

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATION

TAJIKISTAN

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION – VICTIM ASSISTANCE

COMMITTEE ON VICTIM ASSISTANCE

(Austria, Burkina Faso (Chair), the Netherlands, and Sri Lanka)
Intersessional Meetings
17-20 June 2025

1. The Committee welcomes the submission by Tajikistan of updated information on its victim assistance activities. Based on the information provided, the Committee presents the following preliminary observations.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE ACTIONS:

Ensure that a relevant government entity in affected States Parties is assigned as the focal point to coordinate victim assistance and oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance activities into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks (Actions #30, #1 and #2)

2. Tajikistan reported that the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MOHSPP) is responsible to assist mine victims. Tajikistan reported that the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) is responsible for coordinating and monitoring all mine action activities, including victim assistance efforts.

Develop a national specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound disability action plan (Actions #30 and #3)

3. Tajikistan reported on inclusion of victim assistance into disability and rehabilitation plans as well as into accessibility strategy, and other relevant policies and programmes. Tajikistan also reported that its national mine action strategy for 2021-2030 includes victim assistance with specific, measurable, realistic, and time-bound objectives.

Include mine and other explosive ordnance victims or their representative organisations, in victim assistance planning and implementation at the national and local level (Actions #30, #31 and #39)

4. Tajikistan reported that mine survivors and their representative organisations are included and they participate in relevant meetings and events.

Report on progress and challenges in implementing their national action plans (Action #30)

5. Tajikistan reported the progress made in meeting the needs of mine victims across the country. Tajikistan reported challenges facing victim assistance efforts, such as:
 - many mine survivors live in rural areas where specialised health centres and facilities are inaccessible, healthcare facilities are insufficient, and there is a lack of trained professionals to provide specialised services to persons with disabilities at the local level.
 - lack of trained social workers hindering the integrating processes of mine victims into social life.

6. The Committee would welcome information on efforts made to address challenges in areas of healthcare and integration.

Carry out inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are effectively addressed (Action #31)

7. Tajikistan reported that NMAC leads a Victim Assistance Technical Working Group (VATWG) and it holds regular meetings in the capital and regions. Tajikistan reported that in 2024, the VATWG held five meetings in the cities of Dushanbe, Khujand, Bokhtar, Khorog and Garm with the participation of representatives of the MOHSPP, volunteers and executive secretaries of the Red Crescent Society Tajikistan (RCST), representatives of regional and district departments of social protection and organizations of persons with disabilities and mine victims themselves.
8. Tajikistan reported that in 2024, the process of ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) was underway and that the dedicated Working Group has completed review and analysis of several existing laws to ensure compliance with provisions of the CRPD. Tajikistan reported that the draft law on the rights of persons with disabilities and their social inclusion by the MOHSPP has been under consideration and scrutiny by relevant ministries and authorities.

Identify all mine and other explosive ordnance victims and collect accurate and comprehensive information on their needs, challenges and geographic locations in a manner disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other considerations (Action #32 and also Action #9)

9. Tajikistan reported a total of 890 casualties, comprising 539 injuries and 351 fatalities, with children accounting for 30 percent of all victims. Tajikistan noted that it has not collected data on indirect victims and no casualties were reported in 2024. The Committee acknowledges Tajikistan's efforts in reducing mine casualties to zero.

Integrate the data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims into a national centralised database, such as disability data systems (Actions #32 and #9)

10. Tajikistan reported that more than 90 percent of accurate and reliable data collected by the ICRC and RCST have been included in the NMAC's casualty database. The Committee recalls that in the past Tajikistan reported that a centralised national disability database was in place and contains all disability related data including the number of all persons with disabilities categorised by severity of impairments.
11. The Committee would welcome further information on efforts ensuring the inclusion of the mine and explosive ordnance (EO) survivors into the national centralised disability database.

Provide effective and efficient context-specific emergency medical care to new casualties and improve national capacity through training, including on psychosocial first care, specialized training for health professionals and layperson first responder training in affected communities (Action #33)

12. Tajikistan reported that all mine victims received medical assistance, including first aid and information and guidance on availability of emergency medical care have been published and provided to relevant personnel. Tajikistan reported on efforts made between 2007 to 2024 to build capacity and awareness on first aid, assistance to mine victims and psychological support for persons with disabilities among the relevant bodies and specialists.

Ensure that mine and other explosive ordnance survivors have access to health services including in rural and remote areas (Action #33)

13. Tajikistan reported that healthcare is provided in accordance with "procedure for the provision of medical and sanitary services to citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan in institutions of the state healthcare system" and that all mine and EO victims had access to healthcare services.

Ensure that a national/sub-administrative area referral mechanism is in place to facilitate access to services (Action #34)

14. The Committee recalls that in the past Tajikistan reported on the existence of a national referral mechanism and a comprehensive directory of services used to facilitate access to services which is maintained by TNMAC in cooperation with the MOHSPP with the support of NGOs and public organisations of persons with disabilities and landmine survivors.

Create and disseminate a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine and other explosive ordnance victims (Action #34)

15. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.

Efforts to increase the availability and accessibility of rehabilitation services (Action #35)

16. Tajikistan reported on availability of rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities including mine and other EO victims and other people in need, through the followings:

- The MOHSPP runs 6 boarding houses, 2 rehabilitation centres for children with disabilities, 40 branches of home-based social services, 16 service centres for the elderly and persons with disabilities, 16 day-care centres for children with disabilities and 4 medical sanatoriums for veterans of war;
- Prosthetic and Orthopaedic Centre in Dushanbe with branches in the provinces of Kulab, Khorog and Khujand provides prostheses, orthoses and other assistive devices to persons with disabilities including mine victims; and
- the Scientific Research Institute for Medical and Social Assessment and Rehabilitation of Disabled People which operates under the MOHSPP, provides medical and rehabilitation assistance to children and adult with disabilities.

Ensure to provide assistive technology (Action #35)

17. Tajikistan reported that in 2024, 23 mine victims including 21 men and 2 women were provided with prostheses and 32 mine victims' assistive products were repaired by the Prosthetic and Orthopedic Plant of Dushanbe and its branches in the provinces of Kulob, Khorog and Khujand.

18. Tajikistan reported that in 2024, the WHO continued to implement a pilot project for the provision of assistive products services on a one-stop-shop basis and expanded the scope of the project from one pilot district of Rudaki to four: Dangara, Rasht, Asht and Shugnon.

Increase resources and national capacity to make assistive technology affordable and accessible (Action #35)

19. Tajikistan reported that in 2024 two Tajik nationals completed 18-month training in prosthetics and orthotics in Phnom Penh and returned to Tajikistan, and that they work under the ICRC's supervision in Khorog.

Ensure mine victims have access to psychological and psychosocial support services including to mental health (Action #36)

20. Tajikistan reported that in August 2024, 40 mine victims, including 31 men and 9 women, were provided with psychological support during a summer rehabilitation camp organised by NMAC in Sughd region. Tajikistan reported that the summer camp brought together mine survivors and their family members for two weeks, where they participated in various activities such as adaptive sports, business (entrepreneurship), cultural and art activities, in addition to being provided with psychological support and counselling by psychologist, art therapist and business coach.

Efforts to make peer-to-peer support availability including by integrating it into public healthcare and other relevant systems (Action #36)

21. The Committee would welcome information on progress made in peer to peer support in particular in rural and remote areas, and its integration into the national health system.

Meet the social and economic inclusion needs of mine victims (Action #37)

22. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.

Remove barriers to the social and economic inclusion of mine survivors and affected families (Action #37)

23. Tajikistan reported on efforts made to remove physical barriers to enhance mine survivors' and persons with disabilities' access to public services.

The number of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing social and economic services (Action #37)

24. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.

Ensure the safety and protection of mine survivors in situations of risk (Action #38)

25. The Committee recalls that in the past Tajikistan reported on the inclusion of the needs of persons with disabilities, including mine survivors, into the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2019-2030.

Increase inclusion of and access by mine victims into programmes for humanitarian assistance, risk reduction, and conflict preparedness and protection (Action #38)

26. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.

Improve accessibility and strive to remove physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communications barriers (Actions #39 and #37)

27. Tajikistan reported on extensive policy and implementation efforts in making public services accessible, including by providing training relevant authorities accessibility standards. Tajikistan reported that more than 120 local architects and designers contributed to the development and

implementation of accessibility standards of buildings and structures. Tajikistan reported that about 2,500 persons with disabilities including mine victims benefit from improved accessible environment in benefiting from healthcare services and in attending cultural events. Tajikistan reported that the MOHSPP together with the National Association of Persons with Disabilities continued monitoring the implementation of the accessibility programme at regional and district levels.

28. Tajikistan reported that since 2016, the "Legal Aid Center" established by the Ministry of Justice has been providing free of charge legal assistance to all citizens in need, including persons with disabilities and mine and EO victims, at present, there are a total of 47 such centers in Tajikistan.

Include survivors and/or their representative organisations in matters that affect them, including in planning and implementation at the national and community levels (Actions #39, #38 and #30)

29. Tajikistan reported that mine survivors and their representative organisations actively participate in the work of the VATWG and in other relevant activities and events, including the Convention's meetings.

CROSS - CUTTING ACTIONS:

Demonstrate high levels of national ownership, partnership and coordination (Action #1)

30. Tajikistan reported making progress in victim assistance including in ensuring the inclusion of the rights and needs of mine victims into broader national programmes and policies, showing national commitments and national ownerships with regards to victim assistance implementation.

Ensure that gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors, are considered (Action #5)

31. Tajikistan reported that women, girls, boys, and men have equal opportunities to benefit from and contribute to mine action activities, including victim assistance activities.

Allocating national financial commitments for victim assistance implementation (Action #40)

32. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.

Having a resource mobilisation plan (for victim assistance) in place (Action #41)

33. The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.

SRAAP country reporting tracker							
Victim Assistance							
Tajikistan							
Actions	Indicators	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Additional information or clarification requested by the Committee
#30	% of affected States Parties that report on the relevant government entity assigned as the focal point to oversee and enhance the integration of victim assistance into broader national policies, plans, budgets, and legal frameworks to ensure its sustainability, including following Article 5 completion;						
	% of affected States Parties that report having an inclusive national action plan in place considering mine and other explosive ordnance victims, gender, age, disability, and other considerations and containing specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound objectives;						
	% of affected States Parties that report including mine and other explosive ordnance victims or their representative organisations, in victim assistance planning and implementation at the national and local level;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on progress and challenges in implementing their national action plans.						The Committee would welcome information on efforts made to address the challenges in areas of healthcare and integration.
#31	% of affected States Parties that report having in place an interministerial and multi-sectoral coordination mechanism to ensure that the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims are addressed;						
	% of affected States Parties that report including the needs and rights of mine and other explosive ordnance victims in relevant national policies, legal frameworks, and budgets.						
#32	% of affected States Parties that report on efforts to identify mine and other explosive ordnance victims and disaggregate victim data by gender, age, disability, and other considerations;						
	% of affected States Parties that report the inclusion of data on mine and other explosive ordnance victims in a national centralised database such as disability data systems and make data available to relevant stakeholders in accordance with data protection regulations/measures.						The Committee would welcome further information on efforts ensuring the inclusion of the mine and explosive ordnance (EO) survivors into the national centralised disability database.
#33	% of affected States Parties that report having a mechanism in place to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response to new casualties;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on availability and accessibility of health services, including in rural and remote areas.						
#34	% of affected States Parties that report having a national/sub-administrative referral mechanism in place which is available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims;						
	% of affected States Parties that report having a comprehensive directory of services available, accessible, and inclusive for all mine victims.						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
#35	% of affected States Parties that report on efforts to increase the availability and accessibility of rehabilitation services;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on the provision of assistive technology;						
	% of States Parties that report on efforts to increase resources and national capacity to make assistive technology affordable and accessible.						

#36	% of affected States Parties that report on mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing mental health and psychological support disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on the provision of and integrating peer-to-peer support into public healthcare and other relevant systems.						The Committee would welcome information on progress made in peer-to-peer support in particular in rural and remote areas, and its integration into national health system.
#37	% of affected States Parties that report on efforts to remove barriers to the social and economic inclusion of mine survivors and affected families;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on programmes for inclusive employment, livelihoods, and other social protection services;						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
	% of affected States Parties that report on the number of mine and other explosive ordnance survivors and affected families accessing social and economic services, disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors.						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
#38	% of affected States Parties that report integrating the safety and protection of mine survivors in their emergency/humanitarian response and preparedness plans;						
	% of affected States Parties that report on mine victims' inclusion and accessibility to programmes for humanitarian assistance, risk reduction, and conflict preparedness and protection.						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
#39	% of affected States Parties that report on progress in removing physical, social, cultural, political, attitudinal, and communication barriers;						
	% of affected States Parties that report including survivors and/or their representative organisations in matters that affect them, including in planning and implementation at the national and community levels.						
CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS							
#1	% of affected States Parties that report integrating Convention implementation activities into: national development plans and budgets, strategies and budgets including on poverty reduction, humanitarian response, on health and mental health, gender equality inclusion of persons with disabilities, peacebuilding, Human Rights, climate change adaptation plans, environmental protection and improvement, and/or disaster risk reduction						
	% of affected States Parties that report having strengthened partnerships and coordinated Convention implementation activities with relevant humanitarian, peacebuilding, climate, environmental, development, health, disability, and human rights sectors						
#5	% of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies integrating gender, age, disability considerations, and the diverse needs and experiences of people in mine-affected communities including mine survivors;						
	% of affected States Parties that report national work plans and strategies developed through inclusive consultation with stakeholders including survivors and representatives of mine-affected communities						
	# of mine victims and survivor organisations participating in Convention meetings						
#40	% of affected States Parties that report making national financial commitments to their implementation of victim assistance.						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
	% of States Parties that report on exploring all sources of funding, including conventional and alternative/innovative						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
#41	% of affected States Parties that report on progress, challenges in implementation, and requirements for assistance.						
	% of affected States Parties that report having a resource mobilisation plan in place.						The Committee would welcome an update in this regard.
	% of affected States Parties that have taken advantage of the Individualised Approach.						The Committee would welcome information on Tajikistan's interests in taking the advantage of Individualised Approach for victim assistance.