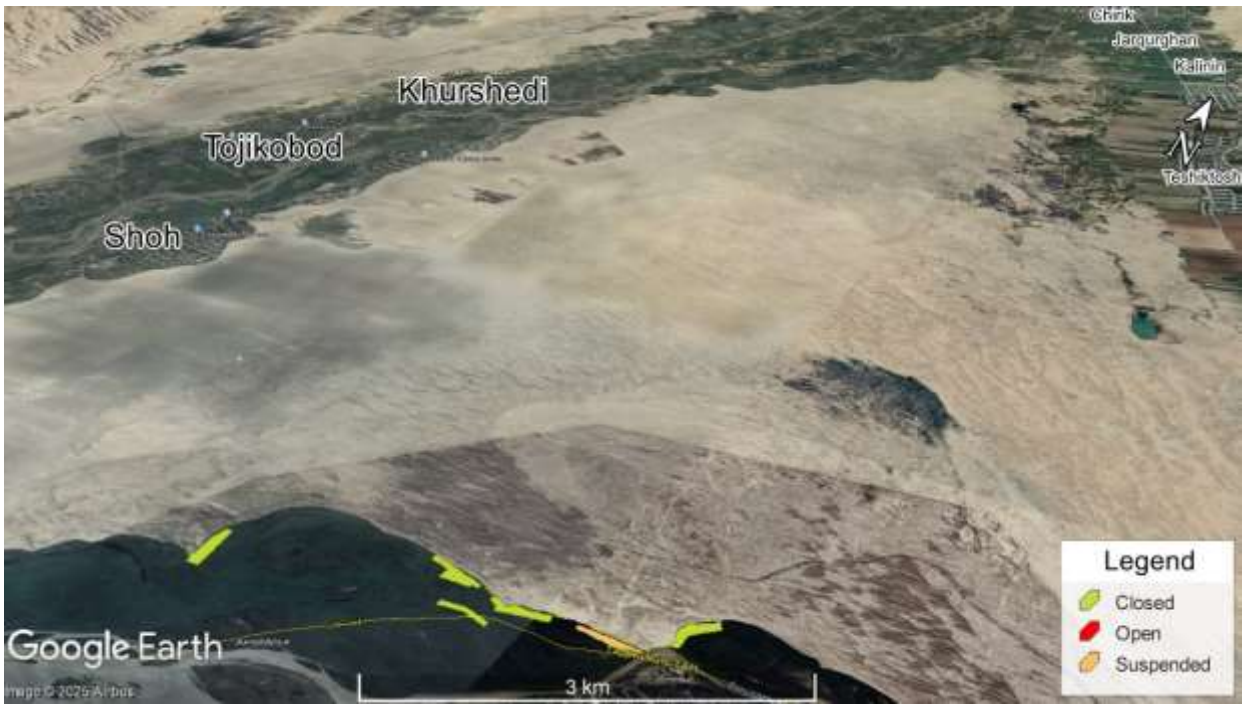

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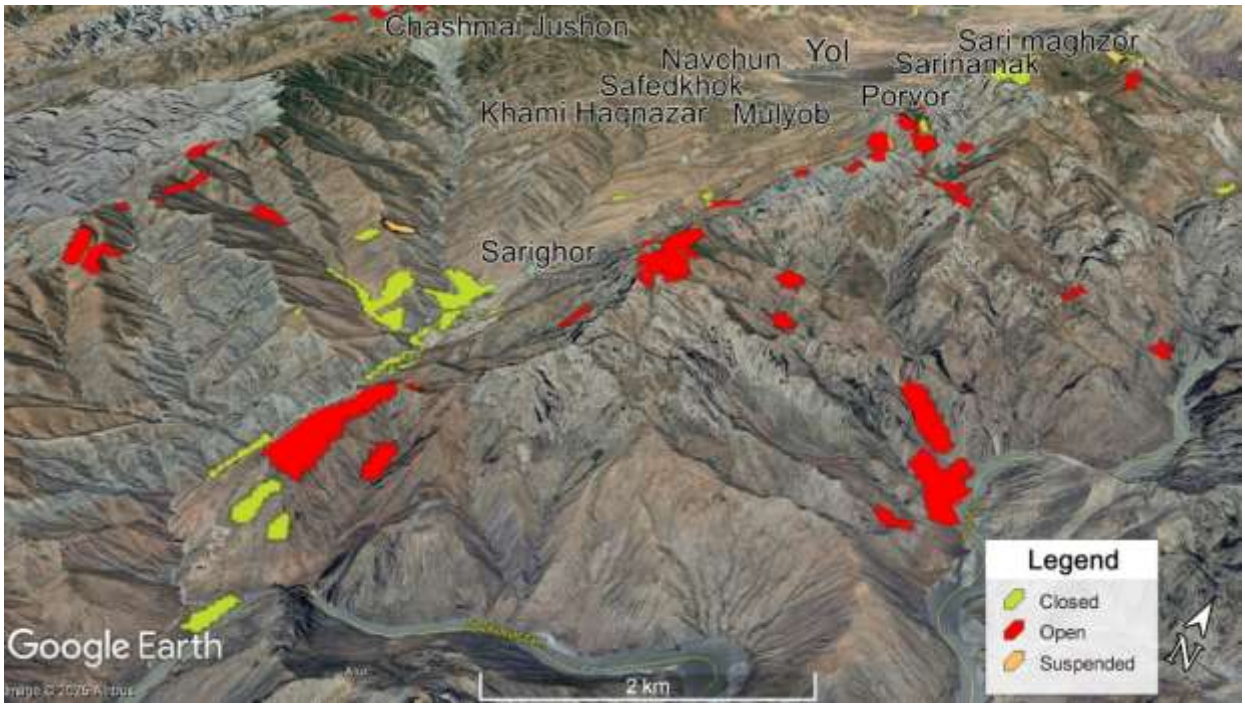

Picture 6. 12

Picture 6. 13

Picture 6. 14

Picture 6. 15

Picture 6. 16