



**ВАЗОРАТИ КОРҶОИ ХОРИЧИИ  
ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН**

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**

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The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan presents its compliments to the Presidency of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction and the Review Conference and has the honor to submit a request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines in the Republic of Tajikistan , for a period of up to ten years.

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

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Presidency of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties and the Review Conference the assurances of its highest consideration.

Dushanbe, March 31, 2009

**PRESIDENCY OF THE NINTH MEETING  
OF THE STATES PARTIES**  
Geneva

Enclosure: A detailed explanation, 1 brochure.



## **Tajikistan Executive Summary**

Tajikistan's landmines contamination arises from the following three specific situations:

- a) Russian forces used landmines on the Tajik-Afghan Border (TAB) during the period of 1992-1998 in order to protect the border and their border posts from extremist groups attempting to enter Tajikistan from Afghanistan.
- b) Uzbekistan forces mined areas on the Tajik-Uzbek Border (TUB) (Tajikistan's Western and Northern borders, primarily in the Sugd Region) during the period of 2000-2001 in order to protect the border from extremist groups and bandit formations attempting to enter Uzbekistan from Tajikistan.
- c) The Central Region (CR) of the country was contaminated by landmines, submunition and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) during the 1992-1997 civil war.

An initial impact survey carried out by the Tajikistan Mine Action Center's (TMAC) partner, the Fondation Suisse de Deminage (FSD), in 2003-2005 identified 146 suspected hazardous areas (SHA) covering 49,637,637 m<sup>2</sup>. Following the impact survey, request for clearance and technical survey from the government, local authorities and ministries identified an additional 13 SHA's covering 858,018 m<sup>2</sup>. Also, during initial clearance operations an additional 172,617 m<sup>2</sup> were recorded. Therefore, the original total suspected landmine contamination of Tajikistan included 159 SHA's covering 50,668,272 m<sup>2</sup>.

Nearly 10 years after the end of the civil war, landmines continued to create obstacles for the development of Tajikistan limiting access to grazing and agricultural land and affecting farming, wood gathering, grazing and activities related to rural life. A total of 793 mine accidents (443 survivors, 352 fatalities) have been reported in the period of 1992 – 2008<sup>1</sup>.

The national mine action authority of Tajikistan is the government's Interministerial Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Security. The TMAC is an executive body of the CIIHL and works to implement state administration of the landmine issue and coordinates the cooperation of activities of ministries and departments, local executive branch bodies, as well as other bodies (state and non-state, including international entities)<sup>2</sup>. TMAC's critical tasks include the coordination and monitoring of all mine action activities including mine clearance, mine risk education, and assistance to mine survivors. Within this framework, TMAC is responsible for developing national mine action plan, national standards and other strategic documents and undertakes the development, priority selection, planning, coordination of operations and presents certificates of cleared sites to local authorities.

Of the affected areas, **62 SHAs** with an approximately size of **26,911,369 m<sup>2</sup>** corresponds to areas on the TAB; 57 SHAs with an approximately size of 1,726,000 m<sup>2</sup> corresponds to areas on the TUB, and; 40 SHAs with an approximate size of 22,030,903 m<sup>2</sup> corresponds to areas in the CR.

Due to the lack of experience of the initial survey teams, lack of minefield records, and other important information, and lack of proper survey equipment, the first impact survey did not yield high quality results. The sizes of SHAs were miscalculated and their descriptions were not clearly recorded. In addition,

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex XVII, National victim database: table I-Total, table II-Male, table III-Female, table IV-children

<sup>2</sup> Annex VIII, Structure of the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre

because the TAB was guarded by Russian forces, access to border areas was limited. Likewise, access to areas along the TUB was and remains limited. For this reason, re-survey of these areas has been necessary.

Since the initiation of operations, Tajikistan has made great efforts to release suspected hazardous areas. Until December 2008, 44,538,387 m<sup>2</sup> of land have been released destroying in the process 9,944 AP mines, 12 AT mines and 1,884 explosive devices. Of this, 42,268,367 m<sup>2</sup> have been released through re-survey and land-release projects and 2,279,020 m<sup>2</sup> have been released through clearance. During re-survey operations 18 SHAs have been cancelled and 92 new mined areas with an approximate size of 2,925,746 m<sup>2</sup> have been identified. To date, work has been completed in 26 areas.

Of the total, 24,094,139 m<sup>2</sup> of released land corresponds to the TAB having destroyed 7,253 AP mines, 4 AT mines and 220 explosive devices. Of this, 22,904,759 m<sup>2</sup> have been released through re-survey and land release projects and 1,189,280 m<sup>2</sup> have been released through clearance. During re-survey operations 16 SHA's have been cancelled and 82 new mined areas have been identified. To date, work in 13 mined areas has been completed. Re-survey operations are ongoing.

It is important to note that protection of TAB was handed over by Russian Border Forces to Tajik Border Forces in 2006. However, TMAC did not receive all minefield records until February 2008. These registries include 384 minefield records identifying 607 minefields with an approximate size of 8,567,500 m<sup>2</sup>. During the ongoing re-survey it was acknowledged that the majority of minefields were destroyed due to flooding of the Panj river and other minefield were destroyed when the mine's self-destruction system was activated.

Of the total, 18,718,248 m<sup>2</sup> of released land corresponds to areas in the CR having destroyed 2,691 AP mines, 8 AT mines and 1,664 explosive devices. Of this, 17,637,608 m<sup>2</sup> have been released through re-survey and land release projects and 1,080,640 m<sup>2</sup> have been released through clearance. During re-survey operations 2 SHA's have been cancelled and 11 new mined areas have been identified. Also, an additional 141,606 m<sup>2</sup> have been identified as affected area. To date, work in 13 mined areas has been completed. Re-survey operations are ongoing.

Concerning the TUB, operations have not initiated. Clearance of the TUB depends on political decision and agreement between both governments. There are currently efforts being made to overcome these issues. Unfortunately there is no timeline for resolution. Additionally, the SHAs identified by the initial survey were assessed by a *Distance Survey* method which is not accepted as an accurate means to measure areas. Therefore, the sizes of these areas are not endorsed by the TMAC and should be removed from the total until the conditions exist in which all SHAs in the TUB can be properly surveyed.

Mine clearance in Tajikistan is governed by National Mine Action Standards which take their lead from International Mine Action Standards, modified to reflect the reality of Tajikistan and its physical geography, terrain and weather conditions. The NMAS are periodically updated in light of new ideas, new clearance methods and immersed non-standard or new. Furthermore, the Standing Operating Procedures of the operator, FSD, are approved by TMAC.

Affected areas have been addressed using a variety of technical and non-technical means. The technical means include manual clearance (using full excavation as well as manual detection techniques), mine detection dogs, new mine collection techniques and non-standard mechanical support to demining operations. Non-technical means include the release of land through re-survey as well as through new technical survey methods. These methods are governed by NMAS, some of which are currently under development.

All clearance operations are controlled internally and externally. Internal QC is conducted by the demining agency and external QC by the TMAC QC team. TMAC's quality assurance officers confirm that methods and procedures remain in accordance with FSD SOPs, as well as NMAS and applicable IMAS. The external TMAC QA&QC teams provided QA&QC on all trainings, equipment, methodologies and implementation of the clearance process. Another vital part of the QA&QC team responsibility is post-clearance sampling, verification, certification, and handover of cleared land. Under the auspices of the QA&QC team, all records and certificates are cross-referenced and then entered into the IMSMA database.

Since 2001, the TMAC has invested \$12,834,795 in mine action with \$9,760,795 coming from the international community and \$3,074,000 in technical support provided by the government of Tajikistan.

Tajikistan will be unable to fulfill its Article 5 obligations by its deadline, 1 April 2010, for the reasons listed below:

- a) Delay in starting: Demining programme of Tajikistan began 4 years after the entry into force of the Convention. This left only 6 years for Tajikistan to complete its Article 5 responsibilities.
- b) Only manual demining employed: During the first 3 years, TMAC's mine action operations mainly used manual clearance with a small number of demining teams. Tajikistan began employing Mine Detecting Dogs and new strategies in 2006.
- c) Difficult terrain: Tajikistan is a highly mountainous county with many of the suspected hazardous areas located in areas that are difficult to access. This has presented a number of challenges to our work.
- d) Weather: Extreme weather conditions area another challenge of clearance operations. Many of the suspected hazardous areas are only accessible 3-4 months of the year (i.e. only during the summer months).
- e) Financing: Insufficient funds for the programme have presented operational challenges. On several occasions, funds have been provided late in the year resulting in the delay of operations and leaving a short work window.
- f) Minefield records: The minefield records of the Russian Military have proved to be dangerously inaccurate. Border areas that were difficult to access were mined using cluster bombs that spread sub munitions over a wide are.
- g) Border dispute with Uzbekistan: As of present Uzbekistan is not cooperating with the Tajikistan counterpart on the issue of border mine-clearance, the maps of the mine fields and information on cleared areas are not submitted and as a result it is not possible to inform the local population about the risk and land that has been cleared for their use. Significantly, only 85 percent of the border line mentioned above has been defined by the present international legal order. These mine fields are the most noteworthy cause of concern. Numerous people have suffered mine accidents in these areas.

Taking into account the results of land release activities, identification of new areas, separation of bigger areas, and minefield records, as of December 2008, there are currently 208 **areas to be addressed** with an approximate size of 9,055,631 **m<sup>2</sup>** and an additional **360** un-surveyed minefields with an approximate size of 5,794,000 **m<sup>2</sup>** with an estimated **228,586** AP mines and **207, 6 kg** of explosives.

Of the above total, 115 confirmed mined areas with an approximate size of 5,601,370 m<sup>2</sup><sup>3</sup> correspond to areas along the TAB with an additional **360** minefields with an approximate size of 5,794,000 m<sup>2</sup> pending re-survey<sup>4</sup>; 57 SHAs with an unknown size correspond to areas on the TUB, and; 36 SHAs with an approximate size of 3, 454, 261 m<sup>2</sup><sup>5</sup> correspond to the CR, 19 of which are confirmed mined areas and 17 of which are pending re-survey.

In order to complete its obligations under Article 5, Tajikistan is requesting an extension period of 10 years (until 1 April 2020). This time frame is based on historical experience and current and future additional capacity, taking into account relevant assumptions based on climate, terrain, weather and other contingencies.

The implications of the current landmine threat are severe. Currently, 456,790 people live in mine-affected areas, approximately 70 % of which are women and children. Zones of risks are usually located in hills and mountains where most villages are located. These areas negatively impact the development of the region. Usually the threat of mines/UXO and cluster munitions is greatest when people come to mountain areas to pasture their sheep. In addition, most women and children of mountainous areas leave their home in summer to prepare food for winter from milk products in the mountains or hills where these hazards exist.

Mined areas also have a negative impact on the daily activities and development initiatives of the communities such as the following:

- collecting wood for food and winter
- collecting food for the domestic animal or pasture them
- geological research in the mountains
- accessing fresh water
- development of animal husbandry
- development of horticulture
- reinforcement of river banks
- reconstruction of the roads, power lines

In addition to this there are rare and wild animals that perish from mine explosions.

Work plans elaborated based on possible potentials of the Mine Action Programme. In order to complete operations by the extensions deadline the TMAC will rely on 8 multipurpose (technical survey, demining, EOD) teams (9 deminers on each team) to be established within FSD and 2 technical survey teams (5 deminers on each team) to be established within the Ministry of Defence, 2 Survey teams, 1 machine for mechanical demining (MDM) and 6 MDD team (2 dog on each team).

It is realistic that operations could be completed with the above components in place at an annual average cost of \$3.8 million, of which \$550,000 will be provided on an annual basis by the government of Tajikistan.

By the end of 2009 all re-survey and battle area clearance operations will be completed and all areas will be reduced as far as possible by survey teams. At this point TMAC will have an increasingly accurate

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<sup>3</sup> See Annex II, Table 3: representing Current Situation in Tajik-Afghan border

<sup>4</sup> See Annex III, Table of minefields records in the TAB

<sup>5</sup> See Annex VI, Table 3: representing Current Situation in Central Region

picture of the number of areas to be addressed, their sizes and coordinates.

In areas on the TAB, manual clearance will be increased year to year. Clearance of all areas in the TAB, accessible for the MDMs, will be completed by the end of 2011 and areas accessible for MDDs by the end of 2016. After this all mine action capacity will be directed towards manual clearance activities and the number of manual clearance teams will be increased<sup>6</sup>.

As it is known, due to security of the border, most SHAs and MFs in the TAB are not accessible to the local population. Therefore, it is difficult to find criteria for prioritization. Prioritization of the areas for clearance in the TAB will be established according to the State and Local plans for development projects in the TAB, conversation with the local authorities, organisations working in these areas and the Main Department of the Border Guard of the Committee of National Security. Decision on prioritization will be made considered level of use of the areas by the local population.

Beginning in 2009 the OSCE provide capacity building support for the creation of a Technical Survey Team under the Ministry of Defense. This team will operate only in the TAB area and will conduct technical survey operations in the minefields to detect their exact location, mark border of minefields and prepare the working site for clearance teams.

In the CR manual clearance will also increase year to year. Clearance of the areas in the CR, suitable for MDDs, will be completed by the end of 2012. After this all mine action capacity will be directed towards manual clearance activities and the number of manual clearance teams will be increased<sup>7</sup>.

Prioritization of the areas for clearance in the CR will be established according to the conversation with the Local Authorities and other organisations working in area. Decision on prioritization will be made considered a defined set of criteria including activities of the population in proximity to affected areas, number of victims, occurrence of last accident, size of area, planned development projects, land use before becoming affected, number of beneficiaries, type of activities impeded, amongst others.

As mentioned, mine clearance of the TUB depends on political decision and agreement of the two sides between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. If an agreement is reached during the extension period, the survey teams will start re-survey operations. During re-survey activities survey teams will visit the TUB, define and recognize the actual number of SHAs located in the territory of Tajikistan, calculate their estimated size and register them according to the IMSMA forms. After the Re-survey, TMAC will plan technical survey and clearance operations in the TUB.

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<sup>6</sup> See Annex XVI, Timeline for the period of extension

<sup>7</sup> See Annex XVI, Timeline for the period of extension

**Request for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel 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 Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction**

**Tajikistan**

**Submitted to His Excellency Ambassador Jürg Streuli of Switzerland  
President of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention**

**March 2009**

<b>Amount of time requested and rationale for this amount of time</b>	
Date of entry into force	1 April 2000
Date of ten year after entry into force	1 April 2010
Proposed end date of extension period	31 December 2019
Date of reporting	30 March 2020

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**I. Origin of the Article 5 challenge**

Tajikistan's landmines contamination arises from the following three different situations<sup>1</sup>:

- Russian forces used landmines on the Tajik-Afghan Border during the period of 1992-1998 in order to

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex V, General Map of SHAs and Minefields

protect the border and their border posts from extremist groups attempting to enter Tajikistan from Afghanistan.

- Uzbekistan forces mined Tajikistan’s Western and Northern borders (primarily in the Sugd Region) during the period of 2000-2001 in order to protect the border from extremist groups and bandit formations attempting to enter Uzbekistan from Tajikistan. .
- The Central Region of the country was contaminated by landmines, submunition and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) during the 1992-1997 civil war.

## II. Nature and extent of the original Article 5 challenge

### 1. Quantitative aspects

In Tajikistan, mined areas are mainly present in three regions: border with Afghanistan, border with Uzbekistan and Central Region.

During an initial impact survey carried out in 2004–2005 by the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre’s (TMAC’s) mine clearance partner, the Fondation Suisse de Déminage (FSD), 146 Suspected Hazard Areas (SHA) covering a total size of 49, 637, 637 square meters were identified throughout Tajikistan. The TMAC estimates that approximately 100,000 mines and items of ERW were deployed in Tajikistan.

See Table 1 below.

**Table I: Identified SHAs during the first impact survey (2004-2005)**

Location	# of SHAs	Total size, m <sup>2</sup>
Tajik-Uzbek border	57	1,726,000
Tajik-Afghan border	54	26,495,800
Central region	35	21,415,837
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>49,637,637</b>

According to requests for clearance and technical survey from the Government, Local Authorities and Ministries, an additional 13 SHAs covering a total size of 858,018 m<sup>2</sup> throughout Tajikistan were identified. Also during clearance operations to date an additional 172,617 m<sup>2</sup> has been cleared from the original estimated size of the SHAs.

Therefore, throughout Tajikistan, 159 SHAs have been initially identified covering a total size of 50, 668, 272 m<sup>2</sup>. See table 2 below.

**Table II: Actually identified SHAs during the first impact survey (2004-2005)**

Location	# of SHAs	Total size, m <sup>2</sup>
Tajik-Uzbek border	57	1,726,000
Tajik-Afghan border	62	26,911,369
Central region	40	22,030,903

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>50,668,272</b>
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## **1.2. Tajik-Afghan border**

In 2004-2005 during the first survey the Tajik-Afghan border (TAB) was guarded by the Russian Border Forces and the Impact Survey Teams had limited access to border areas. Therefore, not all areas could be surveyed in this border area. Additionally, Tajikistan did not have access to the minefield records.

Protection of TAB was handed over by Russian Border Forces to Tajik Border Forces in 2006. However, TMAC did not receive all minefield records from the Main Department of Border Protection of the Committee of Security of Tajikistan (MDBP) until February 2008.

During the initial impact survey carried out in 2004–2005 by the TMAC’s mine clearance partner, the FSD, **54 SHAs** covering a total size of **26, 495, 800 m<sup>2</sup>** were identified.

According to the requests for clearance and technical survey from the Government, Local Authorities, and Ministries, an additionally **8 SHAs** covering a total size of 415,569 m<sup>2</sup> were identified.

Therefore, there are a total of **62 SHAs** in the TAB with an approximately total size of **26,911,369** square meters<sup>2</sup>.

Additionally, 384 minefield records turned over by the Russian Border Forces recognized 607 minefields with the approximately total size of 8,567,500 m<sup>2</sup> in the TAB. Some of which were identified during the first Impact Survey. These records were turned over to TMAC in February 2008. Since this date until the May 2008, a comparative survey has been carried out.

## **1.3. Tajik-Uzbek border**

In 2004-2005 during the first survey, the Impact Survey Teams had limited access to the Tajik-Uzbek Border (TUB). This is because the State border between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan is still not determinate. Therefore, in the TUB all SHAs in border areas were not fully surveyed.

Additionally, Tajikistan has not received minefield records from Uzbekistan, although Tajikistan has appealed several times to Uzbekistan in order to conduct negotiations to decide on how to address the mine problem on the border. 85% of the TUB is delimited on the map (still not demarcated on the ground) and official documents recognizing this has been signed by the Presidents of both countries. Most of the SHA’s (51 SHAs) are concentrated on this 85 % in Sughd region, but there are 6 SHAs in the remaining 15% of areas in Direct Rule Districts. In this remaining 15% of border area, which has not been delimited, there are some questionable areas.

The Tajikistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appealed several times to Uzbekistan through letters regarding possibilities to resolve the landmine problem and to cooperate on mine clearance operations on this border area. Additionally, during different meetings, this issue was highlighted. To date, Uzbekistan has not replied.

On 18 June 2004 during the 511<sup>th</sup> Special Meeting of the OSCE the Permanent Council representative of Uzbekistan reported that Uzbekistan is ready to consider demining of minefields laid in TUB (statement of the Uzbek delegation is available). Regarding the mine problems in TUB, the OSCE and other national and international organizations have conducted several meetings in which delegations from Uzbekistan were invited to participate. Unfortunately, Uzbekistan did not send a delegation to participate in these meetings. Also on 20 October 2005 during the meeting of the Council of General Command of the Border Forces of the state parties of Commonwealth of Independent States held in Dushanbe, representative of

<sup>2</sup> See Annex II, Table 1: SHAs identified in Tajik-Afghan border by Impact Survey as of 2005

Uzbekistan reported that demining activities on the TUB (Surkhandarya direction) had begun and that 20% of the border was cleared. This Council was not involved in seeking a solution to the mentioned issue, and the representative of Uzbekistan only informed participants.

According to information of the Uzbekistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs (in response to a statement of Tajikistan Embassy in Uzbekistan) in December 2005, 95% of areas in the Babatag direction of Uzbekistan (western part of Tajikistan) had been cleared. Tajikistan did not observe these activities and thus could not affirm the validity of the statement that demining operations were actually conducted by Uzbekistan. Additionally, Uzbekistan did not officially inform Tajikistan about the initiation of demining operations. No reply was received from Uzbekistan to an official statement from the MFA of Tajikistan concerning the need for cooperation in this direction. Additionally, Uzbekistan has not shared any results of said operations with Tajikistan.

Concerning the TUB, in 2005 the SHAs along the border were assessed by a Distance Survey<sup>3</sup> and it was estimated that **57 SHAs** existed along the Tajik-Uzbek border adjacent to 32 Tajik communities. From 57 SHAs only **5** areas stated their approximate total size of **1,726,000 m<sup>2</sup>**. However, these figures are not accurate and are not endorsed due to the lack of access to the region during the initial survey<sup>4</sup>, therefore TMAC decided to remove this size from the total amount of sizes. However, it is important to note that these areas continue to be suspected in light of conversations held with the local populations during the initial survey in which they indicated their inability to use areas due to landmine contamination, visibility of mines, mainly fragmentation (above surface), as well as the fact that number of accidents occur in these areas.

## 1.4. Central Region

In the Central Region some areas have not been surveyed fully due to limited access to areas due to weather and difficult terrain.

The Central Region of Tajikistan was contaminated by landmines, submunition, and other Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) during the 1992-1997 civil war. During the war, both sides (Opposition and Government forces) used landmines, but due to unknown causes, the minefields were not sketched and recorded which has complicated survey operations.

According to the results of first survey operations in the Central Region **35 SHAs** were identified with an approximately total size of **21,415,837 m<sup>2</sup>**.

According to the requests for clearance and technical survey from the Government, Local Authorities and Ministries, an additionally **5 SHAs** covering a total size of **442,449 m<sup>2</sup>** were identified. Furthermore, an additional **172,617 m<sup>2</sup>** of land was identified and cleared during operations.

Therefore, in the Central Region there are **40 SHAs** that have been identified with an approximately total size of **22,030,903** square meters<sup>5</sup>.

## 2. Qualitative aspects

Nearly 10 years 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 and seriously affected the civil population engaged in farming, wood gathering, grazing and activities related to normal rural life. Much of the affected lands in the Central Region were economically indispensable areas for the population.

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<sup>3</sup> See Annex I, Glossary of terms

<sup>4</sup> See Annex IV, Table 1: SHAs identified in Tajik- Uzbek border by Impact Survey as of 2005

<sup>5</sup> See Annex VI, Table 1: SHAs identified in Central Region by Impact Survey as of 2005

According to the collected national victim database, there have been 793 mine accidents (443 survivors, 352 fatalities) in the period between 1992 – 2008<sup>6</sup>.

### **III. Methods used to identify areas containing AP mines and reasons for suspecting the presence of AP mines in other areas**

Mined areas in Tajikistan have been identified through various means.

#### **1. Initial Impact Survey**

Initially in 2004-2005, an impact survey was carried out by TMAC's main partner, FSD, which identified a number of SHAs. Unfortunately, the survey did not count on a wealth of available information such as military minefield records. In addition, because the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan was guarded by Russian forces, access into border areas for the survey teams was limited. Likewise, access to areas along the Tajikistan and Uzbekistan border was and remains limited because political boundaries have not been established.

During the first impact survey in the beginning of the Programme in 2003-2005 for identifying SHAs, SOPs were prepared by FSD according to IMAS and approved by TMAC. FSD was the only organization in Tajikistan operating in mine action. During that period, Tajikistan had not developed National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) because of an overall lack of experience in Mine Action.

In order to identify SHAs and to gather information during the impact survey a number of different methods were used including the following: conversation with Local Authorities, population, police, victims, combatants and available records on minefields. This survey also included visual checks on areas to identify indication of mines/UXO contamination.

All information was recorded in standard IMSMA forms according to IMAS.

All gathered information was then analyzed in TMAC and entered into IMSMA.

#### **2. Mine Field Records**

In 2005-2006 the security of the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan was turned over to Tajikistan forces. On February 2008 TMAC officially received minefield records from the Department of Border Forces of the State Committee of Security of the Republic of Tajikistan. Although records of some minefields laid by government as well as the opposition forces during the civil war exist, as do records of mines laid by Russian forces along the border with Afghanistan, heavy snowfalls, avalanches, rock falls and mudslides make location of those mined areas very difficult.

#### **3. Pilot Survey Project (PSP)**

Because of the lack of experiences of the Survey Teams, lack of minefield records and survey equipment, the first Impact survey (2003-2005) did not yield high quality results. The approximate sizes of recognized SHAs were miscalculated and the descriptions of SHAs were not clearly recorded. For this reason, it has been necessary to carry out resurvey operations in these areas.

In light of the above, joint TMAC/FSD Survey Teams supported by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) conducted PSP from 15 September until 30 December 2007 mainly on the TAB in Rushan, Vanj and part of the Darvoz districts of the GBAO. In these districts the Panj River flows

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<sup>6</sup> See Annex XVII, National victim database: table I-Total, table II-Male, table III-Female, table IV-children

across the Tajik-Afghan border and the border area is open for civilians. A highway also runs through the Panj River. Therefore PSP was conducted without any complications<sup>7</sup>. PSP procedures are similar to standard impact survey procedures. The main difference was the fact that the PSP was conducted using minefield records, new survey equipment and new survey methods. The Survey team was also comprised of trained and experienced staff.

#### **4. Distance survey**

The distance survey method was used in the Tajik-Uzbek Border (TUB). This method was used during the first Impact Survey due to the lack of access to SHAs in the TUB.

The Survey team accompanied by a border guard approached the SHAs as close as possible, to a distance agreed by the Tajikistan border forces, and the Survey Team leader elected the viewing point (if possible an elevated location). From the viewing point the Team leader, using binocular recorded information concerning (usually not correct) the SHA, recorded coordinates of the viewing point and included all this information in the IMSMA forms. As the SHAs were identified from a distant viewing point, it considered impossible that their sizes were calculated.

Gathered data during Distance survey includes all information, which was collected during the impact survey and did not provide a concrete description of these areas or their size. Due to all the shortcomings using this technique the size of the areas are not considered accurate. However, areas continue to be suspected due to conversations with the local populations during the impact survey in which they indicated their inability to use areas due to landmine contamination, visibility of mines, mainly fragmentation (above surface), as well as the number of accidents occurring in these areas.

### **IV. National demining structure**

The regulatory authority overseeing mine action in Tajikistan is the government's Interministerial Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Security. The TMAC is an executive body of the Government of Tajikistan's CIIHL and works to implement state administration of the landmine issue and coordinates the cooperation of activities of ministries and departments, local executive branch bodies, as well as other bodies (state and non-state, including international entities)<sup>8</sup>.

TMAC's major partners are the UNDP, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union, the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF, the Tajikistan Red Crescent Society, representatives of the donor countries in Tajikistan, *Fondation Suisse de Déminage* (the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action), the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, Ministries of Security, Justice, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Education, Labour and Social Protection, Defence, Health, and Emergency Situations, the State Committee for Protection of the State Border and local executive authorities.

#### **1. TMAC responsibilities**

The TMAC was created on 20 June 2003 and works within the framework of the project document of the United Nations Development Program "*Support to Tajikistan Mine Action Programme*". TMAC's critical tasks include the coordination and monitoring of all mine-action activities in Tajikistan including mine clearance, mine risk education, and assistance to mine survivors. Within this framework, TMAC is responsible for developing the national mine action plan, national standards and other strategic documents and undertakes the development, priority selection, planning and coordination of operations. It also

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<sup>7</sup> See Annex VII, Pilot Survey Project report

<sup>8</sup> Annex VIII, Structure of the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre

prioritises new tasks, confirms completion of tasks and presents certificates of cleared sites to local authorities. TMAC main responsibilities are the following:

- a. Develop standards, regulations, policies, procedures, guidelines for mine action in Tajikistan based on the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) disseminated by the United Nations Mine Action Service;
- b. Preparation of national plans for mine action including strategic five-year plans, annual work-plans describing all mine action activities, other strategies or similar documents related to the national management or activities of the mine action sector;
- c. Setting up an efficient co-ordination system for all mine action activities in Tajikistan; to chair co-ordination meetings and encourage active participation of all relevant parties;
- d. Setting up a planning system for mine action activities in Tajikistan;
- e. Management of IMSMA database that records all available information on the threat of landmine/UXO's (suspected and confirmed contaminated areas; socio-economic consequences of landmines; mine incidents; mine accidents, demining incidents and demining accidents and all mine action activities in the country.)
- f. Monitoring an inspection system for mine action activities in Tajikistan and ensure that national and international operators comply with the standards, regulations, policies, procedures and guidelines as well as with the strategy and plan of the Government. TMAC convenes Boards of Enquiry to investigate all Demining Accidents and disseminate the results to the Mine Action community in order that preventative action may be taken and lessons learned are widely disseminated.
- g. Co-ordination of donor community assistance in mine action and mobilizing technical and financial resources for the mine action sector within Tajikistan.
- h. Review and adoption of mine action projects before implementation; monitoring of the use of resources provided to the operators by the Government and the donor Community.
- i. Collecting information about mine victims in Tajikistan and provision of assistance to mine victims.
- j. Monitoring of the use of cleared lands and submission of the report to the CIIHL about the issue.

## V. Nature and extent of progress made

### 1. Quantitative aspects (2004-2008)

Through the period of four years as of December 2008, **2,270,020 m<sup>2</sup>** of land have been cleared<sup>9</sup>. During the clearance activities **9,944 AP mines**, **12 AT mines** and **1,884 explosive devices** were found and destroyed<sup>10</sup>. Mine clearance work has been completed in **26** mined areas measuring **1,627,308 m<sup>2</sup>** of the total amount of area cleared. Through Re-Survey and Land-release projects, **42,268,367 m<sup>2</sup>** and **18 SHAs** have been cancelled, and **93** new mined areas with the approximately total size of **2,925,746** square meters have been identified. See table 3 below.

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<sup>9</sup> See Annex IX, Charts of the progress from beginning of activity: Chart 1: cleared areas as of December 2008

<sup>10</sup> See Annex IX, Charts of the progress from beginning of activity: Chart 2: destroyed mines/UXO as of December 2008

**Table III: Progress made (2003-2008)**

Location	Number of Completed areas	Total size of cleared land, m <sup>2</sup>	Number of Cancelled areas	Number of Added new areas	Total size of reduced areas, m <sup>2</sup>	Total size of added areas, m <sup>2</sup>	AP / AT mines found and destroyed	UXO's found and destroyed
TUB	-	-	-		1,726,000	-	-	-
TAB	13	1,189,380	16	82	22,904,759	2,784,140	7,253 / 4	220
CR	13	1,080,640	2	11	17,637,608	141,606	2,691 / 8	1,664
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,270,020</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>42,268,367</b>	<b>2,925,746</b>	<b>9,944 / 12</b>	<b>1,884</b>

Mine Action Programme of Tajikistan has had the opportunity to update its old data with new data according to resurveys and minefield records, which reduced the size of SHAs by more than double. During last two years, we have gain a great deal of professional experience on operations, particularly on land release.

### 1.1. Tajik-Afghan border (TAB)

Clearance of the minefields in TAB, mainly in GBAO direction, was a priority task. Mine clearance operations have been conducted in **21** mined areas with **1,189,380 m<sup>2</sup>** of land having been cleared and **13** mined areas, measuring **760,042 m<sup>2</sup>** of the total, have been completed. A total of **8** mined areas have been suspended. During the clearance activities **7,253** AP mines, **4** AT mines and **220** explosive devises were found and **destroyed and an additional 2,784,140 m<sup>2</sup> of land was cleared**. Through resurvey and land release projects **22,904,759 m<sup>2</sup>** and **16 SHAs** have been cancelled. Additionally, **82** new mined areas have been identified by the survey teams<sup>11</sup>. Re-survey operations are ongoing<sup>12</sup>.

Additionally, 384 minefield records recognized 607 minefields with the approximately total size of 8,567,500 m<sup>2</sup> in the TAB. During the Re-survey it was identified that the majority of minefields no longer exist. Several number of minefields were destroyed due to:

- Few minefields were washed by Panj river and flooding
- Few minefields were destroyed when mines self-destruction system activated

As of December 2008 according to the results of the ongoing Re-survey, there are **360** minefields with the approximately total size of **5,794,000 m<sup>2</sup>** remaining to be Re-survey<sup>13</sup>.

### 1.2. Tajik-Uzbek border (TUB)<sup>14</sup>

As mentioned above, in TUB only Distance Survey operations were carried out. Demining operations in the SHAs on the TUB have not started yet. Clearance of the TUB depend on political decision and agreement between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. This decision mainly depends on the cooperation of Uzbekistan and its agreement to cooperate on clearance of the TUB.

There are efforts being made to overcome this issues with Uzbekistan. The MFA of Tajikistan has sent several notes regarding the resolving of the mine problem and cooperation on mine clearance operations on the border. Additionally, the issue has been discussed during different meetings. However, there has been no reply or reaction from Uzbekistan. Without an agreement between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, Tajikistan independently cannot do anything.

In the Government of Tajikistan responsibility for the humanitarian demining issue lies within the Commission for Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL). As was mentioned, to ensure

<sup>11</sup> See Annex II, Table 4: Comparative analysis of the situation in the Tajik-Afghan border

<sup>12</sup> See Annex II, Table 2: SHAs in Tajik-Afghan border after the Re-Survey as of 2008

<sup>13</sup> See Annex III, Table of MF records in the TAB

<sup>14</sup> See Annex IV, Table 2: SHAs in Tajik- Uzbek border after the Re-decision as of 2008

progress on this issues several meetings have been organized, negotiations and bilateral meetings have been arranged and official invitations have been sent to representatives from Uzbekistan, but delegations from Uzbekistan have not participated.

Unfortunately, there is no timeline for resolving the issue. Tajikistan cannot develop any proposals for joint demining without the cooperation of Uzbekistan on this issue.

### 1.3. Central Region

Clearance of the minefields in Central Region was an important task. Mine clearance operations have been conducted in **19** mined areas with a total of **1,080,640 m<sup>2</sup>** of land cleared, from which **13** mined areas were completed measuring **891,581 m<sup>2</sup>** of the total. **6** mined areas have been suspended. During the clearance activities **2,691** AP mines, **8** AT mines and **1,664** explosive devices were found and destroyed.

Through resurvey and land release projects, **17,637,608 m<sup>2</sup>** and **2 SHAs** have been cancelled and **11** new mined areas and an additional **141,606 m<sup>2</sup>** have been identified by the survey teams<sup>15</sup>. Re-survey operations are ongoing<sup>16</sup>.

Year to year, experience of the staff, quality of the work and progress of the operations has increased. This has also been a result of the development of new survey methods, technical survey (to accelerate operations), and mine collection methods.

## 2. Qualitative aspects

Despite the fact that the majority of mine contaminated land is located in restricted State border<sup>17</sup> areas along Tajik-Afghan and Tajik-Uzbek borders, they are used by local population and District Authorities for development projects. Cleared areas are mostly used by the population for agriculture, collecting firewood and stones, piping, fishing and livestock, amongst other activities. Eight Communities, which include more than 60 villages with a population of more than 35 000, have benefited from demining. The government and Local Authorities have used cleared land for road reconstruction, disaster mitigation activities, water piping, amongst others.

## 3. Infrastructure development:

### Shagon – Zighor road reconstruction (Tajik-Afghan border)

- Clearance was necessary to reconstruct the Shagon-Zighor road along the Tajik-Afghan border. This road, which has been in very bad condition and in some sections practically impassable will be one of the main ways in GBAO, which connects Tajikistan on the east with China and Kirgizstan. It will also be the main road to GBAO and to commodity turnover with countries on the eastern border of Tajikistan, which is necessary for economical development of the country<sup>18</sup>.

### High-tension Power line reconstruction (Darvoz district GBAO region)

- The Power line reconstruction was an important development project in Darvoz district. The High-tension Power line passes through the Khaburobod Mountain where internal battles took place.

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<sup>15</sup> See Annex VI, Table 4: Comparative analysis of the situation in the Central Region

<sup>16</sup> See Annex VI, Table 2: SHAs in Central Region after the Re-Survey as of 2008

<sup>17</sup> See Annex I, Glossary of terms

<sup>18</sup> See Annex XI, infrastructure development picture #1: Shagon – Zighor road before the reconstruction

Through the power line electricity is provided to the Darvoz settlement, where more than 8,000 people are supplied with electricity.

#### **Water pipe-line reconstruction (Kumsangir district, Tajik-Afghan border)**

- During the civil war in Kumsangir district the system which filtered and carried fresh water from the Panj river through pipes to the villages was deserted and in ruins. The district suffers from drought difficulties and problems with fresh water making this system essential. Mine clearance was necessary to reconstruct the water pipe-line, which provides a population of 100,000 of Kumsangir district with fresh water<sup>19</sup>.

#### **Halkayor Dam reconstruction (Panj district, Tajik-Afghan border)**

- Halkayor Dam located in south-eastern part of Panj district in Tajik-Afghan border, which is connected to the Panj River by the Halkayor canal, needed emergency damage repairs. If the Dam had broke down, water from Panj River could engulf many small towns in Kumsangir district. Mine clearance was necessary to open access to the Dam for builders, repairers and machines<sup>20</sup>.

#### **Water Channel construction (Panj district, Tajik-Afghan border)**

- Before the civil war, water channels in Panj district collected underground water after irrigation and channelled outflow to Panj River. During the civil war most of infrastructures in Tajikistan was deserted and not serviced. Therefore, most of the water channels were filled by dirt and mud and water after irrigation was stagnant. This situation resulted in the expansion of various infectious diseases - such as typhus and malaria among local population. Because of mines, Local Authorities could not clean the channels. Demining activities enabled the Local Authorities to clean the channels and construct new ones where necessary<sup>21</sup>.

### **4. Agriculture development:**

- Most of the cleared areas are agricultural land, which are used by the local population once the land has been returned to its owner. Clearance of the agricultural land is a priority in Tajikistan's demining programme. For most of the population, mainly in provinces, agricultural land is the only source of earning. Unfortunately, most of the agricultural land mainly in the Central region has been mined by both belligerent sides during the civil war. In addition, most of the mine accidents are happening in these areas.

### **5. Geology development: Gemstone and alumina**

- 93% of Tajikistan's territory is mountainous. As research shows, most mountains abounds in gemstones and alumina. Before independence, geological work was not fully organized and the civil war greatly affected this work.
- Tajikistan has an aluminium factory "TALKO", which had been one of the largest and dominant industries in the former USSR. TALKO generates a main part of the budget of Tajikistan. TALKO still procures alumina from Eastern European countries. Geological researches shows that alumina resources are available in the Eastern part of Tajikistan in GBAO region. Unfortunately, there is high probabilities that areas of alumina resources are mined, which will require additional survey to identify dangerous areas. In that direction TMAC cooperates with State Enterprise "Tajik Geology".

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<sup>19</sup> See Annex XI, infrastructure development, picture #2: Clearance activities in the pipe-line reconstruction area

<sup>20</sup> See Annex XI, infrastructure development, picture #3: Halkayor Dam during the clearance  
picture #4: Halkayor Dam during the reconstruction

<sup>21</sup> See Annex XI, infrastructure development, picture #5: Water Channel construction

## VI. Methods & standards used to release areas known or suspected to contain antipersonnel mines

### 1. Mine Clearance Procedures

Mine clearance in Tajikistan is governed by the NMAS. NMAS take their lead from the IMAS and were modified to reflect the reality of Tajikistan and its physical geography, terrain and weather conditions.

SOP of FSD are approved by TMAC. The NMAS formally approved by CHIIL in March 2008. Because of new ideas, new clearance methods and immersed non-standard or new conditions in operations the NMAS are periodically updated.

### 2. Approved Methods

In keeping with the NMAS and SOPs, there are six generic steps to the clearance process in Tajikistan, namely:

- a. Survey
- b. Re-Survey
- c. Technical Survey
- d. Collecting mines
- e. Non-standard mechanical support
- f. Clearance
- g. Quality Control
- h. Mapping / reporting

There are three approved Technical Survey and Clearance techniques used in Tajikistan, to implement these different phases of mine clearance, they include the following (Only first three methods are currently governed by NMAS. NMAS are currently being developed for the remaining methods) :

- o **Manual Clearance (Full Excavation Prod System - FEPS):** The FEPS method has been successfully used in Tajikistan for the past four years. This method of clearance has proven to work extremely well as most mines are found very close to each other or when detector beeps steady. This method is only effective in areas of relatively soft soil, high-density mine and metal contamination. The only disadvantage of this method is its slow clearance pace.

FEPS has been used:

- In areas of high metal contamination or soil of a high metal content.
- In areas with a suspected presence of non metallic mines.
- In soft soil conditions where raking is not permitted due to the possible presence of directional or fragmentation mines.

Full excavation involves the use of a digging tool to excavate to the required clearance depth, working down the clearance lane. Work in the clearance lane proceeds in stages determined by the width of the tool. There is no requirement for an overlap in the excavation; however an overlap into adjacent unexcavated lanes is required for the preliminary inspection, tripwire detection drill and the vegetation cutting drill (if these are required).

During full excavation, water may be used to soften the soil if the ground is too hard.

- o **Manual Clearance (Detector):** This method is used as a main method of demining during clearance operations. Manual detector clearance requires greater equipment investment, provides less

production and requires more training and maintenance. Still, it forms an important method where the FEPS method is not seen as safe or efficient. Any Manual Clearance Team in Tajikistan is trained to employ both methods.

- **Mine Detection Dogs (Technical Survey):** To increase the pace of releasing land, mine detection dogs were introduced into operations in Tajikistan in 2006 and have successfully worked in most areas. They have been used in the technical survey process in the different terrain.
- **Non-standard mechanical support (Technical Survey):** This method, approved by TMAC has been successfully used only once during mine clearance operations in Tajik-Afghan border in Panj district. For this method a bulldozer, provided by local authority and armoured by FSD operation staff, has been used. The armoured bulldozer has been used for clearance of water channel from dirt and mud and to prepare 6 X 120 meter line along the channel for manual demining and MDD. This method approved by TMAC on the operational plan, but not entered into NMAS. NMAS are currently being developed for this method.
- **New methods used during the technical survey:** The new method of technical survey is used depending on the situation, terrain, type of soil and mines, according to the task. The method is mainly used if the type of mines laid in the area are known. It is effective for mined areas with PFM-1(S) or POMZ-2(M) type mines. PFM type mines are scatterable mines and they are laid abundantly on the land, which makes their detection easy. POMZ type mines placed on the surface, which makes them visible during a review of the area.

According to the new method the manual technical survey team or the MDD team clears the perimeter of the mined area to a width of 2m. Then part of the area is divided into 5 boxes (10 X 10) and selectively, 3 of them are cleared. If there are no mines found, the other 2 leftover boxes are reduced without checking. The method is allowed to accelerate the technical survey activities. This method is used under the strict control of the team leaders, supervisors and QA team from TMAC. This method also approved by TMAC and NMAS are currently being developed.

- **New methods of collecting mines:** In 2008 the clearance teams for the first time operated in mined areas contaminated by PFM-1S mines. Before this, the teams never encountered this kind of mine. The PFM-1S has a self-liquidation mechanism (a spring-actuated viscous delay mechanism). Firing action will be initiated by mentioned mechanism somewhere between 1 and 40 hours after arming. Most PFM-1S mines did not destroy in this given time.

The PFM type mine is an oddly shaped mines, which resembles a seed from a maple tree, one end is bulbous and contains the explosive while the other end is thin and acts as a stabilizer when the mine is scattered from the air.

In the passed years the clearance teams collected PFM-1 mines by holding its stabilizer. The team members began collection of PFM-1S like a collection of PFM-1. However, because the mechanism of self-liquidation is already activated, scattered PFM-1S mines are sensitive and very dangerous.

During the collection of PFM-1S mines by hand, there were two mine accidents, as a result of which 1 Team leader, 1 deminer and 1 International Supervisor were injured.

After these accidents, we developed equipment and methods for collecting PFM-1S mines, which are still effectively being used<sup>22</sup>. This method is approved by TMAC and NMAS are currently being developed.

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<sup>22</sup> See Annex XII, Picture of the equipment for collecting PFM type mines

### **3. New methods used during the Pilot Survey Project and Re-survey operations<sup>23</sup>**

New method of survey included the active involvement of representatives from local authorities, victims, non-governmental organizations, local populations ( sheep herders, land owners and hunters) and former combatants. If the need for area reduction arises, the Survey team and representatives from Local authorities draft a document on area reduction<sup>24</sup>, which indicates the size of the reduced area and the causes and motives that led to this decision. Then this document is signed by Survey team leader and chief of Local authorities. Also for the convenience of the demining activities, large areas are divided to separate smaller areas and each of them registered separately according to IMSMA forms. For example, size of the several areas amounted more than 1,000,000 m<sup>2</sup>, clearance of which is difficult and more time required. Apart from assisting the demining activities, this portioning of the mined area allows land to be released quicker to the local authority.

As a result of the PSP and Re-survey some new mined areas were identified and a large area of suspected hazardous areas were reduced.<sup>25</sup>

#### **Methods & standards of controlling and assuring quality**

TMAC's quality assurance officers confirm that demining management methods and procedures are in accordance with FSD SOPs, as well as NMAS and IMAS. The external TMAC QA&QC teams provided QA&QC on all trainings, equipment, methodologies and implementation of the clearance process. Another vital part of the QA&QC team responsibility is post-clearance sampling, verification, certification, and handover of cleared land. Under the auspices of the QA&QC team, all records and certificates are cross-referenced and then entered into the IMSMA database.

The FSD reports to TMAC about progress of operations on a weekly and monthly basis, which are analyzing by QA&QC team in TMAC's Operation Department and entered into the database. Once a week operation meetings are conducted with participation of all operational staff of FSD and TMAC. During the meeting discussions are held on progress of demining operations, QA&QC issues, problems and shortfalls.

All clearance operations are controlled internally and externally. Internal QC is conducted by the demining agency and external QC by the TMAC QC team.

The area cleared by deminers on a daily basis or at the end of daily working time are checked twice or three times by Section leader, Team leader and Site Supervisor in 100%.

External quality control conducted once operations are completed. During the external quality control TMAC QC team checking 10% of the total cleared area. If there are no signals and the completion marking of the area is according to the NMAS and SOPs, the demining agency officially will hand over the cleared area to the TMAC.

### **VII. Efforts undertaken to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas**

In order to reduce the risk to the affected populations the TMAC coordinates a number of Mine Risk Education (MRE) and minefield marking projects in cooperation with several partners. In GBAO, all minefields identified thus far have been marked. Along with the border with Uzbekistan, all dangerous areas (specific location of mined areas is mostly unknown) have been marked by hazardous signs.

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<sup>23</sup> See Annex IX, Charts of the progress from beginning of activity: Chart 3: remaining land as of December 2008

<sup>24</sup> See Annex XVIII, Criteria for Cancellation or Reduction

<sup>25</sup> See Annex VII, Report of Pilot Survey Project in 2007

Hazardous signs installed in the viewing point elected by survey teams. SHAs were located far away from the viewing point and the hazardous signs just showing the direction of dangers. However, in the Central region and the Afghan border, identified mined areas are unmarked or only partially marked.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan has conducted Mine Risk Education activities since 2001. This program is carried out in 22 districts (6 districts in Sughd region, 5 in Central Region, and 2 in Gorno Badakhshan region, and in Tursunzoda district).

In 2005 UNICEF joined the MRE project and together with the Ministry of Education undertook activities in 22 secondary schools in 4 districts: Rasht, Tavildara, Vanj and Darvoz. RCST and UNICEF volunteers conduct complementary activities to educate the local population about mine hazards and how to live with landmines.

To provide immediate and effective warning of the presence of anti-personnel mines to the civilian population and to prevent mine accidents, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, in co-operation with the Ministry for Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of the Republic of Tajikistan has developed and implemented the Mine Hazard Warning Sign Project. The main goals were as follows:

- Population survey on mine awareness
- Public education
- Community volunteer training in mine awareness
- Publication of mine awareness posters and pamphlets for the population in Russian, Tajik and Uzbek
- Organization of seminars for the representatives of local executive authorities (Khukumats), the Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, military commissariats and border-area military units
- Preparation of mine awareness seminars
- Preparation of mobile mock-ups for the seminars
- Collaboration with government agencies regarding mine awareness.

More than 3,200 signs have been manufactured and were erected in mined areas of the Central Region, Tajik – Afghan border and in areas of Tajik-Uzbek border in Sogd region. In order to provide more information on MRE activities, six thousand copies of the UN booklet “Guide to Mine & UXO Safety” were published in Tajik, three thousand copies in Uzbek language and more than 22,000 hazard warning leaflets and guidelines for distribution among the programme’s volunteers, military personnel, local authorities, teachers and active advocators of the programme. 10 seminars and meetings were conducted with volunteers and local authorities in the communities and the process of implementation of the program was monitored 13 times. In addition, the MRE activities are further supported by the Mass Media, local governments, teachers and partners.

Last year another project – Safe Playgrounds for Children (Construction of sports facilities) was completed in 4 border districts in Sogd (Asht, Isfara, Konibodom, and Panjakent) resulting in the construction of 8 safe playgrounds for Children (2 in each of the above mentioned districts).

## VIII. Resources made available to support progress made to date

### Finance resources delivered to support demining progress

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Financial Resources made available by the State Party</b>			400,000*	500,000*	500,000*	550,000*	550,000*	574,000*

<b>Financial Resources made available by actors other than the State Party</b>	20,000	23,000	439,704	1,997,182	1,220,112	2,547,782	1,378,221	2,134,794
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>839,704</b>	<b>2,497,182</b>	<b>1,720,112</b>	<b>3,097,782</b>	<b>1,928,221</b>	<b>2,708,794</b>

\* **Only technical support** (provide Mine Action programme by the personnel, by the helicopter of MoD for casualty evacuation, by the training areas and classrooms, radio and TV programmes regarding the MRE and other MA activities, service of Orthopaedic Centre to mine victims, pension for mine victims)

## IX. Circumstances that impede compliance in a 10 year period

- **Delay in starting:** Demining programme of Tajikistan began 4 years after the Ottawa Convention came into force for Tajikistan leaving only 6 years for Tajikistan to complete its Article 5 responsibilities.
- **Only manual demining employed:** During the first 3 years, TMAC's mine action operators mainly used manual mine clearance with a small number of demining teams. Tajikistan began to deploy Mine Detecting Dogs in 2006.
- **Difficult areas:** Tajikistan is highly mountainous country; many of its **SHAs** are located in hard to reach areas. This has been a challenge for clearance work.
- **Weather:** Extreme weather conditions are another challenge to clearance operations. Many **SHAs** are accessible only 3-4 months a year (i.e. only during summer period).
- **Financing:** Insufficient funds for the programme have presented operational challenges. On several occasions, funds have been provided late in the year resulting in the delay of operations and leaving a short work window.
- **Need for Demining Machines:** If available, this surely would have increased the speed of demining activities as some areas are more suitable for mechanical clearance.
- **Minefield records:** The Russian Military left minefield records of the minefield on the border with Afghanistan but these have proven to be dangerously inaccurate. Border areas that were difficult to access were mined using cluster bombs that spread sub munitions widely.
- **Border dispute with Uzbekistan:** As of present Uzbekistan is not cooperating with the Tajikistan counterpart on the issue of border mine-clearance, the maps of the mine fields and the information on cleared areas are not submitted and as a result it is not possible to inform the local population about the risk and land that has been cleared for their use. Significantly, only 85 percent of the border line mentioned above has been defined by the present international legal order. These mine fields are the most noteworthy cause of concern. Numerous people have suffered mine accidents in these areas.

## X. Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications

456,790 people currently live in mine-affected areas, approximately 70 % of which are women and children. Zones of risks are usually located in hills and mountains where most villages are located and development in these areas is negatively impacted. Usually the threat of mines/UXO and cluster munitions

is greatest when people come to mountain areas to pasture their sheep. In addition, most women and children of mountainous areas leave their home in summer to prepare food for winter from milk products in the mountains or hills where these hazards exist.

#### **Development hampered by mined or suspected mined areas:**

- no access to collect wood for food and winter
- no access to collect food for the domestic animal or pasture them
- no access for geological research in the mountains
- no access to fresh water
- barrier for development of animal husbandry
- rare wild animals perishing from mine explosions
- barrier for development of horticulture
- barrier for reinforcement of river banks
- barrier for reconstruction of the roads, power lines

## **XI. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge: Quantitative aspects**

### **1. Quantitative aspect**

As of December 2008, taking into account the results of land release activities, the identification of new areas, separation of bigger areas, and minefield records, there are currently **208 areas to address** with an approximate total size of **9,055,631 m<sup>2</sup>** and an additional **360** un-surveyed minefields with an approximate total size of **5,794,000 m<sup>2</sup>** and an estimated **228,586** AP mines and **207,6 kg** of explosives.

#### **1.1 Tajik-Afghan border (TAB)**

As of December 2008 taking into account land release results, the identification of new areas, cleared areas and minefield records, there are currently **115** confirmed mined areas with an approximate total size of **5,601,370** square meters<sup>26</sup> left to clear in the TAB and an additional **360** un-surveyed minefields with an approximate total size of **5,794,000 m<sup>2</sup>**, which contain an estimated **228,586** AP mines and **207,6 kg** of explosives<sup>27</sup>.

#### **1.2 Tajik-Uzbek border (TUB)**

As of December 2008, 57 areas are left to resurvey.<sup>28</sup>

#### **1.3 Central Region (CR)**

As of December 2008, **36 SHAs** with an approximate total size of **3,454,261** square meters<sup>29</sup> remain, with 19 being confirmed mined areas and 17 of the 36 **still needing to be re-surveyed**.

### **2. Qualitative aspects**

There are several reasons and facts, which are may affect operations in the different areas.

#### **2.1 Tajik-Afghan border (TAB)**

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<sup>26</sup> See Annex II, Table 3: representing Current Situation in Tajik-Afghan border

<sup>27</sup> See Annex III, Table of minefields records in the TAB

<sup>28</sup> See Annex IV, Table 3: representing Current Situation in Tajik-Uzbek border

<sup>29</sup> See Annex VI, Table 3: representing Current Situation in Central Region

The Tajik-Afghan border is the major demining task site with the heaviest workload, which requires significant efforts. There are different terrains along the TAB with the eastern part of the TAB consisting of high mountains with difficult access to the mined areas.

The Central part of the TAB consists of hills and stony areas with vegetations, which complicates clearance operations. Likewise poorly developed road ways, makes emergence evacuation difficult and complicates access to the mined areas.

The western part of the TAB consisting mainly of flat areas with humid soil (due to swamps and proximity to the Panj River) and high vegetations (mainly bushes). In addition, the air is dry and the zone is very torrid.

The TAB is the most heavily mine contaminated area.<sup>30</sup>

## 2.2 Tajik-Uzbek border (TUB)

The Tajik-Uzbek border is still not fully delimited and demarcation has not begun. In the TUB, with almost all SHAs located in the north-western part of Tajikistan in the Sughd region, the climate is humid and due to high mountains and cold weather not all SHAs are accessible during the entire year.

## 2.3 Central Region (CR)

The Central Region is the demining task site with a heavy workload, high mountainous, and high density of populated areas, requires significant efforts. Due to climate (cold weather), several mined areas are not accessible during the entire year. They are accessible from July until early October.

## XII. Amount of time requested and a rational for this amount of time

This Article 5 Extension Request has been presented by TMAC with the opportunity to continue our resurvey and demining operations to fulfil our obligation according to Article 5 of Ottawa Convention by 2019. Amount of time requested is 10 years (2010-2019).

In 2008 a UNDP evaluation of the Mine Action Program in Tajikistan supported the conclusions of TMAC that it would take approximately 10 years to fulfil its obligations.

### 1.1. Rational for requested amount of time:

For the 10 requested years 8 multipurpose (technical survey, demining, EOD) teams (9 deminers on each team) will be established within FSD and 2 technical survey teams (5 deminers on each team) will be established within the Ministry of Defence, 2 Survey teams, 1 machine for mechanical demining and 6 MDD team (2 dog on each team).

### 1.2. Assumptions

Assumptions are based on Tajikistan climate, terrain, weather and other contingencies, taking into consideration that clearance and re-survey operations will take place in 2009.

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<sup>30</sup> See Annex XV, Pictures of the different terrain in the TAB

During 2009 to 2019 from the total of **14,849,631 m<sup>2</sup>** (**9,055,631 m<sup>2</sup>** (TAB and CR) +  $\approx$  **5,794,000 m<sup>2</sup>** (un-surveyed area in the TAB according to MF records)) **20%** will be reduced (Based on survey reports, minefield records, characteristics of mined areas) After the reducing, totally from the leftover size of **11,849,631 m<sup>2</sup>** approximately **30%** will be clear by the Mechanical Demining Machine (MDM), **20%** by the Mine Detection Dogs (MDD) and other **50%** by manual clearance operations<sup>31</sup>. All SHAs accessible for the MDM will be completed by 2012 and accessible for the MDD by 2016. From the 2016 until 2019 will be used only manual clearance operations<sup>32</sup>.

Mine clearance operations in the Central Region will be completed by 2016 and in the TAB by 2019<sup>33</sup>.

o **Re-survey operations:**

During the 2009 all resurvey operations in the TAB and CR will be completed. Based on the experience of TMAC and an analysis of the remaining problem it is expected that approximately **2,000,000 m<sup>2</sup>** in the TAB and **1,000,000 m<sup>2</sup>** in the CR will be reduced.

o **Manual Clearance:**

- Manual clearance will be implemented by 82 deminers working 8 hrs / 200 days annually
- Average daily clearance using full excavation method: 2-4 m<sup>2</sup>/day ( $\approx$  20 deminers)  
Average yearly clearance by 20 deminers using full excavation method  $\approx$  8,000-16,000
- Average daily clearance using mine detector: 20-30 m<sup>2</sup>/day ( $\approx$  62 deminers)  
Average yearly clearance by 62 deminers using mine detectors  $\approx$  248,000-372,000
- Average yearly clearance by 82 deminers:  $\approx$  **256,000-388,000 m<sup>2</sup>/year**

Manual Clearance operations will be the main clearance method during the period of extension. Manual Clearance method after the reducing will be used in **51%** of leftover areas in the TAB and in **47%** of the areas in the Central Region.

**Mechanical Demining Machine (MDM):**

- Daily working hours for one mini-machine: 8 hours / 200 days annually
- Average daily clearance by one mini-machine  $\approx$  5,000 - 7,000 m<sup>2</sup>/day
- Average yearly clearance by one mini-machine  $\approx$  **1,000,000 – 1,400,000 m<sup>2</sup>/year**

After the reducing approximately, **24%** of leftover size in the TAB and **53%** of areas in the Central Region is accessible for the MDM. In Tajik-Uzbek border using of MDMs is unknown.

o **Mine Detection Dogs (MDD):**

Clearance will be implemented by 10 MDDs (2 other MDDs will be on reserve)

- 10 MDDs working 8 hours / 200 days annually
- Average daily production by one dog is  $\approx$  150-200 m<sup>2</sup> / day
- Average yearly production by one dog is  $\approx$  30,000-40,000 m<sup>2</sup> / year
- Average yearly clearance by 10 MDDs  $\approx$  **300,000 – 400,000 m<sup>2</sup>/year**

MDDs could be used only approximately in **24%** of leftover size in Tajik-Afghan border. In the Central Region due to weather, high vegetations, mountains, strong winds and other reasons it is impossible to use MDDs. In Tajik-Uzbek border, using of MDDs is unknown.

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<sup>31</sup> See Annex XV, Work plan for the 2009 and period of extension (2010-2019)

<sup>32</sup> See Annex X, Table of the Land release assumptions for the period of extension

<sup>33</sup> See Annex XVI, Timeline for the period of extension

### XIII. Detailed Work plan for the period of the requested extension

See Annex XIX, Work plan for 2009-2019

### XIV. Institutional, human resource and material capacity

#### 1. Previous and Available

##### 1.1. Human resource and structures.

The current structure of the Mine Action Programme (MAP) depended on financial and technical support of the donors. Potential of the MAP is as follows<sup>34</sup>:

1. TMAC
2. Two FSD Clearance team
3. Two FSD Technical Survey team
4. Two FSD Survey team
5. Six Mine Detection Dog Teams

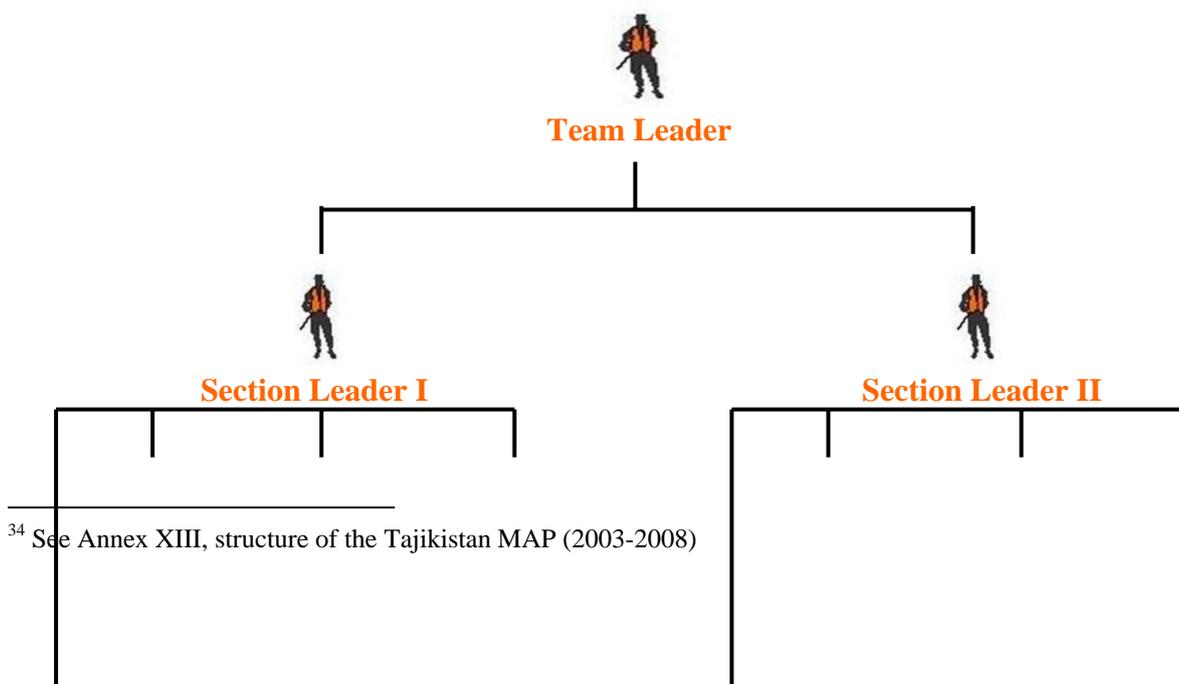
Until 2003 all mine clearance has been conducted by Engineering Battalions of the MoD of Tajikistan. Demining operations were conducted based on former Soviet Union military mine clearance guidelines.

From 2003 until present time mine clearance operations have been conducted by MoD military personnel trained by FSD demining specialists based on IMAS, NMAS and SOPs.

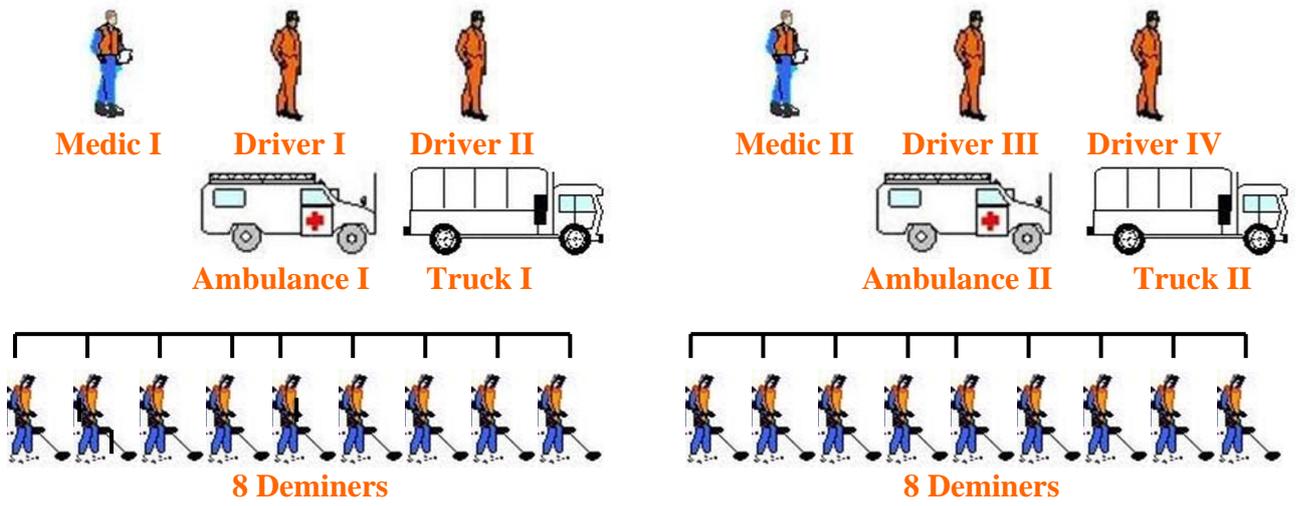
According to the agreement between Government of Tajikistan and UNDP, Tajikistan is obliged to provide the Mine Action Programme with human resources. Therefore, most of the operational team members are comprised of military personnel (officers and soldiers) provided by the MoD. They are receiving salary from the MoD and the Mine Action Programme disburses only allowances for them. After finishing two years of military service as deminers, soldiers can continue their work in the Mine Action Programme as experienced staff according to signed contract between them and FSD.

The number of mine clearance, technical survey, BAC and survey teams depends on financial support, which had been changing every year and in general has varied from 5 to 10 teams. Each manual clearance and manual technical survey team is composed of 27 men and includes 2 demining section, each survey team comprising 9 men and each BAC team comprising 13 men.

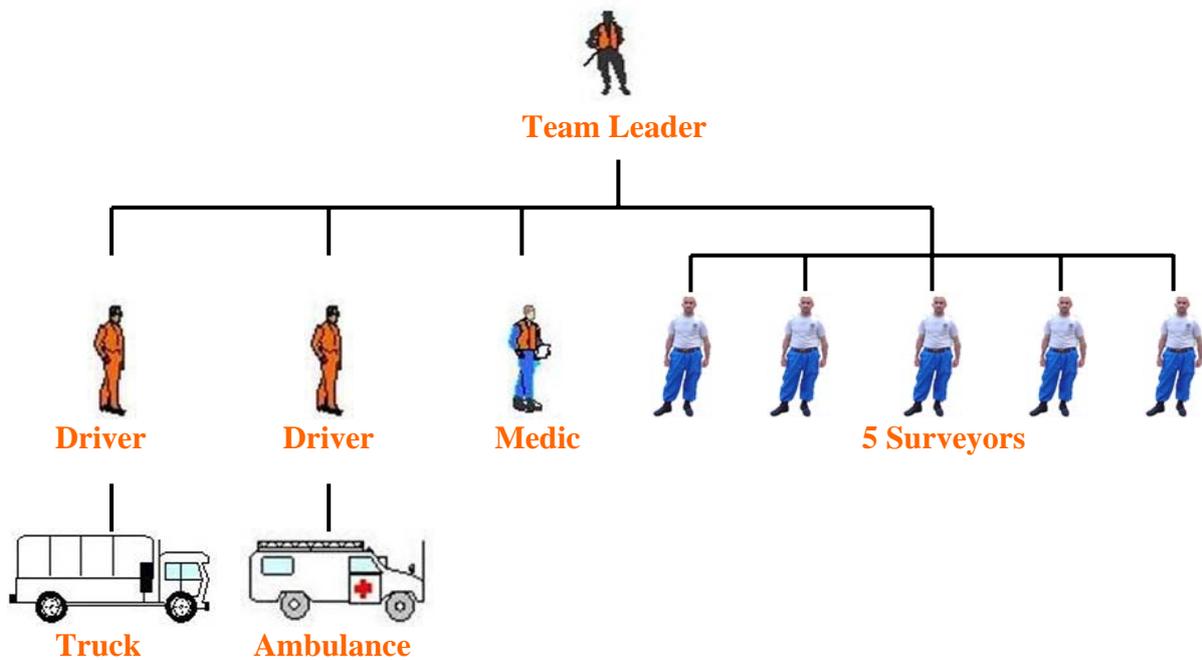
**Diagram I: Structure of the Manual Clearance Team or Manual TS Team**



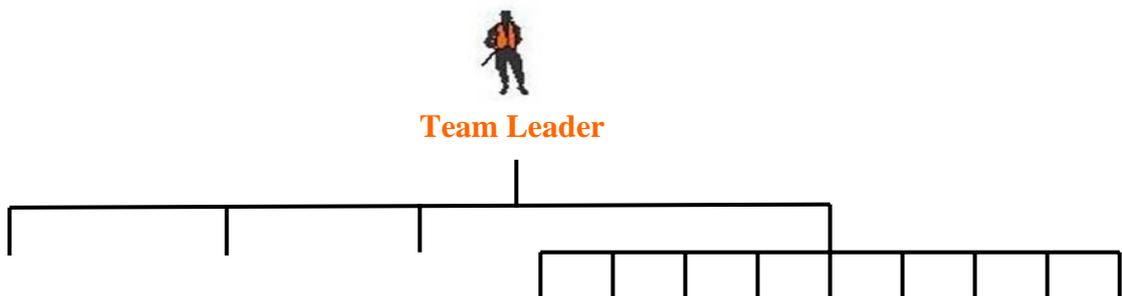
<sup>34</sup> See Annex XIII, structure of the Tajikistan MAP (2003-2008)



**Diagram III: Structure of the Survey team**



**Diagram IV: Structure of the BAC Team**

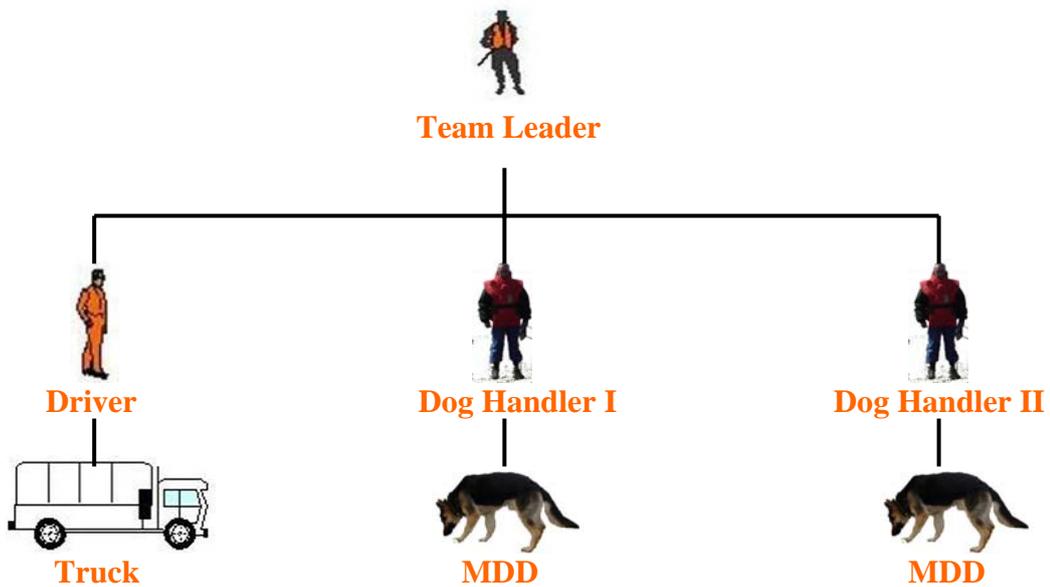




In early 2005, the TMAC took the decision to speed up mine clearance operations by establishing Mine Detecting Dog (MDD) teams. Given that dogs can locate mines in minutes where humans might take hours or even days, the establishment of a mine detection dog capability was seen as the perfect opportunity to increase, significantly, the productivity and the cost efficiency of demining operations. Tajikistan relied upon the positive experience of neighbouring Afghanistan in this area. Under the “Mine Clearance and Survey” pillar of mine action activities, TMAC initiated a MDD Capacity in Tajikistan, which is currently implemented by the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD). Initial appeal for funding was put forward in 2005 and was secured later that year. Total cost for the entire first year of operations is around \$ 700,000 US. In early 2006, 12 dogs were purchased from Germany (at the cost of \$ 6,700 US ea.) and were transferred to the Mine Dog Centre (MDC) in Kabul, Afghanistan where the dogs and 18 Tajik handlers were trained for a period of 8 weeks. Subsequently, they arrived in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, where they are currently based at the Engineering Battalion of the Ministry of Defence.

From August of 2006 until present time the manual clearance teams were supported by 6 MDD teams on technical survey operations. Each MDD team comprised 4 men and 2 dogs.

**Diagram V: Structure of the MDD Team**



All team members received courses on Mine and BAC clearance, Impact survey, Demining via FSD and TMAC according to IMAS, approved NMAS and SOPs. The Operational staff, Team and section leaders of FSD and Operational staff of TMAC have been exchanges with UNMACA and ANAMA. Several senior staff members have also benefited from UNDP middle and senior management courses delivered by Grandfield Mine Action and James Madison University.

## 1.2. Mine clearance equipment in the inventory.

Date of acquisition	Organization responsible for inventory	Detector type held	Total number of detectors	Percentage serviceable and remaining life	Supplementary information
11.07.03	FSD	Ebinger GC 421	12		
26.04.04	FSD	Ebinger GC 421	22		
03.09.04	FSD	Ebinger GC 421	6		
01.08.05	FSD	Ebinger GC 421	42		
24.02.06	FSD	Ebinger GC 420	20		
01.06.07	FSD	Locator Schonstedt GA-92 xtd	1		
01.07.05	FSD	Detector Schonstedt GA-72 Cd	4		
01.06.07	FSD	Detector Schonstedt GA-72 Cd	4		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>111</b>	<b>100%</b>	
Date of acquisition	Organization responsible for inventory	Personal protective equipment type held	Personal protective equipment sets	Percentage serviceable	Supplementary information
18.08.03	FSD	Rofi Vest	20		
10.05.04	FSD	Rofi Vest	25		
03.09.04	FSD	Rofi Vest	6		
19.07.05	FSD	Rofi Vest	45		
06.08.06	FSD	Rofi Vest	20		
09.07.07	FSD	Rofi Vest	20		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>136</b>	<b>75%</b>	
18.08.03	FSD	Rofi Visor +Scratch shield	20		
10.05.04	FSD	Rofi Visor +Scratch shield	25		
03.09.04	FSD	Rofi Visor +Scratch shield	6		
19.07.05	FSD	Rofi Visor +Scratch shield	89		
06.08.05	FSD	Rofi Visor +Scratch shield	21		
25.07.07	FSD	Rofi Visor +Scratch shield	13		
26.09.07	FSD	Rofi Visor +Scratch shield	69		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>243</b>	<b>45%</b>	

<b>Date of acquisition</b>	<b>Organization responsible for inventory</b>	<b>Number of dog teams operational</b>	<b>Number of dogs teams in training</b>	<b>Dog age profile</b>	<b>Supplementary information</b>
03.06.06	TMAC/FSD	10	2	1. Arok 28.10.04 2. Aron 15.07.04 3. Ceasar 15.07.04 4. Rex 21.11.04 5. Rita 11.03.03 6. Bado 10.11.04 7. Boomer 06.07.04 8. Dixi 02.10.04 9. Ziegan 10.10.04 10. Joshua 09.04.05 11. Alex 15.12.04	1 MDD not operational due to performance problems
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>		

## 2. Year of 2009 and the Period of extension (2010-2014)

### 2.1. Potential of Mine Action Programme (MAP) for the period of extension

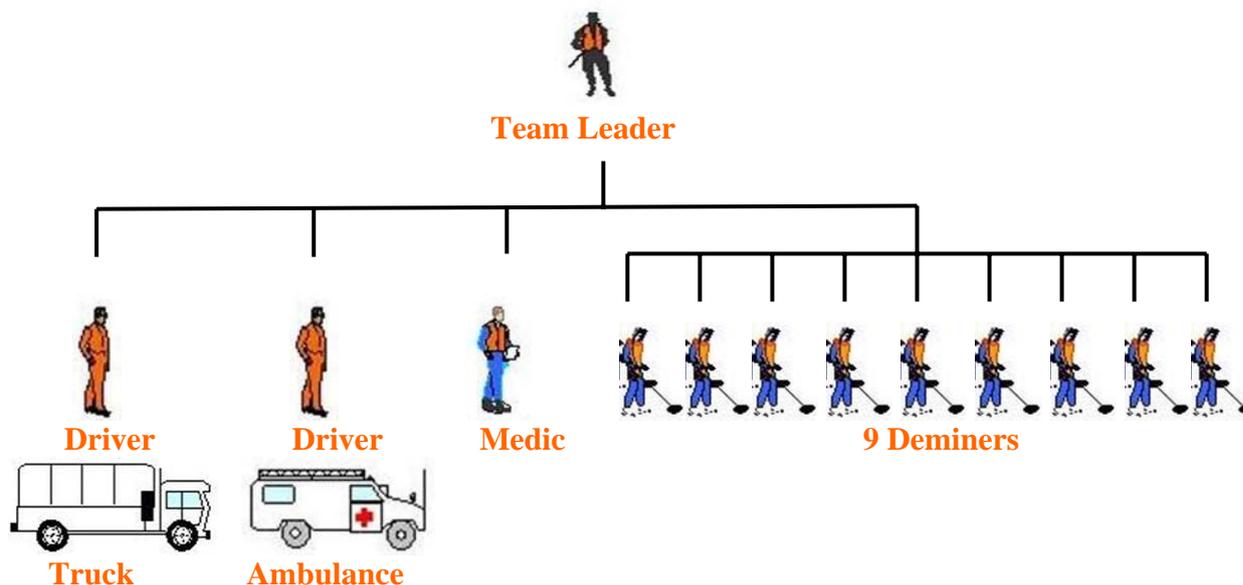
Work plans elaborated based on possible potentials of the Mine Action Programme (MAP), which are depend on financial and technical support of the donors. Possible potential of the MAP is following<sup>35</sup>:

1. Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
2. Eight FSD multipurpose teams
3. Two FSD survey teams
4. One FSD EOD team
5. One MoD Technical Survey Team
6. Six Mine Detection Dog Teams
7. One Mechanical Demining Machines

Until the end of 2009 all Re-survey and Battle Area Clearance operations will be finished, all SHAs will be reduced as far as possible by Survey teams and we will be aware of the accurate number of SHAs and their sizes and coordinates. For the period of extension, MAP will not require the Survey and BAC teams anymore.

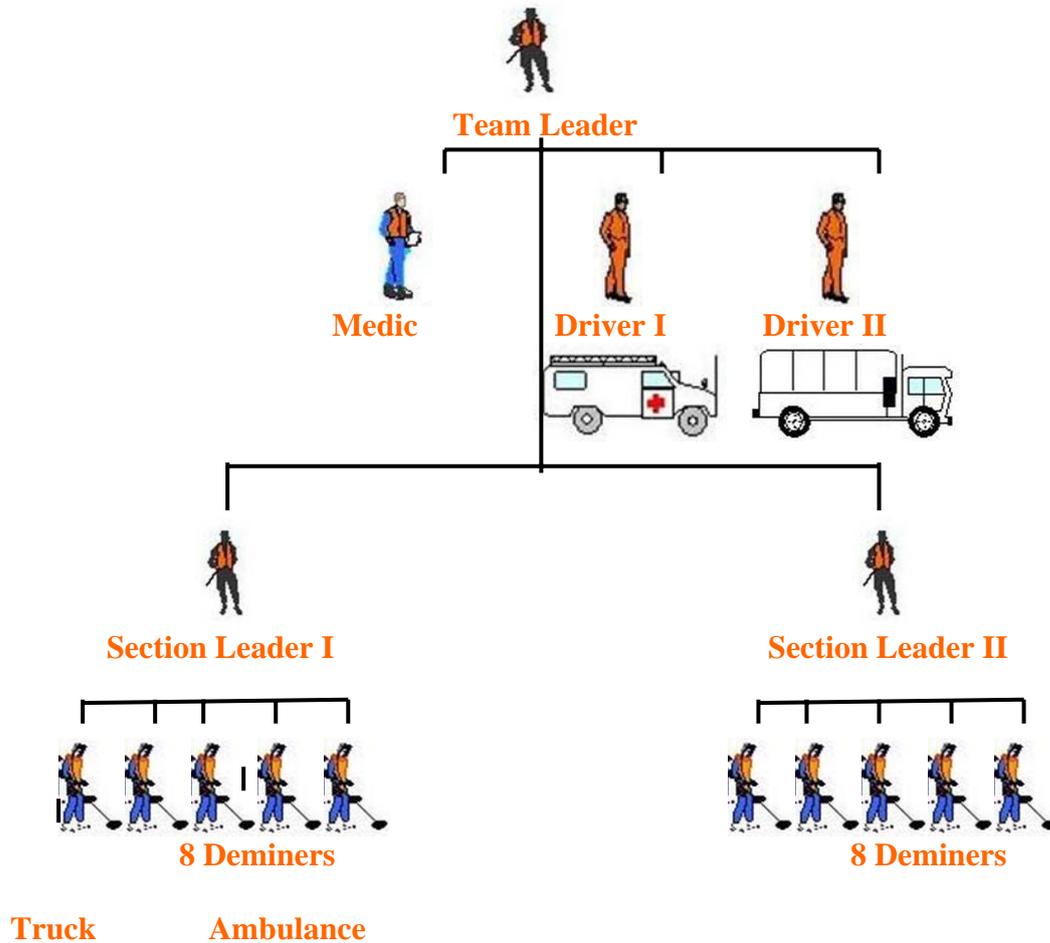
In passed years Clearance / Technical Survey Teams were used for clearance operations due to the fact that most SHAs had difficult terrain and limited access for the all demining teams. For operations the Team divided into two Sections and operated separately. Therefore, for the period of extension separate Clearance / Technical Survey Sections will be used in operations.

**Diagram I: Structure of the FSD Multipurpose team for the 2009 and period extension**



<sup>35</sup> See Annex XIV, structure of the Tajikistan MAP for the period of extension

**Diagram II: Structure of the MoD Technical survey team for the 2009 and period extension**



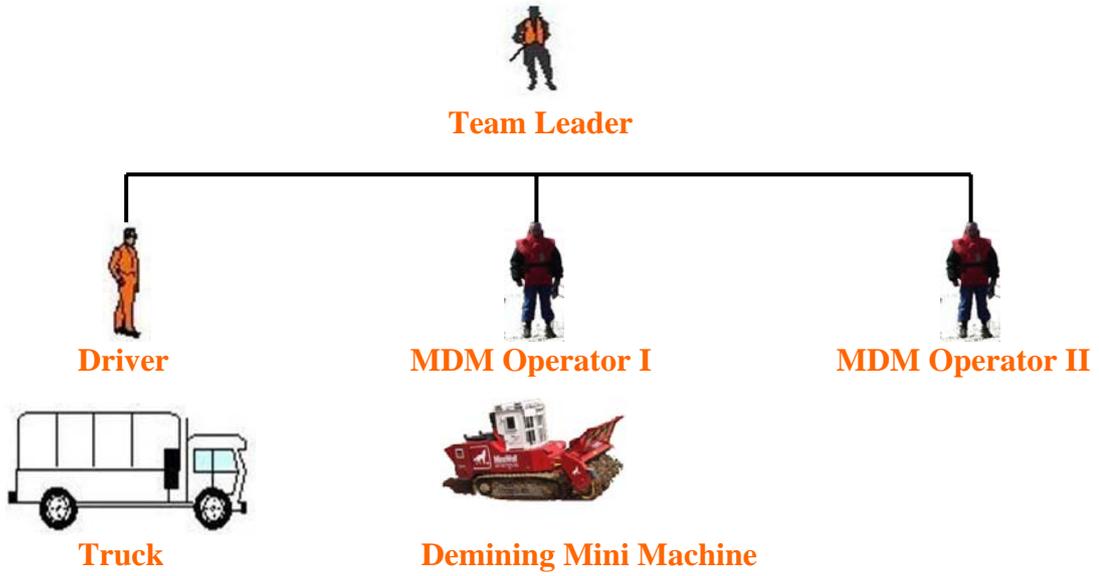
For the period of extension, the number and consist of MDD Teams will not be change. The manual clearance teams will continue supported by 6 MDD teams on technical survey operations. MDD Teams also will be supported by mechanical demining operations.

**Diagram II: Structure of the MDD Team for the period of extension**

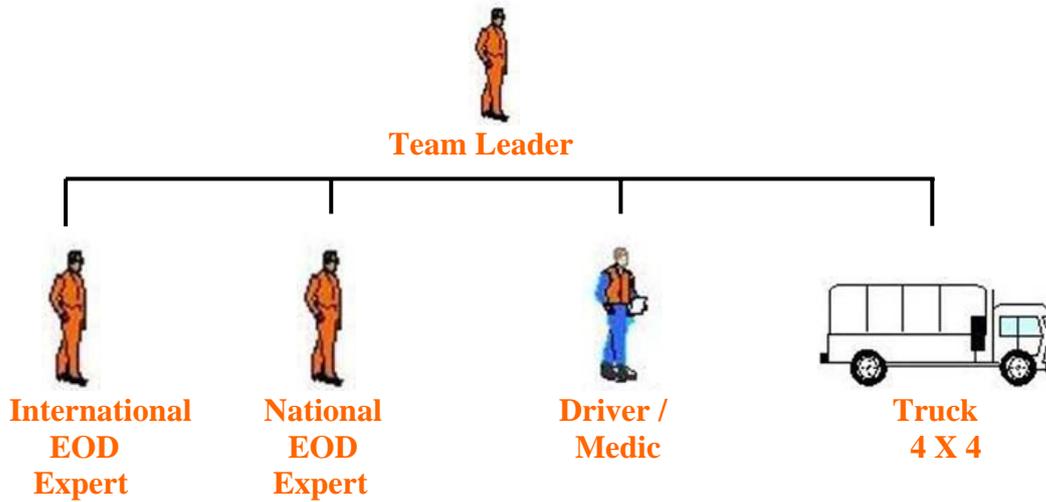


For the period of extension in Tajikistan MAP one new subdivision will be established, named Mechanical Demining Machines Team. MDM teams will support the clearance teams for Technical survey. For the reason that most of SHAs have difficult terrain and limited access for big and middle MDMs, for the MAP will be applicable and desirable mini MDMs.

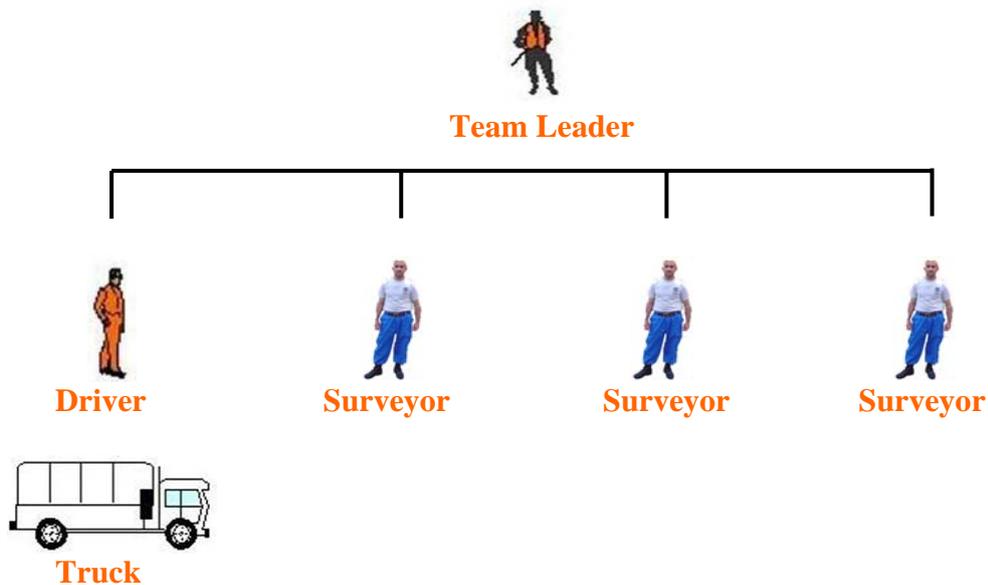
**Diagram III: Structure of the MDM Team for the 2009 and period of extension**



**Diagram IV: Structure of the EOD Team for the period of extension**



**Diagram V: Structure of the Survey team**



# Annex I: Glossary of Terms

## Abbreviations:

<b><i>ANAMA</i></b>	Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action
<b><i>BAC</i></b>	Battle Area Clearance
<b><i>CR</i></b>	Central Region
<b><i>CS</i></b>	Comparative Survey
<b><i>CIHL</i></b>	Commission for Implementation of International Humanitarian Law
<b><i>DRD</i></b>	Direct Rule District
<b><i>DS</i></b>	Distant survey
<b><i>EOD</i></b>	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
<b><i>ERW</i></b>	Explosive Remnant of War
<b><i>FSD</i></b>	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
<b><i>GBAO</i></b>	Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region
<b><i>IMAS</i></b>	International Mine Action Standard
<b><i>IMSMA</i></b>	International Management System for Mine Action
<b><i>IS</i></b>	Impact survey
<b><i>MAP</i></b>	Mine Action Programme
<b><i>MoD</i></b>	Ministry of Defense
<b><i>MF</i></b>	Minefield
<b><i>MDD</i></b>	Mine Detecting Dog
<b><i>MDM</i></b>	Mechanical Demining Machine
<b><i>MDBP</i></b>	Main Department of Border Protection of State Committee of Security of the Republic of Tajikistan
<b><i>MRE</i></b>	Mine Risk Education
<b><i>NMAS</i></b>	National Mine Action Standard
<b><i>NGO</i></b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b><i>OSCE</i></b>	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
<b><i>SALW</i></b>	Small Arms & Light Weapons
<b><i>SHA</i></b>	Suspected Hazard Area
<b><i>TMAC</i></b>	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
<b><i>TS</i></b>	Technical survey
<b><i>TAB</i></b>	Tajik-Afghan Border
<b><i>TABP</i></b>	Tajik-Afghan Border Project
<b><i>TUB</i></b>	Tajik-Uzbek Border
<b><i>UXO</i></b>	Unexploded Ordnance
<b><i>UNMACA</i></b>	United Nation Mine Action Center for Afghanistan

## Explanatory:

#		<b>Explanations</b>
1	<b>Comparative survey (CS)</b>	is field visual reconnaissance which takes place in order to make comparison between official minefield records and their current locations in the field. Gathered information not entered into database and it just to confirm of minefields being. Gathered information mainly used for planning of Impact survey operations. Comparative survey is takes not long time and might be termed as first level of surveys.
2	<b>Impact survey (IS)</b>	is provides specific information to assist with the overall planning for demining operations, assists in identifying non hazardous and hazardous areas, provides clearly marked and established clearance sites to support both humanitarian and development clearance efforts and provides data with detailed information about victims, MRE issues, locations of minefields in the field according to minefield records and etc. Information is gathered according special forms and officially logged and entered into database. During IS recognizing or defining SHAs.
3	<b>Distance Survey (DS)</b>	is type of Impact Survey during which gathering data about SHA conducted from distant. Gathered data included all information which is collected during impact survey and due to lack of access to some SHAs there is no description of area and information about size.
4	<b>Minefield record</b>	is the official map of minefields sketched by teams, which landed a mines.
5	<b>Suspected Hazard Area (SHA)</b>	is an area of real or perceived danger due to landmines or UXO. This area is defined by the perceptions of the community or key informants that may or may not be accurate. SHAs is based on data already available, data collected by visual inspection from a safe viewing point and by using information volunteered by key informants. SHAs are typically locations of confrontation or defence and are often found on the slopes of hills, around former military positions, within transportation networks (roads, airports, railroads), at water points and riverbanks, and around infrastructure such as buildings and distribution networks for electricity, water, oil, gas and etc.
6	<b>Suspended mined areas</b>	Is an area, where has been conducted technical survey or clearance operations and because of whether conditions or other different situations all operations in the area were suspended and an area has been closed for future demining activities.
7	<b>Restricted State border</b>	The State borders, mainly in the TUB and TAB, are restricted due to not completed delimitation and demarcation of the border, heavy-going areas, high mountains, which are creating barrier to accessing SHAs in the border.
8	<b>Needs Assessment database</b>	The purpose of a needs assessment is to identify, analyse and prioritise the local mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) risks, to assess the capacities and vulnerabilities of the communities, and to evaluate the options for conducting MRE and Victim assistance. A needs assessment will provide the information necessary to make informed decisions on the objectives, scope and form of the resulting MRE and VA projects. Needs assessment database helps in assessing needs, to monitor ongoing projects and programmes and to assist in evaluations.

Annex II - table 1: SHAs identified in the Tajik-Afghan border by Impact Survey as of 2006

Province	District	Village	SHA ID	Numbers of mined areas			Area Size			Location of area
				Recognized during the survey	Recognized additionally	Actually	Calculated during the survey	Cleared additionally	Actually	
GBO	Darvoz	Kevron	295	1		1	280000		280000	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 54' 28.40" N 38° 27' 41.30"
				1		1		Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 53' 25.90" N 38° 28' 11.00"		
				1		1		Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 51' 57.30" N 38° 27' 51.70"		
GBO	Darvoz	Kurgovad	294 MF4	1	1	1	6211	6211	Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 04' 10.60" N 38° 24' 58.70"	
GBO	Darvoz	Kurgovad	294	1		1	30000		30000	Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 07' 41.10" N 38° 23' 55.80"
				1		1		Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 06' 43.10" N 38° 24' 25.60"		
				1		1		Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 04' 10.60" N 38° 24' 58.70"		
				1		1		Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 03' 32.90" N 38° 23' 56.90"		
GBO	Darvoz	Togmai	273	2	2	650000		650000	Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 02' 44.10" N 38° 25' 25.90"	
GBO	Darvoz	Vishkharv	271	1		1	152000		152000	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 00' 12.40" N 38° 28' 40.30"
				1		1		Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 00' 12.40" N 38° 28' 40.30"		
GBO	Darvoz	Ruzvai	334	1	1	80000		80000	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 51' 25.00" N 38° 26' 55.70"	
GBO	Darvoz	Shurgovad	333	1	1	12000		12000	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 41' 35.30" N 38° 22' 26.70"	
GBO	Darvoz	Chorf	302	1	1	240000		240000	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 58' 28.60" N 38° 28' 45.60"	
GBO	Vanj	Kekhik	309	1	1	2400000		2400000	Map J-42-71B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 22' 25.1" N 38° 14' 49.6"	
GBO	Vanj	Dashti Yazgulom	308	1	1	8000000		8000000	Map J-42-71B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 22' 20.2" N 38° 11' 18.8"	
GBO	Vanj	Khumragi	307	1	1	250000		250000	Map J-42-71: MGRS coordinates: 42SYH0670042400	
GBO	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod	29/1		1	1	10060	10060	Map J-42-71B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 23' 46.7" N 38° 19' 04.6"	
GBO	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod	MF1		1	1	225641	225641	Map J-42-71B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 23' 46.7" N 38° 19' 04.6"	
GBO	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod	MF2		1	1	86311	86311	Map J-42-71B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 23' 46.7" N 38° 19' 04.6"	
GBO	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod	305	1	1	10000000		10000000	Map J-42-71B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 24' 37.9" N 38° 20' 20.4"	
GBO	Vanj	Rogh	335	1	1	140000		140000	Map J-42-71B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 24' 52.0" N 38° 19' 43.4"	
GBO	Rushon	Voznawd	TS TM 30		1	1	56274	56274	Map J-42-83B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 15' 70" N 37° 59' 28"	
GBO	Rushon	Voznawd	277	1	1	200000		200000	Map J-42-83B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 16' 35" N 38° 51' 32"	
GBO	Rushon	Poshkhav	291	1	1	240000		240000		
GBO	Ishkoshim	Poligon	427			50000		50000	Map J-43-109: Lat/Long coordinates: E 72° 06' 18.5" N 36° 51' 54.2"	
Khatlon	Shurobod	Stari Zastava	410	1	1	3000		3000	Map J-42-92B: MGRS coordinates: 42SWG8485158057	
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sarinamak	282	1	1	75000		75000	Map J-42-81B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 13' 27.7" N 37° 46' 32.0"	
Khatlon	Shurobod	Shagon Bolo	285	1	1	400		400	Map J-42-81A: MGRS coordinates: 42SXG0569599836	
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sarighor	430	1	1	600000		600000	Map J-42-81: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 11' 59.6" N 37° 38' 45.9"	
Khatlon	Shurobod	Surkhkura	411	2	2	100000		100000	Map J-42-93A: MGRS coordinates: 42SWG8851761397	
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sari Shuh	405	1	1	10000		10000	Map J-42-92B: MGRS coordinates: 42SWG841558997	
Khatlon	Shurobod	Bog	404	1	1	100000		100000	Map J-42-92B: MGRS coordinates: 42SWG8424058699	
Khatlon	Shurobod	Surkhalam	408	1	1	3000		3000	Map J-42-92B: MGRS coordinates: 42SWG816636330	
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sarigor	407	1	1	3000		3000	Map J-42-93A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 12' 21.2" N 37° 40' 37.1"	
Khatlon	Shurobod	Pomdara	406	1	1	900000		900000	Map J-42-92B: MGRS coordinates: 42SWG8462559185	
Khatlon	Shurobod	Shoun	510	1	1	100000		100000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 13' 03.6" N 37° 56' 16.2"	
Khatlon	Shurobod	Dudodae Kuhna	403	1	1	40000		40000	Map J-42-92B: MGRS coordinates: 42SWG8775561157	
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Zastava Luna			1	1	3125	3125	Map J-42-102: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 44' 48.8" N 37° 20' 52.50"	
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Ozodi	512	1	1	25000		25000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 58' 16.1" N 37° 19' 38.4"	
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Risovkhoz	526	1	1	300000		300000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 15' 23.4" N 37° 06' 13.8"	
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Kolkhozi Lenin	513	1	1	10000		10000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 39' 32.8" N 37° 17' 49.2"	
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Karawultepa	511	1	1	210000		210000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 41' 25.4" N 37° 21' 16.2"	
Khatlon	Farkhor	Joyrali	528	1	1	200000		200000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 39' 16.8" N 37° 17' 16.8"	
Khatlon	Farkhor	Kokul	527	1		1	180000		180000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 25' 07.2" N 37° 11' 34.2"
				1		1	27000		27000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 25' 19.62" N 37° 11' 43.14"
				1		1	1400		1400	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 25' 23.0" N 37° 11' 26.9"
Khatlon	Farkhor	Zastava #3	508	1	1	515000		515000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 21' 40.4" N 37° 22' 34.2"	
Khatlon	Shahrituz	Karashuvok	423	1	1	30000		30000	Map J-42-89: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 05' 03.3" N 37° 35' 16.3"	
Khatlon	Shahrituz	Ayvoj	421	1	1	10000		10000	Map J-42-113: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 10' 49.5" N 36° 58' 54.8"	
Khatlon	Kabodian	Teshiktosh	422	1	1	25000		25000	Map J-42-101: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 14' 39.9" N 37° 05' 25.3"	
Khatlon	Kabodian	Shoh	426	1	1	10000		10000	Map J-42-10: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 06' 55" N 37° 03' 20"	
Khatlon	Jilikul	Vakhsh	509	1	1	72000		72000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 19' 00.0" N 37° 06' 28.2"	
Khatlon	Hamadoni	Ribkhoz	531	1	1	5000		5000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 38' 46.92" N 37° 35' 40.02"	
Khatlon	Hamadoni	Dahana	530MF1	1	1	10000		10000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 47' 13.87" N 37° 35' 52.04"	
			530MF2	1	1	75000		75000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 48' 11.22" N 37° 34' 56.22"	
Khatlon	Panj	Canal #5	TS DA 8		1	1	24311	24311		
Khatlon	Panj	Canal #8	TS DA 7		1	1	3636	3636		
Khatlon	Panj	Halkayor	582	1	1	2000		2000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 13' 15.3" N 37° 08' 05.46"	
Khatlon	Panj	Panj	529	2	2	130000		130000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 03' 40.62" N 37° 51' 20.38"	
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>54</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>26495800</b>	<b>415569</b>	<b>26911369</b>	

Areas, which were not on the list of SHAs prepared during the Initial Survey. They are recognized during the clearance after the finishing Initial Survey, according to the request for clearance from the Local Authorities.

Actually total number of SHAs and size

**Annex II - table 2: SHAs in the Tajik-Afghan border after the Re-Survey as of 2008**

Province	District	Village	SHA ID	Numbers of mined areas	Location of area	AreaSize
GBOA	Darvoz	Vishkharv	271MF1	1	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 00' 12.40", N 38° 28' 40.30"	2400
			271MF2	1	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 00' 12.40", N 38° 28' 40.30"	18000
			271MF3	1	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 00' 02.10", N 38° 29' 06.70"	1400
GBOA	Darvoz	Togmai	273	1	Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 02' 44.10", N 38° 25' 25.90"	170000
GBOA	Darvoz	Ruzvai	334	1	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 51' 25.00", N 38° 26' 55.70"	67500
GBOA	Darvoz	Shurgovad	333MF1	1	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 41' 35.30", N 38° 22' 26.70"	14400
			333MF2	1	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 41' 35.30", N 38° 22' 26.70"	
GBOA	Darvoz	Zigar	MF1	1	Map J-42-69G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 24' 59.3", N 38° 05' 10.0"	27375
			MF2	1	Map J-42-69G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 24' 25.0", N 38° 04' 35.4"	25800
GBOA	Darvoz	Chorf	302	1	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 58' 28.60", N 38° 28' 45.60"	15000
GBOA	Darvoz	Kevron	295MF1	1	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 54' 28.40", N 38° 27' 41.30"	90000
			295MF2	1	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 53' 25.90", N 38° 28' 11.00"	25000
			295MF3	1	Map J-42-58: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 51' 57.30", N 38° 27' 51.70"	15000
GBOA	Darvoz	Kurgovad	294MF1	1	Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 07' 41.10", N 38° 23' 55.80"	33600
			294MF2	1	Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 06' 43.10", N 38° 24' 25.60"	25000
			294MF3	1	Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 05' 27.00", N 38° 25' 25.30"	33000
			294MF4	1	Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 04' 10.60", N 38° 24' 58.70"	109000
			294MF5	1	Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 03' 56.10", N 38° 24' 30.60"	9000
			294MF6	1	Map J-42-59: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 03' 32.90", N 38° 23' 56.90"	100000
GBOA	Vanj	Kekhik	309MF1	1	Map J-42-71: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 22' 31.30", N 38° 14' 45.50"	110000
			309MF2	1	Map J-42-71: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 22' 35.40", N 38° 14' 10.60"	150400
			309MF3	1	Map J-42-71: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 22' 31.30", N 38° 14' 45.50"	20000
			309MF4	1	Map J-42-71: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 22' 35.40", N 38° 14' 10.60"	150000
GBOA	Vanj	Dashti Yazgulom	308MF5	1	Map J-42-71: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 22' 14.70", N 38° 11' 36.00"	400000
			308MF6	1	Map J-42-71: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 22' 37.00", N 38° 11' 56.70"	40000
			308MF7	1	Map J-42-71: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 22' 17.30", N 38° 11' 28.00"	80000
GBOA	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod	29MF3	1	Map J-42-71: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 24' 26.0", N 38° 20' 06.7"	160000
GBOA	Vanj	Baravni Tor	31MF2	1	Map J-42-71: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 20' 12.90", N 38° 17' 51.30"	80000
			31MF3	1	Map J-42-71: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 20' 20.20", N 38° 17' 28.30"	213190
			31MF4	1	Map J-42-71: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 19' 57.70", N 38° 17' 05.70"	14997
GBOA	Vanj	Dashtak		1	Map J-42-71: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 14' 57.00", N 38° 18' 48.00"	71500
GBOA	Rushon	Voznawd	30MF1	1	Map J-42-83: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 16' 07.70", N 37° 59' 01.80"	101034
			30MF2	1	Map J-42-83: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 16' 23.29", N 37° 59' 05.81"	450000
			30MF3			
			30MF4	1	Map J-42-83: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 16' 47.00", N 37° 59' 33.50"	100000
			30MF5	1	Map J-42-83: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 16' 46.00", N 38° 00' 18.80"	16732
GBOA	Rushon	Shidz		1	Map J-42-83: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 18' 30.70", N 37° 55' 24.10"	40000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sarighor	430MF1	1	Map J-42-93 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 12' 23.80", N 37° 40' 37.80"	42500
			430MF2	1	Map J-42-93 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 12' 27.20", N 37° 40' 06.70"	14560
			430MF3	1	Map J-42-93 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 13' 51.30", N 37° 41' 12.70"	7500
			430MF4	1	Map J-42-93 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 13' 59.10", N 37° 41' 03.10"	355
			430MF5	1	Map J-42-93 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 12' 00.50", N 37° 38' 48.40"	106250
			430MF6	1	Map J-42-93 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 11' 57.00", N 37° 38' 42.90"	24680
			430MF7	1	Map J-42-93 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 12' 05.80", N 37° 38' 21.50"	28000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Post Gulkham	MF1	1	Map J-42-92 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 50' 10.20", N 37° 36' 26.80"	30000
			MF2	1	Map J-42-92 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 50' 10.20", N 37° 36' 26.80"	20000
			MF3	1	Map J-42-92 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 50' 34.70", N 37° 36' 23.80"	70000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sari Chashma	405MF1	1	Map J-42-92 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 57' 10.90", N 37° 35' 03.80"	35552
			405MF2	1	Map J-42-92 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 58' 39.10", N 37° 35' 30.10"	27600
			405MF3	1	Map J-42-92 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 59' 52.90", N 37° 35' 41.20"	50000
			405MF4	1	Map J-42-92 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 57' 20.50", N 37° 34' 39.40"	33250
			405MF5	1	Map J-42-92 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 57' 19.40", N 37° 34' 19.10"	116000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol	MF1	1	Map J-42-92 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 14' 52.00", N 37° 45' 23.50"	135000
			MF2	1	Map J-42-92 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 14' 02.80", N 37° 43' 57.10"	40000
			MF3	1	Map J-42-81: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 14' 02.80", N 37° 43' 57.10"	42400
			MF4	1	Map J-42-81 V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 14' 02.80", N 37° 43' 57.10"	3600
			MF5	1	Map J-42-81 V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 14' 51.90", N 37° 45' 23.60"	9250
			MF6	1	Map J-42-81 V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 14' 02.70", N 37° 44' 35.90"	9250
			MF7	1	Map J-42-81 V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 13' 57.70", N 37° 44' 22.80"	24000

Khatlon	Shurobod	Shohon	MF1	1	Map J-42-81 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 12' 32.60", N 37° 55' 52.30"	42185
			MF2	1	Map J-42-81 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 12' 23.70", N 37° 55' 48.20"	14700
			MF3	1	Map J-42-81 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 12' 23.70", N 37° 55' 48.20"	4500
			MF4	1	Map J-42-81 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 12' 15.20", N 37° 55' 40.10"	13500
			MF5	1	Map J-42-81 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 12' 16.00", N 37° 55' 53.60"	56950
			MF6	1	Map J-42-81 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 13' 42.10", N 37° 56' 20.80"	6500
			MF7	1	Map J-42-81 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 13' 42.10", N 37° 56' 20.80"	3500
			MF8	1	Map J-42-81 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 14' 43.00", N 37° 56' 43.50"	6000
			MF9	1	Map J-42-81 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 14' 16.50", N 37° 56' 36.80"	1600
Khatlon	Shurobod	Asorak	MF1	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 17' 55.70", N 37° 59' 21.60"	8000
			MF2	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 17' 59.40", N 37° 59' 30.40"	13700
			MF3	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 17' 59.40", N 37° 59' 30.40"	34190
			MF4	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 17' 59.40", N 37° 59' 30.40"	20000
			MF5	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 17' 02.60", N 37° 58' 15.70"	13275
			MF6	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 16' 12.10", N 37° 58' 36.10"	3750
			MF7	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 16' 12.10", N 37° 58' 36.10"	16200
			MF8	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 35.80", N 37° 58' 42.10"	3250
			MF9	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 34.60", N 37° 58' 37.10"	15525
			MF10	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 34.60", N 37° 58' 37.10"	5850
			MF11	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 29.50", N 37° 58' 20.80"	5000
			MF12	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 42.40", N 37° 57' 57.90"	1500
			MF13	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 54.50", N 37° 56' 17.80"	16240
			MF14	1	Map J-42-81 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 40.20", N 37° 56' 21.10"	12250
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Ozodi	512	1	Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 58' 16.1", N 37° 19' 38.4"	25000
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Jamoati Risovkhov	526	1	Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 15' 23.4", N 37° 06' 13.8"	300000
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Kolkhozi Lenin	513	1	Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 39' 32.8", N 37° 17' 49.2"	10000
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Karawultepa	511	1	Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 41' 25.4", N 37° 21' 16.2"	210000
Khatlon	Farkhor	Joyrali	528	1	Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 39' 16.8", N 37° 17' 16.8"	200000
Khatlon	Farkhor	Kokul	MF1	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 24' 01.90", N 37° 10' 38.40"	4800
			MF2	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 24' 01.90", N 37° 10' 38.40"	1350
			MF3	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 24' 06.80", N 37° 10' 42.00"	30000
			MF4	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 24' 23.20", N 37° 10' 56.20"	27000
			MF5	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 24' 38.90", N 37° 11' 04.20"	35200
			MF6	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 24' 39.00", N 37° 11' 08.10"	4000
			MF7	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 24' 43.80", N 37° 11' 19.90"	12000
			MF8	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 25' 11.70", N 37° 12' 02.40"	7200
			MF9	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 24' 29.30", N 37° 14' 48.90"	31500
			MF10	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 24' 29.30", N 37° 14' 48.90"	116000
			MF11	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 24' 37.40", N 37° 15' 08.90"	400
			MF12	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 24' 37.40", N 37° 15' 08.90"	900
			MF13	1	Map J-42-103B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 24' 23.80", N 37° 15' 41.70"	3000
Khatlon	Farkhor	Zastava #3	MF14	1	Map J-42-91G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 21' 40.30", N 37° 22' 56.60"	6400
			MF15	1	Map J-42-91G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 22' 04.00", N 37° 23' 33.20"	4000
			MF16	1	Map J-42-91G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 22' 36.80", N 37° 25' 38.00"	36800
			MF17	1	Map J-42-91G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 22' 36.80", N 37° 25' 38.00"	8500
			MF18	1	Map J-42-91G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 22' 22.70", N 37° 26' 15.20"	1800
Khatlon	Shahrituz	Karashuvok	423	1	Map J-42-89: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 05' 03.3", N 37° 35' 16.3"	30000
Khatlon	Shahrituz	Ayvoj	421	1	Map J-42-113: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 10' 49.5", N 36° 58' 54.8"	10000
Khatlon	Kabodian	Teshiktosh	422	1	Map J-42-101: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 14' 39.9", N 37° 05' 25.3"	25000
Khatlon	Kabodian	Shoh	426	1	Map J-42-101: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 06' 55", N 37° 03' 20"	10000
Khatlon	Jilikul	Vakhsh	509	1	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 19' 00.0", N 37° 06' 28.2"	72000
Khatlon	Hamadoni	Ribkhoz	531	1	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 38' 46.92", N 37° 35' 40.02"	5000
Khatlon	Hamadoni	Dahana	530MF1		Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 47' 13.87", N 37° 35' 52.04"	280
Khatlon	Hamadoni	Dahana	530MF2	1	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 48' 11.22", N 37° 34' 56.22"	75000
Khatlon	Panj	Halkayor				1000
Khatlon	Panj	Panj	529	2	Lat/Long coordinates: E 69° 03' 40.62", N 37° 51' 20.38"	130000
Khatlon	Panj	Canal #5		1		
Khatlon	Panj	Canal #8		1		
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>115</b>		<b>5601370</b>

Re-Survey conducted

Re-Survey not conducted yet

Annex II - table 3: Table representing Current Situation in Tajik-Afghan border

#	Name of area under the Tajikistan's jurisdiction or control in which AP mines were/are known or suspected to be emplaced	Province	District	Village	Number of mined areas	SHA ID	Total original area in which Tajikistan must destroy or ensure the destruction of all AP mines contained within	Total area in which the Tajikistan destroyed or ensured the destruction of all AP mines contained within	Number of AP mines destroyed	Number of AT mines destroyed	Number of UXO destroyed	Total original area in which the Tajikistan must destroy or ensure the destruction of all AP mines contained within	Areas have been Perimeter marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians	Status		
1	271MF1	GBAO	Darvoz	Vishkharv	1	MF 1	2400					2400	No	Open		
2	271MF2				1	MF 2	18000						18000	No	Open	
3	271MF3				1	MF 3	1400						1400	No	Open	
4	273	GBAO	Darvoz	Togmai	1		170000					170000	No	Open		
5	334	GBAO	Darvoz	Ruzvai	1		67500					67500	No	Open		
6	333MF1	GBAO	Darvoz	Shurgovad	1	MF 1	14400					14400	No	Open		
7	333MF2				1	MF 2									No	Open
8	MF1	GBAO	Darvoz	Zigar	1	MF 1	27375					27375	No	Open		
9	MF2				1	MF 2	25800						25800	No	Open	
10	302	GBAO	Darvoz	Chorf	1		15000					15000	No	Open		
11	295MF1	GBAO	Darvoz	Kevron	1	MF 1	90000					90000	No	Open		
12	295MF2				1	MF 2	25000						25000	No	Open	
13	295MF3				1	MF 3	15000						15000	No	Open	
14	294MF1	GBAO	Darvoz	Kurgovad	1	MF 1	33600					33600	No	Open		
15	294MF2				1	MF 2	25000						25000	No	Open	
16	294MF3				1	MF 3	33000						33000	No	Open	
17	294MF4	GBAO	Darvoz	Kurgovad	1	MF 4	115211	6211	0		10	109000	No	Suspended		
18	294MF5				1	MF 5	9000						9000	No	Open	
19	294MF6				1	MF 6	100000						100000	No	Open	
20	309MF1	GBAO	Vanj	Kekhhik	1	MF 1	110000					110000	No	Open		
21	309MF2				1	MF 2	150400						150400	No	Open	
22	309MF3				1	MF 3	20000						20000	No	Open	
23	309MF4				1	MF 4	150000						150000	No	Open	
24	308MF1	GBAO	Vanj	Dashti Yazgulom	1	MF 1	40118	40118	1325		0	0		Completed		
25	308MF2				1	MF 2	130000	130000	880		0	0	0	0		Completed
26	308MF3				1	MF 3	17478	17478	36		0	0	0	0		Completed
27	308MF4				1	MF 4	45000	45000	217		6	0	0	0		Completed
28	308MF5				1	MF 5	400000							400000	No	Open
29	308MF6				1	MF 6	40000							40000	No	Open
30	308MF7				1	MF 7	80000							80000	No	Open
31	308MF8				1	MF 8	18000	18000	0		3		0	0		Completed
32	29	GBAO	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod	1	MF 1	10060	10060	5		1	0		Completed		
33	29MF1				1	MF 2	225641	225641	68		27		0	0		Completed
34	29MF2				1	MF 3	86311	86311	1273		32		0	0		Completed
35	29MF3				1	MF 4	160000							160000	No	Open
36	31MF1	GBAO	Vanj	Baravni Tor	1	MF 1	93000	93000	2		1	0		Completed		
37	31MF2				1	MF 2	80000							80000	No	Open
38	31MF3				1	MF 3	340000	126810	2564		5		213190	No	Suspended	
39	31MF4				1	MF 4	248000	233003	122		36		14997	No	Suspended	
40	30	GBAO	Vanj	Dashtak	1		71500					71500	No	Open		
41	30MF1	GBAO	Rushon	Voznawd	1	MF 1	120000	18966	20		4	101034	No	Suspended		
42	30MF2				1	MF 2	450000							450000	No	Open
43	30MF3				1	MF 3	56274	56274	0		0		0	0	No	Completed
44	30MF4				1	MF 4	100000							100000	No	Open
45	30MF5				1	MF 5	18000	1268			2		16732	No	Suspended	
46	36	GBAO	Rushon	Shidz	1		40000					40000	No	Open		
47	430MF1	Khatlon	Shurobod	Sarighor	1	MF 1	42500					42500	Yes	Open		
48	430MF2				1	MF 2	14560							14560	Yes	Open
49	430MF3				1	MF 3	7500							7500	Yes	Open
50	430MF4				1	MF 4	355							355	Yes	Open
51	430MF5				1	MF 5	106250							106250	Yes	Open
52	430MF6				1	MF 6	24680							24680	Yes	Open
53	430MF7				1	MF 7	28000							28000	Yes	Open
54	MF1	Khatlon	Shurobod	Post Gulkham	1	MF 1	30000					30000	Yes	Open		
55	MF2				1	MF 2	20000						20000	Yes	Open	
56	MF3				1	MF 3	70000						70000	Yes	Open	
57	405MF1	Khatlon	Shurobod	Sari Chashma	1	MF 1	75000	39448	491		90	35552	Yes	Suspended		
58	405MF2				1	MF 2	27600							27600	Yes	Open
59	405MF3				1	MF 3	50000							50000	Yes	Open
60	405MF4				1	MF 4	33250							33250	Yes	Open
61	405MF5				1	MF 5	116000							116000	Yes	Open
62	MF1	Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol	1	MF 1	135000					135000	Yes	Open		
63	MF2				1	MF 2	40000							40000	Yes	Open
64	MF3				1	MF 3	42400							42400	Yes	Open
65	MF4				1	MF 4	3600							3600	Yes	Open
66	MF5				1	MF 5	9250							9250	Yes	Open
67	MF6				1	MF 6	9250							9250	Yes	Open
68	MF7				1	MF 7	24000							24000	Yes	Open

59	MF1	Khatlon	Shurobod	Shohon	1	MF 1	42185					42185	No	Open		
60	MF2				1	MF 2	14700							14700	No	Open
61	MF3				1	MF 3	4500							4500	No	Open
62	MF4				1	MF 4	13500							13500	No	Open
63	MF5				1	MF 5	56950							56950	No	Open
64	MF6				1	MF 6	6500							6500	No	Open
65	MF7				1	MF 7	3500							3500	No	Open
66	MF8				1	MF 8	6000							6000	No	Open
67	MF9				1	MF 9	1600							1600	No	Open
68	MF1	Khatlon	Shurobod	Asorak	1	MF 1	8000					8000	No	Open		
69	MF2				1	MF 2	13700							13700	No	Open
70	MF3				1	MF 3	34190							34190	No	Open
71	MF4				1	MF 4	20000							20000	No	Open
72	MF5				1	MF 5	13275							13275	No	Open
73	MF6				1	MF 6	3750							3750	No	Open
74	MF7				1	MF 7	16200							16200	No	Open
75	MF8				1	MF 8	3250							3250	No	Open
76	MF9				1	MF 9	15525							15525	No	Open
77	MF10				1	MF 10	5850							5850	No	Open
78	MF11				1	MF 11	5000							5000	No	Open
79	MF12				1	MF 12	1500							1500	No	Open
80	MF13				1	MF 13	16240							16240	No	Open
81	MF14				1	MF 14	12250							12250	No	Open
82	512	Khatlon	Kumsangir	Ozodi	1		25000					25000	Yes	Pending Re-survey		
		Khatlon	Kumsangir	Zastava Luna			3125	3125	3				Yes	Completed		
83	526	Khatlon	Kumsangir	Jamoati Risovkhov	1		300000					300000	Yes	Pending Re-survey		
84	513	Khatlon	Kumsangir	Kolkhozi Lenin	1		10000					10000	Yes	Pending Re-survey		
85	511	Khatlon	Kumsangir	Karawultepa	1		210000					210000	Yes	Pending Re-survey		
86	528	Khatlon	Farkhor	Joyrali	1		200000					200000	Yes	Pending Re-survey		
87	MF1	Khatlon	Farkhor	Kokul	1	MF 1	4800					4800	Yes	Open		
88	MF2				1	MF 2	1350							1350	Yes	Open
89	MF3				1	MF 3	30000							30000	Yes	Open
90	MF4				1	MF 4	27000							27000	Yes	Open
91	MF5				1	MF 5	35200							35200	Yes	Open
92	MF6				1	MF 6	4000							4000	Yes	Open
93	MF7				1	MF 7	12000							12000	Yes	Open
94	MF8				1	MF 8	7200							7200	Yes	Open
95	MF9				1	MF 9	31500							31500	Yes	Open
96	MF10				1	MF 10	116000							116000	Yes	Open
97	MF11				1	MF 11	400							400	Yes	Open
98	MF12				1	MF 12	900							900	Yes	Open
99	MF13				1	MF 13	3000							3000	Yes	Open
100	MF14				1	MF 14	6400							6400	Yes	Open
101	MF15	Khatlon	Farkhor	Zastava #3	1	MF 2	4000					4000	Yes	Open		
102	MF16				1	MF 3	36800							36800	Yes	Open
103	MF17				1	MF 4	8500							8500	Yes	Open
104	MF18				1	MF 5	1800							1800	Yes	Open
105	423	Khatlon	Shahrituz	Karashuvok	1		30000					30000	Yes	Pending Re-survey		
106	421	Khatlon	Shahrituz	Ayvoj	1		10000					10000	Yes	Pending Re-survey		
107	422	Khatlon	Kabodian	Teshiktosh	1		25000					25000	Yes	Pending Re-survey		
108	426	Khatlon	Kabodian	Shoh	1		10000					10000	Yes	Pending Re-survey		
109	509	Khatlon	Jilikul	Vakhsh	1		72000					72000	Yes	Pending Re-survey		
110	531	Khatlon	Hamadoni	Ribkhov	1		5000					5000	No	Pending Re-survey		
	530MF1	Khatlon	Hamadoni	Dahana			10000	9720	0			280	No	Completed		
111	530MF2	Khatlon	Panj	Halkayor	1		75000					75000	No	Open		
	582	Khatlon	Panj	Halkayor			2000	1000	113			1000	Yes	Completed		
112	529MF1	Khatlon	Panj	Panj	1		130000					130000	Yes	Open		
113	529MF2				1											
114		Khatlon	Panj	Canal #5	1		24311	24311	137			0	Yes	Suspended		
115		Khatlon	Panj	Canal #8	1		3636	3636	0			0	Yes	Suspended		
<b>Total EOD</b>																
115	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>115</b>		<b>6790750</b>	<b>1189380</b>	<b>7253</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>5601370</b>				

Clearance completed

Suspended area

Annex II - table 4: Table of comparative analysis of the situation in the Tajik-Afghan border

Province	District	Village	First survey 2003-2005			Resurvey 2007-2008						Remaining			
			SHA ID	Numbers of mined areas actually	AreaSize actually	SHA ID	Numbers of cancelled mined areas	Reduced area size	Numbers of new recognized mined areas	Added area size	Numbers of mined areas actually	AreaSize	SHA ID	Numbers of mined areas	AreaSize
GBAO	Darvoz	Vishkharv	271	2	152000	MF1					1	2400	MF1	1	2400
						MF2		130200	1		1	18000	MF2	1	18000
						MF3					1	1400	MF3	1	1400
GBAO	Darvoz	Togmai	273	2	650000	273	1	480000			1	170000	273	1	170000
						334		12500			1	67500	334	1	67500
GBAO	Darvoz	Shurgovad	333	1	12000	MF1			1	2400	1	14400	MF1	1	14400
						MF2					1		MF2	1	
GBAO	Darvoz	Zigar				MF1			1	27375	1	27375	MF1	1	27375
						MF2			1	25800	1	25800	MF2	1	25800
GBAO	Darvoz	Chorf	302	1	240000	302		225000			1	15000	302	1	15000
						MF1					1	90000	MF1	1	90000
GBAO	Darvoz	Kevron	295	3	280000	MF2		150000			1	25000	MF2	1	25000
						MF3					1	15000	MF3	1	15000
GBAO	Darvoz	Kurgovad	TS IS 294	1	6211										
						MF1					1	33600	MF1	1	33600
GBAO	Darvoz	Kurgovad	294	4	30000	MF2					1	25000	MF2	1	25000
						MF3					1	33000	MF3	1	33000
GBAO	Darvoz	Kurgovad	294	4	30000	MF4			3	279600	1	115211	MF4	1	109000
						MF5					1	9000	MF5	1	9000
GBAO	Vanj	Kekkhik	309	1	2400000	MF6					1	100000	MF6	1	100000
						MF7					1	110000	MF7	1	110000
GBAO	Vanj	Kekkhik	309	1	2400000	MF2		1969600			1	150400	MF2	1	150400
						MF3					1	20000	MF3	1	20000
GBAO	Vanj	Kekkhik	309	1	2400000	MF4					1	150000	MF4	1	150000
						MF1					1	40118	MF1	1	40118
GBAO	Vanj	Dashti Yazgulom	308	1	8000000	MF2					1	130000	MF2	1	130000
						MF3					1	17478	MF3	1	17478
GBAO	Vanj	Dashti Yazgulom	308	1	8000000	MF4					1	45000	MF4	1	45000
						MF5					1	400000	MF5	1	400000
GBAO	Vanj	Pshikharv	307	1	250000	MF6		7229404			1	40000	MF6	1	40000
						MF7					1	80000	MF7	1	80000
GBAO	Vanj	Khurmragi	307	1	250000	MF8					1	18000	MF8	1	18000
						MF1					1	250000	MF1	1	250000
GBAO	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod	291	1	10060										
						MF1					1	225641	MF1	1	225641
GBAO	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod	291	1	10060										
						MF2					1	86311	MF2	1	86311
GBAO	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod	305	1	10000000	MF3		9840000			1	160000	MF3	1	160000
						MF1					1	93000	MF1	1	93000
GBAO	Vanj	Baravni Tor				MF2					1	80000	MF2	1	80000
						MF3					1	340000	MF3	1	213190
GBAO	Vanj	Dashtak	335	1	140000	MF4					1	248000	MF4	1	14997
						MF1					1	71500	MF1	1	71500
GBAO	Rushon	Voznawd	TS TM 30	1	56274										
						MF1					1	120000	MF1	1	101034
GBAO	Rushon	Voznawd	277	1	200000	MF2		20000			1	450000	MF2	1	450000
						MF4					1	100000	MF4	1	100000
GBAO	Rushon	Shidz				MF5					1	18000	MF5	1	16732
						MF1					1	40000	MF1	1	40000
GBAO	Rushon	Poshkhav	291	1	240000			240000							
						MF1					1	240000	MF1	1	240000
GBAO	Ishkoshim	Poligon	427		50000			50000							
						MF1					1	3000	MF1	1	3000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Zastava	410	1	3000			3000							
						MF1					1	75000	MF1	1	75000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sarimamak	282	1	75000			75000							
						MF1					1	400	MF1	1	400
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sarighor	430	1	600000	MF1					1	42500	MF1	1	42500
						MF2					1	14560	MF2	1	14560
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sarighor	430	1	600000	MF3					1	7500	MF3	1	7500
						MF4					1	355	MF4	1	355
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sarighor	430	1	600000	MF5					1	106250	MF5	1	106250
						MF6					1	24680	MF6	1	24680
Khatlon	Shurobod	Post Gulkham				MF7					1	28000	MF7	1	28000
						MF1					1	30000	MF1	1	30000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Post Gulkham				MF2					1	20000	MF2	1	20000
						MF3					1	70000	MF3	1	70000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sari Chashma				MF1					1	75000	MF1	1	35552
						MF2					1	27600	MF2	1	27600
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sari Chashma				MF3					1	50000	MF3	1	50000
						MF4					1	33250	MF4	1	33250
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sari Chashma				MF5					1	116000	MF5	1	116000
						MF1					1	135000	MF1	1	135000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF2					1	40000	MF2	1	40000
						MF3					1	42400	MF3	1	42400
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF4					1	3600	MF4	1	3600
						MF5					1	9250	MF5	1	9250
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF6					1	9250	MF6	1	9250
						MF7					1	24000	MF7	1	24000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF1					1	42185	MF1	1	42185
						MF2					1	14700	MF2	1	14700
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF3					1	4500	MF3	1	4500
						MF4					1	13500	MF4	1	13500
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF5					1	56950	MF5	1	56950
						MF6					1	6500	MF6	1	6500
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF7					1	3500	MF7	1	3500
						MF8					1	6000	MF8	1	6000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF9					1	1600	MF9	1	1600
						MF1					1	8000	MF1	1	8000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF2					1	13700	MF2	1	13700
						MF3					1	34190	MF3	1	34190
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF4					1	20000	MF4	1	20000
						MF5					1	13275	MF5	1	13275
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF6					1	3750	MF6	1	3750
						MF7					1	16200	MF7	1	16200
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF8					1	3250	MF8	1	3250
						MF9					1	15525	MF9	1	15525
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF10					1	5850	MF10	1	5850
						MF11					1	5000	MF11	1	5000
Khatlon	Shurobod	Yol				MF12					1	1500	MF12	1	1500
						MF13					1	16240	MF13	1	16240

						MF14			1	12250	1	12250	MF14	1	12250
Khatlon	Shurobod	Surkhkura	411	2	100000		2	100000							
Khatlon	Shurobod	San Shuh	405	1	10000		1	10000							
Khatlon	Shurobod	Boq	404	1	100000		1	100000							
Khatlon	Shurobod	Surkhalam	408	1	3000		1	3000							
Khatlon	Shurobod	Sarigor	407	1	3000		1	3000							
Khatlon	Shurobod	Pomdara	406	1	900000		1	900000							
Khatlon	Shurobod	Shoun	510	1	100000		1	100000							
Khatlon	Shurobod	Dudodae Kuhna	403	1	40000		1	40000							
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Zastava Luna		1	3125							3125			
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Ozodi	512	1	25000					1	25000	512	1	25000	
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Risovkhov	526	1	300000					1	300000	526	1	300000	
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Kolkhozi Lenin	513	1	10000					1	10000	513	1	10000	
Khatlon	Kumsangir	Karawultepa	511	1	210000					1	210000	511	1	210000	
Khatlon	Farkhor	Joyrail	528	1	200000					1	200000	528	1	200000	
Khatlon	Farkhor	Kokul	527	3	208400	MF 1			10	64950	1	4800	MF 1	1	4800
						MF 2					1	1350	MF 2	1	1350
						MF 3					1	30000	MF 3	1	30000
						MF 4					1	27000	MF 4	1	27000
						MF 5					1	35200	MF 5	1	35200
						MF 6					1	4000	MF 6	1	4000
						MF 7					1	12000	MF 7	1	12000
						MF 8					1	7200	MF 8	1	7200
						MF 9					1	31500	MF 9	1	31500
						MF10					1	116000	MF10	1	116000
						MF11					1	400	MF11	1	400
						MF12					1	900	MF12	1	900
						MF13					1	3000	MF13	1	3000
						MF14					1	6400	MF14	1	6400
Khatlon	Farkhor	Zastava #3	508	1	515000	MF15			4	457500	1	4000	MF15	1	4000
						MF16					1	36800	MF16	1	36800
						MF17					1	8500	MF17	1	8500
						MF18					1	1800	MF18	1	1800
Khatlon	Shahrituz	Karashuvok	423	1	30000					1	30000	423	1	30000	
Khatlon	Shahrituz	Ayvuj	421	1	10000					1	10000	421	1	10000	
Khatlon	Kabodian	Teshiktosh	422	1	25000					1	25000	422	1	25000	
Khatlon	Kabodian	Shoh	426	1	10000					1	10000	426	1	10000	
Khatlon	Jilikul	Vakhsh	509	1	72000					1	72000	509	1	72000	
Khatlon	Hamadoni	Ribkhoz	531	1	5000					1	5000	531	1	5000	
Khatlon	Hamadoni	Dahana	530	1	10000					1	10000	530	1	10000	
Khatlon	Hamadoni	Dahana	530	1	75000					1	75000	530	1	75000	
Khatlon	Panj	Canal #5		1	24311					1	24311		1		
Khatlon	Panj	Canal #8		1	3636					1	3636		1		
Khatlon	Panj	Halkavor	582	1	2000					1	2000	582	1	2000	
Khatlon	Panj	Panj	529	2	130000					2	130000	529	2	130000	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>62</b>	<b>26911369</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22904759</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2784140</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6790750</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>5601370</b>			

- Resurvey not conducted yet
- Resurvey conducted and existence of SHAs approved
- Clearance completed
- Existence of SHAs not approved and cancelled
- Suspended

Annex III - table of MF records in the TAB

Resurvey conducted and existence of MFs and SHAs approved      Resurvey not conducted yet

Region	District	Community	According to the MF records			According to the Re-survey			Date of laid mines	Number and type of laid mines									
			Military registration number	Number of Mined areas	Area size, m <sup>2</sup>	Number of Mined areas	Minefield ID	Area size, m <sup>2</sup>		APM blast		APM fragmentation		Booby trap					
										Number	Type	Number	Type	Number	Type	Explosive TNT, kg			
GBAO	Rushon	Shidz	66/3/13			1	Shidz	40,000	19.04.1996	9	PMN-2			5	ML-7				
		Voznavd	66/3/12			1	Voznavd MF 1	101,034	12.11.1995	8	PMN-2			5	ML-7				
			66/3/10			1	Voznavd MF 2	450,000		16	PMN-2			6	ML-7				
			66/3/11			1	Voznavd MF 4	100,000	11.11.1995	109	PMN-2			80	ML-7	2			
			66/3/11			1	Voznavd MF 5	16,732	13.11.1995	48	PMN-2			54	ML-7	9.6			
	Vanj	Dashti Yazghulom	66/1/15	1	5,000				27.10.1995	12	PMN-2	4	82 mm	27	ML-7				
		Dashti Yazghulom	66/1/14			1	Dashti Yazghulom MF7	80,000	25.10.1995			2	OZM-72				3	ML-7	
			66/3/2 (66/1/3)						4/10/1995	360	PFM-1								
			66/3/5 (66/1/8)			1	Dashti Yazghulom MF6	40,000	5/18/1995	144	PFM-1	1	MON-50						
			66/3/14 (66/1/20)						4/5/1996	576	PFM-1					2			
			66/3/14 (66/1/20)			1	Dashti Yazghulom MF5	400,000	4/5/1996	144	PFM-1								
			Khekhik	66/01/10			1	Khekhik MF 1	110,000	15.07.1995	16	PMN-2	13	MON-50	28	ML-7	5.6		
		66/2/3 (66/1/19)				13.05.1996				576	PFM-1	8	POM-2	12				ML-7	
		66/2/1 (66/1/16)				1	Kekhik MF 3	20,000	26.10.1995	24	PMN-2	6	MON-50	43	ML-7	25			
		66/1/17				1	Khekhik MF 2	150,400	08.12.1995	24	PMN-2	1	MON-90						
		66/01/10A				1	Khekhik MF 4	150,000	17.07.1995	16	PMN-2	4	OZM-72				20	ML-7	4
		Panjshanbeobod	66/1/1B			1	Panjshanbeobod MF4	160,000	8/3/1996	4176	PFM-1	12	MON-50						
		GBAO	Panjshanbeobod	66/1/21	1	1000				4/29/1996			2	OZM-72	2	ML-7	0.4		
66/7/1	1			60000				8/21/1994			10	OZM-72							
66/1/8 (66/1/13)	1			5000				10/31/1995	128	PFM-1S	96	MON-50							
Baravni Tor	66/1/7 (66/1/12)				1	Baravni Tor MF2	80,000	10/30/1995	30	PMN-2	2	OZM-72	8	ML-7					
	66/1/2-B				1	Baravni Tor MF3	213,190	03.08.1996	1,612	PFM-1S									
	66/1/4 (66/1/2)				1	Baravni Tor MF4	14,997	1/11/1995	742	PFM-1S									
Dashtak	136/9/3				1	Dashtak	71,500	09.11.1995	6	PMN-2	2	OZM-72	8	ML-7					
Vishkharv	136/6/11				1	Vishkharv MF 2	18,000	08.05.1997	1,152	PFM-1	32	POM-2							
	136/6/5				1	Vishkharv MF 3	1,400	21.11.1995			4	MON-50	8	ML-7					
	136/6/4				1	Vishkharv MF 1	2,400	03.11.1995	12	PMN-2	4	MON-50							
	Djorf		136/6/10			1	Djorf	15,000	08.05.1997	936	PFM-1	4	OZM-72	20	ML-7				
Djorf	136/6/7	1	1,000				30.07.1994			4	OZM-72	4	ML-7						

GBAO	Darvoz	Kurgovad			1	Kurgovad MF1	33,600												
					1	Kurgovad MF2	25,000												
					1	Kurgovad MF3	33,000												
					1	Kurgovad MF4	109,000												
					1	Kurgovad MF5	9,000												
					1	Kurgovad MF6	100,000												
			Toghmay			1	Toghmay	170,000											
		Kevron	136/6/1			1	Kevron MF 1	90,000	05.03.1995	5	PMN-2	4 6	OZM-72 MON-50	16	ML-7				
	136/6/3				1	Kevron MF 2	25,000	30.10.1995	24	PMN-2	6 3	MON-50 OZM-72	32	ML-7					
	136/6/9				1	Kevron MF 3	15,000	03.05.1997	864	PFM-1									
		Darvoz	Ruzvay	136/6/8			1	Ruzvay	67,500	30.04.1997	864	PFM-1							
			Shurgovad	136/4/1			1	Shurgovad MF1	14,400	29.04.1997	72 432	PMN-2 PFM-1	4 1	OZM-72 MON-50					
							1	Shurgovad MF2											
	Zighar		136/1/2			1	Zighar MF1	27,375	27.04.1995			4 4	OZM-72 MON-50	4	ML-7				
			136/1/1						17.04.1995			8	OZM-72	8	ML-7				
			136/1/3			1	Zighar MF2	25800	09.07.1996			6 3	MON-50 OZM-72	2	ML-7				
KHATLON	Shuroobod	Asorak	117/15/05			1	Asorak MF1	8,000	07.09.1993	2,016	PFM-1	36	POM-2	51	ML-7	78.2			
						1	Asorak MF2	13,700				15	OZM-72						
						1	Asorak MF3	34,190				1	MON-50	2	122 mm Shell				
						1	Asorak MF4	20,000						1	PG-2				
				117/15/04			1	Asorak MF5	13,275	07.10.1993			2	OZM-72	1	ML-7			
				117/15/06						11/6/1993	16	PMN-2	12 8	OZM-72 MON-50	20	ML-7			
				117/15/07						06.11.1993	12	PMN-2			4	ML-7			
								1	Asorak MF9		15,525	1440	PFM-1						
								1	Asorak MF10		5,850	288	PFM-1						
								1	Asorak MF11		5,000	288	PFM-1						
							1	Asorak MF8	3,250		144	PFM-1							
							1	Asorak MF7	16,200				9	OZM-72	5	ML-7			
			117/15/08			1	Asorak MF13	16,240	06.11.1993	504	PFM-1	10	OZM-72	10	ML-7				
			117/15/01			1	Asorak MF14	12,250	11.08.1993	24	PMN-2	6	OZM-72						
			Shohon	117/15/09			1	Shohon MF8	6,000	06.11.1993			5	OZM-72					
							1	Shohon MF9	1600				2	MON-50					
				117/15/01A			1	Shohon MF7	3,500	31.03.1994	288	PFM-1	4	OZM-72	4		0.8		
				117/15/02A			1	Shohon MF6	6,500	01.04.1994	864	PFM-1							
				117/15/02						11.08.1993			5	OZM-72	5	ML-7			
								1	Shohon MF4		13500			5	OZM-72	5	ML-7		
								1	Shohon MF5		56,950	1,728	PFM-1						
			117/15/03A			1	Shohon MF1	42,185	02.03.1994			36	OZM-72						
			Yol	117/13/21			1	Yol MF1	135,000	18.05.1996			120	POM-2					
	117/13/20							15.11.1995			160	POM-2							
	117/13/25			1	Yol MF5	9,250	27.11.1996	144	PFM-1	4	OZM-72	4	ML-7						

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Yol	117/13/24			1	Yol MF3	42,400	16.11.1996	1,440	PFM-1										
	117/13/23						11.09.1996				128	POM-2							
	117/13/22						18.05.1996				280	POM-2							
	117/13/19						03.10.1995				320	POM-2							
	117/13/16						24.04.1994	864	PFM-1		112	POM-2							
	117/13/18			1	Yol MF4	3,600	04.09.1994			12	OZM-72	12	ML-7	2.4					
	Yol	117/13/17			1	Yol MF2	40,000	24.07.1994	1,728	PFM-1									
		117/13/12			1	Yol MF6	9,250	24.05.1994			6	OZM-72							
		117/13/12			1	Yol MF7	24,000	24.05.1994			4	OZM-72							
	Sarigor	117/12/24			1	Sarigor MF3	7,500	26.08.1994	432	PFM-1									
		117/12/10			1	Sarigor MF4	355	25.05.1994			2	OZM-72							
		117/12/11			1	Sarigor MF1	42,500	03.06.1994			6	MON-50							
		117/12/16			1	Sarigor MF2	14,560	09.06.1994	2,304	PFM-1	13	OZM-72			0.2				
		117/12/52			1	Sarigor MF7	28,000	19.08.1997	48	PMN-2	4	OZM-72	53	ML-7					
		117/12/07			1	Sarigor MF6	24,680	7/29/1993	707	PFM-1									
		117/12/07				1	Sarigor MF5	106,250	7/29/1993	707	PFM-1								
										707	PFM-1								
										360	PFM-1			360	POM-2				
										70	PMN-2								
		117/12/05				1	Sarigor MF5	106,250	29.06.1993			18	MON-50						
												1	MON-50						
	2									PMN-2	2	MON-50	2	ML-7					
	72									PFM-1	20	POM-2							
	72									PFM-1	80	POM-2							
	72	PFM-1	320	POM-2															
	72	PFM-1	20	POM-2															
	72	PFM-1	20	POM-2															
Sarigor	117/12/25	1	10,000				27.08.1994			6	MON-50			1.2					
	117/12/09	1	10,000				25.05.1994			6	OZM-72			0.2					
	117/12/13	1	10,000				03.06.1994	360	PFM-1										
	117/12/23	1	25,000				26.08.1994	1,152	PFM-1										
	117/12/26	1	5,000				27.08.1994	6	PMN-2	3	OZM-72	6	ML-7	0.6					
	117/12/27	1	1,000				27.08.1994	1	PMN-2	3	MON-50	1	ML-7						
	117/12/42	1	35,000				04.07.1995	1,512	PFM-1	40	POM-2								
	117/12/12	1	25,000				03.06.1994	1,152	PFM-1										
	117/12/47a	1	25,000					25.11.1995			128	POM-2							
											1	13,000			64	POM-2			
											1	12,000			56	POM-2			
	117/12/19	1	25,000				09.07.1994	1,152	PFM-1										
	117/13/11	1	30,000				09.05.1994	1,282	PFM-1S	2	OZM-72								
	117/12/18	1	20,000				08.06.1994	864	PFM-1	6	OZM-72	6	ML-7						
117/12/01a	1	20,000				08.07.1994	864	PFM-1	6	OZM-72	6	ML-7							
117/12/01	1	25,000				09.07.1994	1,152	PFM-1											

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Sarighor	117/13/15	1	15,000			23.05.1994	581	PFM-1	3	OZM-72			
									2	MON-50			
	117/13/14	1	10,000			23.05.1994			7	OZM-72			0.2
									10	MON-50			
	117/13/08	1	50,000			27.08.1993	2,160	PFM-1					
	117/13/13	1	8,000			24.05.1994			7	OZM-72			0.2
									9	MON-50			
	117/13/10	1	10,000			21.04.1994	288	PFM-1	2	OZM-72	2	ML-7	
	117/13/07	1	40,000			27.08.1993	1,800	PFM-1					
117/13/06	1	30,000			27.08.1993	1,008	PFM-1						
117/13/05	1	80,000			27.08.1993	3,600	PFM-1						
117/13/04	1	30,000			27.08.1993	1,008	PFM-1						
117/12/31	1	3,000			17.09.1994			3	OZM-72				
									1	MON-50			
Coal mine	117/13/09	1	35,000			27.08.1993	1,440	PFM-1					
Sarighor	117/12/03	1	30,000			27.08.1993	1,008	PFM-1					
	117/12/32	1	60,000			24.09.1994	50	PMN-2	15	OZM-72	70	ML-7	23
	117/12/02	1	30,000			27.08.1993	1,008	PFM-1					
	117/12/56	1	30,000			06.09.1998	864	PFM-1	44	POM-2			
	117/12/58	1	33,000			06.09.1998	1,080	PFM-1	60	POM-2			
	117/12/57	1	30,000			06.09.1998	856	PFM-1	48	POM-2			
	117/12/55	1	30,000			06.09.1998	856	PFM-1	48	POM-2			
	117/12/54	1	40,000			06.09.1998	1,152	PFM-1	64	POM-2			
	117/12/53	1	20,000			06.09.1998	576	PFM-1	32	POM-2			
	117/12/51	1	15,000			17.08.1997	145	PMN-2	6	OZM-72	151	ML-7	
	117/12/50	1	15,000			16.08.1997	95	PMN-2	10	OZM-72	105	ML-7	
	117/12/49	1	200			07.12.1995			2	MON-50			
	117/12/48a	1	200			04.12.1995			2	MON-50			
	117/12/48	1	300			21.05.1997			3	MON-50			
	117/12/47	1	500			21.05.1997			5	MON-50			
	117/12/46	1	6,000			25.10.1995	8	PMN-2	16	POM-2	8	ML-7	
							72	PFM-1					
	117/12/45	1	1,000			21.10.1995	72	PMN-2					
	117/12/44	1	1,000			21.10.1995	72	PMN-2					
		1	500				48	PMN-2					
	117/12/43	1	500			22.09.1995	4	PMN-2	2	OZM-72	6	ML-7	
	117/12/41	1	40,000			27.06.1995	1,728	PFM-1					
	117/12/40	1	40,000			11.05.1995	1,440	PFM-1	40	POM-2			
	117/12/39	1	30,000			02.11.1994	51	PMN-2			57	ML-7	3.2
							6	SPG-9					
	117/12/38	1	30,000			02.11.1994	86	PMN-2			99	ML-7	
							432	PFM-1					
	117/12/37	1	40,000			02.11.1995	124	PMN-2	56	POM-2	129	ML-7	
							144	PFM-1					
117/12/36	1	40,000			11.11.1994	100	PMN-2			102	ML-7	0.6	
						288	PFM-1						
117/12/35	1	25,000			04.10.1994	1,152	PFM-1						
117/12/34	1	6,000			26.09.1994	9	PMN-2						
						216	PFM-1						
117/12/30	1	3,000			03.09.1994	144	PFM-1						
117/12/29	1	50,000			02.09.1994	2,016	PFM-1	8	POM-2				
117/12/28	1	10,000			04.09.1994			15	MON-50				
117/12/22	1	6,000			02.09.1994	39	PMN-2	11	OZM-72	39	ML-7		



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Shuroobod	Bahorak	117/10/08	1	5,000			12.02.1994			24	POM-2					
	Gulkham	117/10/09				1	Sari Chashma MF8	70,000	12.02.1994		56	POM-2				
		117/10/10A							10.08.1994		10	OZM-72	10	ML-7		
		117/10/07				1	Sari Chashma MF7	20,000	12.02.1994	1,728		PFM-1				
		117/10/03							01.08.1993	936		PFM-1				
		117/10/03				1	Sari Chashma MF6	30,000	01.08.1993	504		PFM-1				
	Hamadoni	Pass Kharra	117/10/02	1	25,000				31.07.1993	442		PFM-1				
				1	50,000					1,594		PFM-1				
			117/10/01	1	35,000				31.07.1993			10	OZM-72			
			117/10/06	1	35,000				28.08.1993	1,152		6	OZM-72	3	ML-7	
				1	2,000							2	MON-50			
		117/10/12	1	1,000				21.02.1997			8	POM-2				
		Gharab	117/9/06	1	200				02.08.1994			2	MON-50			
			117/9/02	1	15,000				28.08.1993	288		15	OZM-72			
				1	10,000				15.03.1994	16		6	MON-50	9	ML-7	
117/9/07			1	500				02.08.1994			3	OZM-72	3	ML-7		
			1	25,000				28.08.1993			2	MON-50				
117/9/05			1	2,000				16.03.1994			9	OZM-72	9	ML-7		
Ribkhoz					1	Ribkhoz	5000									
Dahana					1	Dahana	75280									
Farkhor		Sayod	117/6/01	1	45,000				27.08.1993	1,280		PFM-1				
	1			13,000						6	OZM-72	6	ML-7			
	Darkat	117/4/01	1	18,000				26.08.1993		88	POM-2					
	Mountain Khodja Barkaz	117/1/06	1	5,000						10	OZM-72					
	Zastava #3	117/3/04				1	Kokul MF 18	1,800	25.08.1993		5	OZM-72				
		117/3/05				1	Kokul MF 17	8,500	25.08.1993		32	POM-2				
		117/3/03	1			1	Kokul MF 16	36,800	25.08.1993	2,816		PFM-1S				
			1							512		PFM-1S				
		117/3/02				1	Kokul MF 15	4,000	25.08.1993	512		PFM-1S				
	117/3/01				1	Kokul MF 14	6,400	24.08.1993	768		PFM-1S					
	Kokul	117/1/10A				1	Kokul MF 13	3,000	19.05.1994	144		PFM-1				
		117/1/10A				1	Kokul MF 12	900	19.05.1994	72		PFM-1				
		117/1/10A				1	Kokul MF 11	400	19.05.1994		3	OZM-72				
		117/1/13							23.06.1994			24	POM-2			
							1	Kokul MF 9	31,500		144		PFM-1	24	POM-2	
										24.02.1994	3,312		PFM-1			
		117/1/02						31.07.1993			12	MON-50				
		117/1/02				1	Kokul MF 10	116,000	31.07.1993	1,872		PFM-1				
		117/1/11							20.05.1994	496		PFM-1				
		117/1/17					1	Kokul MF 8	7,200	24.09.1996	496		PFM-1			
						25.02.1994	11				3	OZM-72	1	ML-7		
117/1/12							22.06.1994	144		PFM-1						
117/1/06				1	Kokul MF 7	12,000	31.07.1993			6	OZM-72					
117/1/06				1	Kokul MF 6	4,000	31.07.1993			4	OZM-72					
117/1/06				1	Kokul MF 4	27,000	31.07.1993			10	OZM-72					
117/1/010					1	Kokul MF 2	1,350	24.02.1994	72		PFM-1					
									5		PMN-2					

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Farkhor	Kokul	117/1/010			1	Kokul MF 3	30,000	24.02.1994	72	PFM-1	2	OZM-72	2	ML-7
		117/1/16						24.12.1994	4	PMN-2				
		117/1/06						31.07.1993	144	PFM-1	3	OZM-72	3	ML-7
		117/1/12			1	Kokul MF 5	35,200	22.06.1994	4	PMN-2				
		117/1/06						24.02.1994	144	PFM-1	6	OZM-72		
		117/1/010						24.12.1996	792	PFM-1	68	POM-2		
		117/1/15						24.12.1996	72	PFM-1	4	POM-2		
		117/1/14			1	Kokul MF 1	4,800	09.08.1993			10	OZM-72	10	ML-7
		48/14/02												
		Joirali				1	Joirali	200,000						
Panj	Tugul	48/14/1	1	35,000			09.08.1993	288	PFM-1	1	MON-90			
						3				MON-50				
			1	14,000						20	POM-2			
	Tugul	48/13/19	1	30,000			15.04.1994	144	PFM-1	80	OZM-72			
			1	80,000			05.11.1995			60	OZM-72	60	ML-7	
		48/13/10	1	1,000			17.10.1993			10	OZM-72			
			1	1,500				15	OZM-72					
		48/13/20	1	40,000			15.07.1994	300	PMN-2	88	OZM-72	378	ML-7	
								29	MON-50					
		48/13/25	1	300,000			02.08.1996	8,352	PFM-1					
		48/13/24	1	40,000			06.07.1996	160	POM-2					
		48/13/31	1	500			23/12/1996			5	OZM-72	6	ML-7	
		48/13/30	1	1,500			23/12/1996			15	OZM-72	18	ML-7	
		48/13/28	1	400			21.12.1996	40	PMN-2			40	ML-7	
		48/13/29	1	3,000			21.12.1996			34	OZM-72	34	ML-7	
		48/13/23	1	3,000			26.06.1996			10	OZM-72	12	ML-7	
								20	MON-50	4	ML-7			
		48/13/13	1	20,000			19.10.1993	432	PFM-1	40	POM-2			
		48/13/27	1	300,000			22.10.1996	8,352	PFM-1					
		48/13/9	1	20,000			18.10.1993	432	PFM-1	35	OZM-72			
		48/13/8	1	1,500			31.08.1993			15	OZM-72			
		48/13/12	1	35,000			19.10.1993	1,002	PFM-1					
			1	15,000				272	PFM-1S					
	1		20,000			432		PFM-1						
	48/13/14	1	500,000			22.01.1994	28,224	PFM-1	192	POM-2				
	48/13/26	1	100,000			22.10.1996	4,176	PFM-1						
	Navobod	48/13/3	1	400			04.08.1993			2	OZM-72			
								1	MON-50					
			1	400				2	OZM-72					
		48/13/6	1	1,500			31.08.1993			1	MON-50			
			1	1,500				5	OZM-72					
		48/13/4	1	4,000			04.08.1993			6	OZM-72			
		48/13/18	1	45,000			20.03.1994			2	MON-50			
			1	100				152	OZM-72					
		48/13/16	1	100			20.03.1994	3	PMN-2			1	ML-7	
	48/13/2	1	1,500			03.08.1993			5	OZM-72				
									1	MON-50				

<b>KHATLON</b>	<b>Panj</b>	Kuyu-Burka	48/13/11	1	1,000			19.10.1993			10	OZM-72			
			48/13/7	1	1,500			31.08.1993			15	OZM-72			
			48/13/15	1	40,000			01.03.1994	167	PMN-2	45	OZM-72			
			48/13/17	1	60,000			20.03.1994	72	PMN-2	156	OZM-72	27	ML-7	
									1,296	PFM-1					
		Tulagang	48/13/1	1	10,000			03.01.1994			6	OZM-72			
			48/13/5	1	500			04.08.1993			5	OZM-72			
					200				2	OZM-72					
			1	1,000						11	MON-50				
		Tulagang	48/12/7	1	1,500			29.04.1994	24	PMN-2	12	OZM-72	24	ML-7	
			48/12/6	1	10,000			12.04.1994			50	OZM-72	18	ML-7	
			48/12/1	1	10,000			04.08.1993			35	OZM-72	35	ML-7	
										3	MON-50				
		Utabulok	48/12/3	1	1,500			01.09.1993			15	OZM-72			
			48/12/10	1	5,000			03.03.1998			4	MON-50			
			48/12/11	1	5,000			23.03.1998			6	MON-50			
			48/12/5	1	3,000			13.04.1994			20	OZM-72			
		Echki	48/12/8	1	300,000			21.10.1996	8,358	PFM-1					
			48/12/4	1	40,000			13.04.1994	1440	PFM-1					
									20	PMN-2	1	MON-50	21	ML-7	
				1	500			13.05.1997			1	OZM-72			
			48/12/2	1	600			05.08.1993			6	MON-50			
					500				5	OZM-72	5	ML-7			
			48/11/4	1	50,000			23.03.1994	2,592	PFM-1					
		48/11/1	1	600			05.08.1993			6	OZM-72	6	ML-7		
										4	OZM-72	4	ML-7		
										5	OZM-72	5	ML-7		
										5	OZM-72	5	ML-7		
			1	500						5	OZM-72	5	ML-7		
			1	500						5	OZM-72	5	ML-7		
		Bedanibedak	48/11/2	1	50,000			31.08.1993			56	POM-2			
			48/11/6	1	20,000			05.07.1995	504	PMN-2			504	ML-7	
			48/11/13	1	3,000			12.08.1997			9	OZM-72	9	ML-7	
	48/11/7		1	40,000			23.12.1995			160	POM-2				
	48/11/11		1	400			20.01.1997	40	PMN-2			40	ML-7		
	48/11/5	1	3,000			14.06.1994	18	PMN-2	26	OZM-72	15	ML-7			
	Navobod	48/11/8	1	200			02.04.1996	20	PMN-2			7	ML-7		
		48/11/9	1	1,000			03.01.1997	20	PMN-2	5	OZM-72	26	ML-7		
		48/11/10	1	200			13.01.1997	20	PMN-2			20	ML-7		
	48/11/12	1	600			21.04.1997			6	MON-90	6	ML-7			
		Panj						<b>2</b>	<b>Panj</b>			<b>131000</b>			
		Panj						<b>1</b>	<b>Canal #5</b>						
	Panj						<b>1</b>	<b>Canal #8</b>							
<b>Kumsangir</b>	Ghallabor	48/10/3	1	60,000			31.08.1993			72	POM-2				
			1	50,000					56	POM-2					
			1	45,000					48	POM-2					
		48/10/1	1	5,000			06.08.1993			6	OZM-72				
				4,000					5	OZM-72					
				4,000					5	OZM-72					
				500					5	OZM-72	5	ML-7			
				500					5	OZM-72	5	ML-7			
				500					5	OZM-72					

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Ghallabor	48/10/4	1	50,000			04.06.1994	202	PMN-2	54	OZM-72	174	ML-7				
	48/10/2	1	25,000			31.08.1993			18	MON-50						
	48/9/6	1	5,000			31.08.1993			16	POM-2						
Kikh. Lenin	48/9/10	1	20,000			02.02.1995			3	MON-50	3	ML-7				
	48/9/9	1	600			01.02.1995		12	PMN-2	6	OZM-72	6	ML-7			
		1	120							12	PMN-2		12	ML-7		
		1	2,000									18	MON-50	18	ML-7	
		1	230							20	PMN-2		20	ML-7		
		1	200									2	MON-50	2	ML-7	
		1	100							10	PMN-2		10	ML-7		
		1	2,000									18	OZM-72	18	ML-7	
		1	1,000									7	MON-50	7	ML-7	
	48/9/5	1	500			07.08.1993				1	MON-50					
		1	300							2	MON-90					
		1	500							3	MON-50					
		1	400							5	OZM-72					
		1	200							4	OZM-72					
		1	200							2	MON-50					
	48/9/12	1	10,000			06.03.1997	110	PMN-2	18	OZM-72	128	ML-7				
	48/9/8	1	100,000			03.06.1994		3,528	PFM-1	16	POM-2					
								1,152	PFM-1S							
	48/9/11	1	20,000			06.03.1997	864	PFM-1								
	48/9/4	1	28,000			07.08.1993	1,002	PFM-1	68	POM-2						
	48/9/3	1	15,000			07.08.1993				504	PFM-1	28	POM-2			
										504	PFM-1	16	POM-2			
	48/9/2	1	6,000			07.08.1993				1	MON-50					
										7	OZM-72					
	48/9/1	1	25,000			07.08.1993	1,008	PFM-1								
	48/8/22	1	25,000			07.08.1993	1,018	PFM-1								
	48/8/3	1	8,000			07.08.1993				2	MON-50					
										2	OZM-72					
	48/8/23	1	20,000			23.10.1994				720	PFM-1	5	OZM-72			
										1,500		15	OZM-72			
500										3	PMN-2	5	OZM-72	4	ML-7	
2,000											20	OZM-72	1	ML-7		
48/9/7	1	20,000			23.10.1994				720	PFM-1	5	OZM-72				
									4,000	3	PMN-2	40	OZM-72			
48/8/17	1	50,000			31.12.1994				45	OZM-72						
									359	PMN-2	14	MON-50	424	ML-7		
48/8/16	1	2,000			29.12.1994				3	MON-90						
									25	PMN-2	7	OZM-72	33	ML-7		
48/8/5	1	100,000			16.01.1994				160	POM-2						
									11,520	PFM-1	24	OZM-72	24	ML-7		
48/8/21	1	20,000			19.03.1996				19	MON-50						
									11	OZM-72	11	ML-7				
48/8/20	1	15,000			16.03.1996				10	MON-50						
									2,2							
48/8/18	1	20,000			24.04.1995			90	MON-50							

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Kikh. Lenin	48/8/4	1	4,000			23.10.1993	144	PFM-1						
		1	10,000				864	PFM-1	5	OZM-72				
		1	10,000				720	PFM-1				1	ML-7	
		1	500							5	OZM-72			
		1	1,000							10	OZM-72			
		1	6,000						144	PFM-1	20	OZM-72		
		1	40,000						1,800	PFM-1				
	1	500							5	OZM-72				
	48/8/14	1	500			16.12.1994			3	MON-50	4	ML-7		
									1	MON-100				
	48/8/19	1	20,000			13.03.1996			13	OZM-72	13	ML-7		
	48/8/2	1	20,000			07.08.1993	792	PFM-1	22	MON-50			2,6	
	48/8/13	1	1,500			15.12.1994			3	MON-50	9	ML-7	1,8	
									3	MON-100				
									3	OZM-72				
	48/8/12	1	2,000			05.12.1994			7	MON-50	12	ML-7	2,4	
									2	MON-100				
									3	OZM-72				
	48/8/11	1	2,500			04.12.1994			4	MON-50	13	ML-7	2,6	
									4	MON-100				
									5	OZM-72				
	48/8/7	1	2,000			30.11.1994			1	MON-50				
									4	MON-100				
									3	OZM-72				
	48/8/8	1	3,500			01.12.1994			5	MON-50			1,8	
									5	MON-100				
									9	OZM-72				
	48/8/9	1	1,000			02.12.1994			3	MON-50			0,2	
									1	MON-100				
									1	OZM-72				
	48/8/6	1	30,000			23.03.1994			56	OZM-72	1	ML-7		
	48/8/10	1	15,000			03.12.1994			6	MON-50	20	ML-7	4	
									4	MON-100				
10									OZM-72					
12									POM-2					
48/8/1	1	10,000			05.08.1993	504	PFM-1	2	MON-50	10	ML-7			
								10	OZM-72					
48/8/15	1	5,000			05.08.1993			18	MON-50					
								20	OZM-72	20	ML-7			
48/7/6	1	15,000			25.03.1994			22	OZM-72					
48/7/4	1	4,000			06.08.1993			15	OZM-72	8	ML-7			
48/7/16	1	500			04.02.1998			2	MON-50					
Dobrovolcheskiy	48/7/15	1	10000		24.04.1997			80	PMN-2	8	MON-50	80	ML-7	
								288	PFM-1					
	48/7/5	1	17,000			06.08.1993			1,152	PFM-1	60	POM-2		
									288	PFM-1				
	48/7/7	1	5,000			25.03.1994			15	OZM-72				
48/7/14	1	1,000			19.12.1996	100	PMN				100	ML-7		
48/7/3	1	20,000			04.08.1993			6	PMN-2	6	OZM-72	6	ML-7	
Panji Poyon	48/7/11	1	20,000		14.01.1995			100	PMN	54	MON-50	54	ML-7	
								29	PMN-2	18	OZM-72			
	48/7/10	1	6,000			13.01.1995			33	OZM-72				
Panji Poyon	48/7/13	1	15,000			19.01.1995			18	OZM-72	18	ML-7		
	48/7/2	1	10,000			04.08.1993	12	PMN-2	9	OZM-72	9	ML-7		
	48/7/1	1	10,000			04.08.1993			5	MON-50				
									11	OZM-72				
	48/7/8	1	15,000			11.04.1994	576	PFM-1	23	OZM-72				
48/7/9	1	15,000			12.01.1995	22	PMN	11	OZM-72	39	ML-7			
								7	MON-50					
48/7/12	1	25,000			19.01.1995			78	OZM-72	78	ML-7			

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<b>Kumsangir</b>	Ozodi				1	Ozodi	25000									
	Jamoati Risovkhov				1	Jamoati Risovkhov	300000									
	Kolkhozi Lenin				1	Kolkhozi Lenin	10000									
	Karawultepa				1	Karawultepa	210000									
<b>Jilikul</b>	Panji Poyon	48/6/1,2		1,000				02.02.1997	12	PMN-2			12	ML-7		
			1	2,000					40	PMN			40	ML-7		
	48/6/3	1	2,000					03.02.1997	205	PMN			205	ML-7		
	Beshai Palangon	48/5/5	1	5,000					24.04.1997	175	PMN			175	ML-7	
		48/5/1,2,3,4	1	30,000					24.04.1997	144	PFM-1	20	MON-50			
Vakhsh					1	Vakhsh	72000						80	ML-7		
<b>Kabodiyon</b>	Teshiktosh	48/4/3	1	8,000				24.12.1993	6	PMN	17	OZM-72				
			1	5,000							11	OZM-72				
		48/4/5,6,7	1	1,000					25.12.1993	34	PMN					
			1	1,000								3	OZM-72			
		48/4/4	1	3,000					24.12.1993			10	OZM-72			
		48/4/8,9	1	300						25.12.1993	40	PMN				
			1	500								2	OZM-72			
		48/4/10	1	5,000					25.12.1993			10	OZM-72			
		48/4/17	1	25,000					27.11.1996	2,304	PFM-1					
		48/4/11	1	4,000					25.12.1993			8	OZM-72			
		48/4/15	1	30,000						26.11.1996	2,304	PFM-1				
											120	PMN			120	ML-7
												20	OZM-72	24	ML-7	
		48/4/18	1	2,000					21.06.1997			7	OZM-72	7	ML-7	
	48/4/12	1	9,000						25.12.1993			4	MON-50	4	ML-7	
											12	OZM-72				
	48/4/2	1	8,000					06.10.1993	360	PFM-1						
	48/4/13,14	1	3,500						25.12.1993			6	OZM-72			
		1	200							20	PMN					
	Shakh	48/4/1	1	20,000					06.10.1993			30	OZM-72			
		48/4/16	1	300					27.11.1996	100	PMN			100	ML-7	
		48/3/5/1,2,3,4	1	2,000							20	PMN	3	OZM-72		
			1	3,000						26.12.1993	40	PMN	5	OZM-72		
			1	100							7	PMN				
			1	300						12	PMN					
		48/3/6	1	200					26.12.1993	28	PMN					
		48/3/3	1	500					05.10.1993			5	OZM-72			
48/3/1/1	1	7,000					05.10.1993	12	PMN-2	10	OZM-72					
48/3/7	1	4,000					26.12.1993			9	OZM-72					
Karl Marks	48/3/11	1	1,000					27.12.1996	180	PMN			180	ML-7		
	48/3/10	1	500					27.12.1996	60	PMN			60	ML-7		
	48/3/12	1	5,000					08.04.1997	150	PMN			150	ML-7		
	48/3/8,9	1	3,000						26.12.1993			6	OZM-72			
		1	3,000								6	OZM-72				
48/3/4	1	500					05.10.1993			5	OZM-72					
48/3/2/1	1	10,000					05.10.1993	216	PFM-1	10	OZM-72					
Teshiktosh					1	Teshiktosh	25000									
Shoh					1	Shoh	10000									
<b>Shahritus</b>	Ayvaj	48/2/16	1	4,500				10.12.1993			10	OZM-72				
		48/2/17	1	20,000					28.10.1995	48	PMN-2	40	OZM-72	88	ML-7	
		48/2/22	1	100						12	PMN-2					
			1	500					02.10.1993			5	OZM-72			
	1	500								5	OZM-72					

<b>KHATLON</b>	<b>Shahritus</b>	Ayvaj	48/2/26	1	500			11.10.1997			5	OZM-72	6	ML-7	
			48/2/15	1	6,000			10.12.1993	12	PMN	7	OZM-72			
			48/2/13/14	1	13,000			09.12.1993			4	OZM-72			
				1	7,000					8	OZM-72				
		48/2/4	1	200			02.10.1993	18	PMN-2						
		Karashuvok				1	Karashuvok	30000							
	Ayvoj				1	Ayvoj	10000								
	<b>Nosiri Khusrav</b>	Ayvaj	48/2/12	1	5,000			08.12.1993			3	OZM-72			
			48/2/25	1	10,000			27.03.1997	392	PMN-2			392	ML-7	
									16	PMN			16	ML-7	
			48/2/3	1	500			02.10.1993			5	OZM-72			
			48/2/10,11	1	1,500			08.12.1993			3	OZM-72			
				1	1,500					3	OZM-72				
			48/2/24	1	5,000			11.01.1997	340	PMN	10	OZM-72	350	ML-7	
			48/2/23	1	6,000			11.01.1997			29	OZM-72	8	ML-7	
			48/2/9	1	6,000			08.12.1993			12	OZM-72			
			48/2/8	1	2,000			07.12.1993	208	PMN					
			48/2/2	1	20,000			02.10.1993	864	PFM-1	5	OZM-72			
			48/2/1	1	500			01.10.1993			5	OZM-72			
				1	500					5	OZM-72				
				1	500					5	OZM-72				
				1	500					5	OZM-72				
				1	100					6	PMN-2				
			48/2/7	1	15,000			07.12.1993	7	PMN	42	OZM-72			
			48/2/5,6	1	2,000			06.12.1993	5	PMN	5	OZM-72			
		48/2/18,19,20,21	1	1,500			01.12.1993	17	PMN	4	OZM-72				
		Sangoba	48/1/1,2,3	1	200			06.12.1993	2	PMN	2	OZM-72			
				1	300				4	PMN	3	OZM-72			
				1	400				30	PMN	2	OZM-72			
			48/1/4,5,6,7	1	200			05.12.1993	12	PMN					
				1	400				40	PMN					
				1	200				2	PMN	2	OZM-72			
			48/1/8,9,10	1	300			05.12.1993	35	PMN					
				1	200				22	PMN					
	1			200			17		PMN						
	1			3,000			28.12.1996		140	PMN	10	OZM-72	150	ML-7	
	48/1/16	1	500			29.12.1996	100	PMN			100	ML-7			
	Sangoba	48/1/25	1	4,000			01.10.1997			8	POM-2				
		48/1/17	1	5,000			30.03.1997			30	OZM-72	30	ML-7		
		48/1/15	1	500			29.12.1996	20	PMN	2	OZM-72	22	ML-7		
										12	MON-50				
		48/1/22	1	4,000			27.07.1997			4	OZM-72				
15										MON-50					
48/1/23,24		1	3,000			27.07.1997			14	OZM-72					
									15	MON-50					
48/1/19,20,21		1	100			26.07.1997	15	PMN			15	ML-7			
									15	PMN			15	ML-7	
48/1/11		1	10,000			13.12.1993	60	PMN	12	OZM-72					
									10	OZM-72	10	ML-7			
48/1/12,13	1	1,000			15.11.1995			20	OZM-72	20	ML-7				
								20	OZM-72	20	ML-7				
48/1/18	1	300			05.04.1997	100	PMN			100	ML-7				
<b>2 Regions</b>	<b>14 Districts</b>		<b>360</b>	<b>5,794,000</b>	<b>115</b>		<b>5,601,370</b>		<b>212531</b>		<b>9110</b>		<b>6945</b>		<b>207.6</b>

**Annex IV - table 1: SHAs identified in the Tajik-Uzbek border by Impact Survey as of 2006**

Province	District	Village	SHA ID	Numbers of mined areas	Location of area	AreaSize
Sughd	Ayni	Vashang	398	1	Map J-42-17: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 18' 09.20'' N 39° 37' 01.79''	
Sughd	Ayni	Urmistan	399 MF1	1	Map J-42-138: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 03' 24.37'' N 39° 51' 23.79''	
			399 MF2	1	Map J-42-138: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 18' 58.71'' N 39° 33' 37.95''	
Sughd	Asht	Olma	395	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 20' 07.32'' N 41° 04' 41.66''	
Sughd	Asht	Kulihoji	394	1	Map K-42-118: MGRS coordinates: 42 TWL 9400512417	
Sughd	Asht	Kotkhona	397 MF1	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 27.60'' N 40° 46' 19.93''	
			397 MF2	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 25.00'' N 40° 48' 59.37''	
Sughd	Asht	Dahana	414	1	Map K-42-118 A: Map Coordinates: 3727	
Sughd	Asht	Kuprukboishi	393 MF1	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 38' 13.48'' N 40° 54' 09.86''	
			393 MF2	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 35' 13.24'' N 40° 56' 53.58''	
			393 MF3	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 35' 13.24'' N 40° 56' 53.58''	
			393 MF4	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 37' 38.05'' N 40° 52' 38.18''	
Sughd	Ghafurov	Navgarzan	386	1	Map K-42-118: MGRS coordinates: 42 TXL 2095545976	
Sughd	Isfara	Chilgazi	396 MF 1	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 43' 56.00'' N 40° 10' 45.37''	
			396 MF 2	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 45' 16.78'' N 40° 13' 25.01''	
			396 MF 3	1	Map K-42-142	
Sughd	Isfara	Kizil Pilol	388 MF1	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 37' 30.06'' N 40° 10' 40.77''	
			388 MF2	1	Map K-42-142: MGRS coordinates: 42 TXK 3843548676	
			388 MF3	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 38' 03.01'' N 40° 11' 24.01''	
Sughd	Isfara	Lakkon	387 MF1	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 55' 27.91'' N 40° 13' 08.30''	
			387 MF2	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 52' 16.32'' N 40° 10' 06.34''	
			387 MF3	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 51' 56.40'' N 40° 09' 54.25''	
Sughd	Isfara	Neftobod	389	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 36' 01.43'' N 40° 13' 00.43''	
Sughd	Isfara	Oftobruy	391 MF1	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 41' 02.34'' N 40° 10' 31.95''	
			391 MF2	1	Map K-42-142: MGRS coordinates: 42 TXK 4286647467	
			391 MF3	1	Map K-42-142: MGRS coordinates: 42 TXK 4240247085	
Sughd	Istaravshan	Tapkok	392	1	Map J-42-138: MGRS coordinates: 42 NAA 6602100000	
Sughd	Konibodom	Ravot	384 MF1	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 31' 52.07'' N 40° 20' 37.58''	
			384 MF2	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 31' 52.07'' N 40° 20' 37.58''	
Sughd	Konibodom	Lohuti 135	383	1	Map K-42-118: MGRS coordinates: 42 TXK 21717 60289	
Sughd	Kayrokum	Kamarsor	390	1	Map K-42-18: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 03' 28.20'' N 40° 43' 28.73''	
Sughd	Panjakent	Sari kamar	380	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 8208485308	
Sughd	Panjakent	Changal	382 MF1	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 29' 00.96'' N 39° 31' 52.05''	
			382 MF2	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 26' 04.68'' N 39° 33' 21.18''	
Sughd	Panjakent	Pushtikurgon	376 MF1	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 38' 20.59'' N 39° 14' 56.29''	
			376 MF2	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 9524172535	
			376 MF3	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 26' 59.52'' N 39° 26' 45.24''	
Sughd	Panjakent	Turkiroj	377	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 8514888106	
Sughd	Panjakent	Farob	400 MF1	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 27' 45.20'' N 39° 12' 17.94''	
			400 MF3	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 18' 39.90'' N 39° 16' 35.30''	
			400 MF4	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 7147339568	
			400 MF5	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 6517356061	
			400 MF6	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 6055149738	
			400 MF7	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 5887340190	
			400 MF8	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 27' 15.76'' N 39° 13' 16.92''	
			400 MF9	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 27' 37.24'' N 39° 17' 32.89''	
			400 MF10	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 21' 32.32'' N 39° 18' 20.11''	
			Sughd	Panjakent	Zaranbosh	379
Sughd	Panjakent	Khonakosoi	385	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 30' 08.55'' N 39° 35' 21.45''	
Sughd	Panjakent	Rodj	381	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 8440488457	
Sughd	Panjakent	Khojagarib	375	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 9328590789	
DRD	Hissor	2847	428	1	Map J-42-65: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 28' 30.5'' N 38° 12' 02.0''	3000
DRD	Tursunzoda	Korakuz	424	1	Map J-42-65: Lat/Long coordinates: E 068° 22' 35.0'' N 38° 15' 30.0''	
DRD	Tursunzoda	Navbatbulok	448	1		15000
DRD	Tursunzoda	Khonako	441	1	Map J-42-53: Lat/Long coordinates: E 068° 05' 17.0'' N 38° 35' 26.4''	800000
DRD	Tursunzoda	Shulyum	452	1	Map J-42-53G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 068° 20' 44.3'' N 38° 15' 31.0''	8000
DRD	Tursunzoda	Karoni	418	1	Map J-42-53: Lat/Long coordinates: E 068° 06' 64.0'' N 38° 36' 75.0''	900000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>57</b>		<b>1726000</b>

**Annex IV - table 2: SHAs in the Tajik-Uzbek border after the Re-Survey as of 2008**

Province	District	Village	SHA ID	Numbers of mined areas	Location of area	AreaSize
Sughd	Ayni	Vashang	398	1	Map J-42-17: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 18' 09.20'', N 39° 37' 01.79''	
Sughd	Ayni	Urmistan	399 MF1	1	Map J-42-138: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 03' 24.37'' N 39° 51' 23.79''	
			399 MF2	1	Map J-42-138: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 18' 58.71'' N 39° 33' 37.95''	
Sughd	Asht	Olma	395	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 20' 07.32'' N 41° 04' 41.66''	
Sughd	Asht	Kulihoji	394	1	Map K-42-118: MGRS coordinates: 42 TWL 9400512417	
Sughd	Asht	Kotkhona	397 MF1	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 27.60'' N 40° 46' 19.93''	
			397 MF2	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 25.00'' N 40° 48' 59.37''	
Sughd	Asht	Dahana	414	1	Map K-42-118 A: Map Coordinates: 3727	
Sughd	Asht	Kuprukboishi	393 MF1	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 38' 13.48'' N 40° 54' 09.86''	
			393 MF2	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 35' 13.24'' N 40° 56' 53.58''	
			393 MF3	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 35' 13.24'' N 40° 56' 53.58''	
			393 MF4	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 37' 38.05'' N 40° 52' 38.18''	
Sughd	Ghafurov	Navgarzan	386	1	Map K-42-118: MGRS coordinates: 42 TXL 2095545976	
Sughd	Isfara	Chilgazi	396 MF 1	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 43' 56.00'' N 40° 10' 45.37''	
			396 MF 2	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 45' 16.78'' N 40° 13' 25.01''	
			396 MF 3	1	Map K-42-142	
Sughd	Isfara	Kizil Pilol	388 MF1	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 37' 30.06'' N 40° 10' 40.77''	
			388 MF2	1	Map K-42-142: MGRS coordinates: 42 TXK 3843548676	
			388 MF3	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 38' 03.01'' N 40° 11' 24.01''	
Sughd	Isfara	Lakkon	387 MF1	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 55' 27.91'' N 40° 13' 08.30''	
			387 MF2	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 52' 16.32'' N 40° 10' 06.34''	
			387 MF3	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 51' 56.40'' N 40° 09' 54.25''	
Sughd	Isfara	Neftobod	389	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 36' 01.43'' N 40° 13' 00.43''	
Sughd	Isfara	Oftobruy	391 MF1	1	Map K-42-142: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 41' 02.34'' N 40° 10' 31.95''	
			391 MF2	1	Map K-42-142: MGRS coordinates: 42 TXK 4286647467	
			391 MF3	1	Map K-42-142: MGRS coordinates: 42 TXK 4240247085	
Sughd	Istaravshan	Tapkok	392	1	Map J-42-138: MGRS coordinates: 42 NAA 6602100000	
Sughd	Konibodom	Ravot	384 MF1	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 31' 52.07'' N 40° 20' 37.58''	
			384 MF2	1	Map K-42-118: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 31' 52.07'' N 40° 20' 37.58''	
Sughd	Konibodom	Lohuti 135	383	1	Map K-42-118: MGRS coordinates: 42 TXK 21717 60289	
Sughd	Kayrokum	Kamarsor	390	1	Map K-42-18: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 03' 28.20'' N 40° 43' 28.73''	
Sughd	Panjakent	Sari kamar	380	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 8208485308	
Sughd	Panjakent	Changal	382 MF1	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 29' 00.96'' N 39° 31' 52.05''	
			382 MF2	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 26' 04.68'' N 39° 33' 21.18''	
Sughd	Panjakent	Pushtikurgon	376 MF1	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 38' 20.59'' N 39° 14' 56.29''	
			376 MF2	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 9524172535	
			376 MF3	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 26' 59.52'' N 39° 26' 45.24''	
Sughd	Panjakent	Turkiroj	377	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 8514888106	
Sughd	Panjakent	Farob	400 MF1	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 27' 45.20'' N 39° 12' 17.94''	
			400 MF3	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 18' 39.90'' N 39° 16' 35.30''	
			400 MF4	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 7147339568	
			400 MF5	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 6517356061	
			400 MF6	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 6055149738	
			400 MF7	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 5887340190	
			400 MF8	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 27' 15.76'' N 39° 13' 16.92''	
			400 MF9	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 27' 37.24'' N 39° 17' 32.89''	
400 MF10	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 21' 32.32'' N 39° 18' 20.11''				
Sughd	Panjakent	Zaranbosh	379	1	Map J-42-46: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 7362684880	
Sughd	Panjakent	Khonakosoi	385	1	Map J-42-16: Lat/Long coordinates: E 67° 30' 08.55'' N 39° 35' 21.45''	
Sughd	Panjakent	Rodj	381	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 8440488457	
Sughd	Panjakent	Khojagarib	375	1	Map J-42-16: MGRS coordinates: 42 SUJ 9328590789	
DRD	Hissor	2847	428	1	Map J-42-65: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 28' 30.5'' N 38° 12' 02.0''	
DRD	Tursunzoda	Korakuz	424	1	Map J-42-65: Lat/Long coordinates: E 068° 22' 35.0'' N 38° 15' 30.0''	
DRD	Tursunzoda	Navbatbulok	448	1		
DRD	Tursunzoda	Khonako	441	1	Map J-42-53: Lat/Long coordinates: E 068° 05' 17.0'' N 38° 35' 26.4''	
DRD	Tursunzoda	Shulyum	452	1	Map J-42-53G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 068° 20' 44.3'' N 38° 15' 31.0''	
DRD	Tursunzoda	Karoni	418	1	Map J-42-53: Lat/Long coordinates: E 068° 06' 64.0'' N 38° 36' 75.0''	
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>57</b>		<b>0</b>

Approximately total size of 1,726,000 m<sup>2</sup> in 5 areas was not true due to no access to the TUB and according to the desition of TMAC their sizes have been deleted from the list

Annex IV - table 3: Table representing Current Situation in Tajik-Uzbek border

#	Name of area under the Tajikistan's jurisdiction or control in which AP mines were/are known or suspected to be emplaced	Province	District	Village	Total original area in which the Tajikistan must destroy or ensure the destruction of all AP mines contained within	Total area in which the Tajikistan destroyed or ensured the destruction of all AP mines contained within	Number of AP mines destroyed	Number of UXO destroyed	Areas have been Perimeter marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians	Status		
1	398	Sughd	Ayni	Vashang					No	Pending Re-survey		
2	399 MF1	Sughd	Ayni	Urmistan					No	Pending Re-survey		
3	399 MF2									No	Pending Re-survey	
4	395	Sughd	Asht	Olma					No	Pending Re-survey		
5	394	Sughd	Asht	Kulihoji					No	Pending Re-survey		
6	397 MF1	Sughd	Asht	Kotkhona					No	Pending Re-survey		
7	397 MF2										No	Pending Re-survey
8	414	Sughd	Asht	Dahana					No	Pending Re-survey		
9	393 MF1	Sughd	Asht	Kuprukboishi					No	Pending Re-survey		
10	393 MF2										No	Pending Re-survey
11	393 MF3										No	Pending Re-survey
12	393 MF4										No	Pending Re-survey
13	386	Sughd	Ghafurov	Navgarzan					No	Pending Re-survey		
14	396 MF 1	Sughd	Isfara	Chilgazi					No	Pending Re-survey		
15	396 MF 2										No	Pending Re-survey
16	396 MF 3										No	Pending Re-survey
17	388 MF1	Sughd	Isfara	Kizil Pilol					No	Pending Re-survey		
18	388 MF2										No	Pending Re-survey
19	388 MF3										No	Pending Re-survey
20	387 MF1	Sughd	Isfara	Lakkon					No	Pending Re-survey		
21	387 MF2										No	Pending Re-survey
22	387 MF3										No	Pending Re-survey
23	389	Sughd	Isfara	Neftobod					No	Pending Re-survey		
24	391 MF1	Sughd	Isfara	Oftobruy					No	Pending Re-survey		
25	391 MF2										No	Pending Re-survey
26	391 MF3										No	Pending Re-survey
27	392	Sughd	Istaravshan	Tapkok					No	Pending Re-survey		
28	384 MF1	Sughd	Konibodom	Ravot					No	Pending Re-survey		
29	384 MF2										No	Pending Re-survey
30	383	Sughd	Konibodom	Lohuti 135					No	Pending Re-survey		
31	390	Sughd	Kayrokum	Kamarsor					No	Pending Re-survey		
32	380	Sughd	Panjakent	Sari kamar					No	Pending Re-survey		
33	382 MF1	Sughd	Panjakent	Changal					No	Pending Re-survey		
34	382 MF2										No	Pending Re-survey
35	376 MF1	Sughd	Panjakent	Pushtikurgon					No	Pending Re-survey		
36	376 MF2										No	Pending Re-survey
37	376 MF3										No	Pending Re-survey
38	377	Sughd	Panjakent	Turkiroj					No	Pending Re-survey		
39	400 MF1	Sughd	Panjakent	Farob					No	Pending Re-survey		
40	400 MF3										No	Pending Re-survey
41	400 MF4										No	Pending Re-survey
42	400 MF5										No	Pending Re-survey
43	400 MF6										No	Pending Re-survey
44	400 MF7										No	Pending Re-survey
45	400 MF8										No	Pending Re-survey
46	400 MF9										No	Pending Re-survey
47	400 MF10										No	Pending Re-survey
48	379				Sughd	Panjakent	Zaranbosh					No
49	385	Sughd	Panjakent	Khonakosoi					No	Pending Re-survey		
50	381	Sughd	Panjakent	Rodj					No	Pending Re-survey		
51	375	Sughd	Panjakent	Khojagarib					No	Pending Re-survey		
52	428	DRD	Hissor	2847					No	Pending Re-survey		
53	424	DRD	Tursunzoda	Korakuz					No	Pending Re-survey		
54	448	DRD	Tursunzoda	Navbatbulok					No	Pending Re-survey		
55	441	DRD	Tursunzoda	Khonako					No	Pending Re-survey		
56	452	DRD	Tursunzoda	Shulyum					No	Pending Re-survey		
57	418	DRD	Tursunzoda	Karoni					No	Pending Re-survey		
<b>TOTAL</b>												



Annex VI - table 1: SHAs identified in the Central Region by Impact Survey as of 2006

Province	District	Village	SHA ID	Numbers of mined areas			Area Size			Location of area
				Recognized during the survey	Recognized additionally	Actually	Calculated during the survey	Cleared additionally	Actually	
GBAO	Darvoz	Dashtisher	299	1		1				Map J-42-46 V: MGRS coordinates: 42SXH3720387590
GBAO	Darvoz	Rubot	332	1		1	2000000		2000000	Map J-42-58 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 46' 50'' N 38° 33' 40''
GBAO	Darvoz	Ubagn	276	1		1	96000		96000	Map J-42-59 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 32' 55.1'' N 38° 04' 05.1''
GBAO	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	TS IS 104		1	1		66553	66553	
GBAO	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	TS TM 28		1	1		276130	276130	
GBAO	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	TS IS 27		1	1		24315	24315	
GBAO	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	104	1		1	15000000		15000000	Map J-42-58 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 40' 04.74'' N 38° 38' 13.14''
GBAO	Darvoz	Kolumbai Bolo	113	1		1	30000		30000	Map J-42-58 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 38' 02.2'' N 38° 38' 12.9''
GBAO	Darvoz	Margak	270	1		1	16000	54	16054	Map J-42-46 V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 39' 56.62'' N 38° 45' 39.36''
GBAO	Darvoz	Saridasht1	293	1		1	16000		16000	Map J-42-58A: MGRS coordinates: 42SXH4467077836
DRD	Dushanbe	Palace of Nation			1	1		61856	61856	
DRD	Tavildara	Kharsang	429	1		1	4000		4000	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 24' 35.90'' N 38° 38' 48.60''
DRD	Tavildara	Gofd	303	1		1				Map J-42-46B: MGRS coordinates: 42SWJ7135807156
DRD	Tavildara	Karanak	420	1		1	10000		10000	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 29' 05.69'' N 38° 39' 21.57''
DRD	Tavildara	Yozgand	183	1		1	1500000		1500000	Map J-42-45G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 25' 17.76'' N 38° 44' 18.06''
DRD	Tavildara	Shtiyon	238	1		1	1199		1199	Map J-42-46V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 48' 06.00'' N 38° 50' 27.18''
DRD	Tavildara	Shtiyon Road		1		1		25024	25024	Map J-42-46V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 48' 00.96'' N 38° 50' 04.64''
DRD	Tavildara	Lulikharvi	236	1		1	225000		225000	Map J-42-46V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 48' 35.22'' N 38° 50' 34.86''
DRD	Tavildara	Juri Bolo	196	1		1	4638		4638	Map J-42-46V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 55' 37.40'' N 38° 51' 32.10''
DRD	Tavildara	Dehaikalon	300	1		1				Map J-42-45G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 19' 51.78'' N 38° 40' 45''
DRD	Tavildara	Dashtishur	202	1		1	40000		40000	Map J-42-45G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 13' 09.96'' N 38° 48' 08.76''
DRD	Rasht	Selkhoztekhnika	70	1		1		89010	89010	Map J-42-33G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 47' 45.42'' N 38° 10' 59.10''
DRD	Rasht	Shule	275	1		1	300000		300000	Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 18' 02.47'' N 39° 00' 06.41''
DRD	Rasht	Shul road			1	1		13595	13595	Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 19' 51.78'' N 39° 59' 11.40''
DRD	Rasht	Ozodi Zanon	288	1		1				Map J-42-33G: MGRS coordinates: 42SXJ71888721215
DRD	Rasht	Orton	237	1		1	150000		150000	Map J-42-45V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 20' 29.88'' N 38° 56' 07.26''
DRD	Rasht	Gilkan	40	1		1				Map J-42-33B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 07' 79.7'' N 39° 01' 08.1''
DRD	Rasht	Kadora	30	1		1				Map J-42-45A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 17' 14.28'' N 38° 59' 01.2''
DRD	Rasht	Saripul	281	1		1				Map J-42-33G: MGRS coordinates: 42SWJ8113918920
DRD	Rasht	Chorcharog	206	1		1	80000	51566	131566	Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 19' 08.62'' N 38° 59' 04.68''
DRD	Jirgatal	Yangishahr	137	1		1	1500		1500	Map J-42-35A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 13' 51.30'' N 39° 14' 57.42''
DRD	Jirgatal	Balkh	164	1		1	1500		1500	Map J-42-35B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 14' 35.64'' N 39° 19' 05.10''
DRD	Jirgatal	Karamik	150	1		1	750000		750000	Map J-42-35V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 41' 58.74'' N 39° 25' 24.36''
DRD	Jirgatal	Jonkirez, Glacier Abramova	298	1		1				Map J-42-24: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 47.58'' N 39° 19' 06.96''
DRD	Jirgatal	Jilondi	163	1		1	100000		100000	Map J-42-35G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 16' 55.38'' N 39° 10' 11.28''
DRD	Jirgatal	Balkh (border)	166	1		1	600000		600000	Map J-42-35B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 16' 03.06'' N 39° 20' 51.00''
DRD	Jirgatal	Jirgatal	146	1		1				Map J-42-35A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 09' 11.1'' N 39° 14' 42.48''
DRD	Rudaki	Kirghochak	425	1		1	10000	6963	16963	Map J-42-54G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 68° 29' 23.90'' N 38° 13' 34.60''
DRD	Tojikobod	Safedob	214	1		1	400000		400000	Map J-42-34G: MGRS coordinates: 42SXJ5160023900
Khatlon	Khovaling	Polizak pass	419	1		1	80000		80000	Map J-42-58 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 25' 59.3'' N 37° 36' 24.1''
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21415837</b>	<b>615066</b>	<b>22030903</b>	

Areas, which were not on the list of SHAs prepared during the Initial Survey. They are recognized during the clearance after the finishing Initial Survey, according to the request for clearance from the Local Authorities. Also same of mentioned areas were on the list, but there was cleared more than recognized size.

Actually total number of SHAs and size

**Annex VI- table 2: SHAs in the Central Region after the Re-Survey as of 2008**

Province	District	Village	SHA ID	Numbers of mined areas	Location of area	AreaSize
GBAO	Darvoz	Dashtisher	299	1	Map J-42-46 V: MGRS coordinates: 42SXH3720387590	
GBAO	Darvoz	Ubagn	276	1	Map J-42-59 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 32' 55.1'', N 38° 04' 05.1''	28000
GBAO	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	104MF1	1	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 070° 40' 04.1'', N 38° 36' 10.2''	710800
			104MF2	1	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 070° 43' 08.0'', N 38° 37' 13.3''	200000
			104MF3	1	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 070° 43' 21.9'', N 38° 37' 52.8''	34500
			104MF4	1	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 070° 43' 23.5'', N 38° 37' 54.3''	80000
			104MF5	1	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 070° 43' 31.5'', N 38° 37' 57.1''	64000
			104MF6	1	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 070° 43' 32.7'', N 38° 37' 56.8''	101400
			104MF7	1	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 070° 44' 00.9'', N 38° 38' 49.1''	170000
			104MF8	1	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 070° 44' 42.6'', N 38° 38' 31.2''	48000
			104MF9	1	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 070° 44' 42.6'', N 38° 38' 31.2''	50000
			104MF10	1	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 070° 43' 03.9'', N 38° 37' 73.0''	160000
GBAO	Darvoz	Kolumbai Bolo	113	1	Map J-42-46 V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 39' 56.62'', N 38° 45' 39.36''	72000
GBAO	Darvoz	Gishun		1	Map J-42-58B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 070° 49' 41.8'', N 38° 40' 39.6''	60000
DRD	Tavildara	Kharsang	429	1	Map J-42-58A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 24' 35.90'', N 38° 38' 48.60''	4000
DRD	Tavildara	Gofd	303	1	Map J-42-46B: MGRS coordinates: 42SWJ7135807156	
DRD	Tavildara	Karanak	420	1	Map J-42-58 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 29' 05.69'', N 38° 39' 21.57''	10000
DRD	Tavildara	Yozgand	183	1	Map J-42-45G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 25' 17.76'', N 38° 44' 18.06''	51692
DRD	Tavildara	Shtiyon	238		Map J-42-46V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 48' 06.00'', N 38° 50' 27.18''	614
DRD	Tavildara	Lulikharv	236	1	Map J-42-46V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 48' 35.22'', N 38° 50' 34.86''	220823
DRD	Tavildara	Juri Bolo	196		J-42-46V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 55' 37.40'', N 38° 51' 32.10''	391
DRD	Tavildara	Argankul		1	Map J-42-45G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 54' 54.30'', N 38° 52' 52.30''	39606
DRD	Tavildara	Dehaikalon	300	1	J-42-45G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 29' 20'', N 38° 40' 45''	
DRD	Tavildara	Dashtishur	202	1	Map J-42-45-G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 13' 09.96'', N 38° 48' 08.76''	40000
DRD	Rasht	Shule	275		Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 18' 02.47'', N 39° 00' 06.41''	134317
DRD	Rasht	Ozodi Zanon	288	1	Map J-42-33G: MGRS coordinates: 42SXJ71888721215	
DRD	Rasht	Orton	237	1	Map J-42-45 V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 20' 29.88'', N 38° 56' 07.26''	148729
DRD	Rasht	Gilkan	40	1	Map J-42-33B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 07' 79.7'', N 39° 01' 08.1''	
DRD	Rasht	Kadora	30	1	Map J-42-45A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 17' 14.28'', N 38° 59' 01.2''	
DRD	Rasht	Saripul	281	1	Map J-42-33G: MGRS coordinates: 42SWJ8113918920	
DRD	Jirgatal	Yangishahr	137	1	Map J-42-35 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 13' 51.30'', N 39° 14' 57.42''	1500
DRD	Jirgatal	Balkh	164	1	Map J-42-35 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 14' 35.64'', N 39° 19' 05.10''	1500
DRD	Jirgatal	Karamik	150	1	Map J-42-35 V: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 42' 52.8'', N 39° 26' 50.2''	100000
DRD	Jirgatal	Jonkirgiz, Glacier Abramova	298	1	Map J-42-24: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 15' 47.58'', N 39° 19' 06.96''	
DRD	Jirgatal	Jilondi	163	1	Map J-42-35 G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 16' 55.38'', N 39° 10' 11.28''	100000
DRD	Jirgatal	Balkh (border)	166	1	Map J-42-35 B: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 16' 03.06'', N 39° 20' 51.00''	600000
DRD	Jirgatal	Jirgatal	146	1	Map J-42-35A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 71° 09' 11.1'', N 39° 14' 42.48''	
DRD	Tojikobod	Safedob	214	1	Map J-42-34G: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 46' 14.3'', N 39° 01' 02.8''	326000
Khatlon	Khovaling	Polizak pass	419	1	Map J-42-58 A: Lat/Long coordinates: E 70° 25' 59.3'', N 37° 36' 24.1''	80000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>36</b>		<b>3637872</b>

Re-Survey conducted

Re-Survey not conducted yet

Annex VI - table 4: Table representing Current Situation in the Central Region

#	Name of area under the Tajikistan's jurisdiction or control in which AP mines were/are known or suspected to be emplaced	Province	District	Village	Total original area in which the Tajikistan must destroy or ensure the destruction of all AP mines contained within	Total area in which the Tajikistan destroyed or ensured the destruction of all AP mines contained within	Number of AP mines destroyed	Number of AT mines destroyed	Number of UXO destroyed	Total original area in which the Tajikistan must destroy or ensure the destruction of all AP mines contained within	Areas have been Perimeter marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians	Status
1	299	GBAO	Darvoz	Dashitsher							No	Pending Re-survey
2	276	GBAO	Darvoz	Ubagn	28000					28000	No	Open
	104	GBAO	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	66553	66553	7	0	3	0		Completed
	270	GBAO	Darvoz	Margak	16054	16054	0	0	0	0		Completed
	27	GBAO	Darvoz	Power line	24315	24315	0	0	0	0		Completed
	TS TM 28	GBAO	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	276130	276130	0	2	146	0		Completed
3	104MF1	GBAO	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	710800					710800	No	Open
4	104MF2				200000	22293	16	0	0	177707	No	Suspended
5	104MF3				34500					34500	No	
6	104MF4				80000	23887	18	0	8	56113	No	Suspended
7	104MF5				64000					64000	No	Open
8	104MF6				101400					101400	No	Open
9	104MF7				170000					170000	No	Open
10	104MF8				48000					48000	No	Open
11	104MF9				50000					50000	No	Open
12	104MF10				160000	133039	48	0	139	26961	No	Suspended
13	113	GBAO	Darvoz	Kolumbai Bolo	72000					72000	No	Open
14		GBAO	Darvoz	Gishun	60000					60000	No	Open
15	429	DRD	Tavildara	Kharsang	4000					4000	No	Pending Re-survey
16	303	DRD	Tavildara	Gofd							No	Pending Re-survey
17	420	DRD	Tavildara	Karanak	10000					10000	No	Pending Re-survey
18	183	DRD	Tavildara	Yozgand	51692	4392	0	0	7	47300	No	Suspended
	238	DRD	Tavildara	Shtiyon	1199	585	0	1	0	614		Completed
		DRD	Tavildara	Shtiyon road	25024	25024	0	1	0	0		Completed
19	236	DRD	Tavildara	Lulikhav	225000	4177	0	0	0	220823	No	Suspended
	196	DRD	Tavildara	Juri Bolo	4638	4247	0	0	0	391		Completed
20		DRD	Tavildara	Argankul	39606					39606	No	Open
21	300	DRD	Tavildara	Dehaikalon							No	Pending Re-survey
22	202	DRD	Tavildara	Dashitshur	40000					40000	No	Pending Re-survey
	275	DRD	Rasht	Shule	300000	165683	12	0	9	134317		Completed
	275	DRD	Rasht	Shule road	13595	13595	0	0	0	0		Completed
	206	DRD	Rasht	Chorcharog	131566	131566	1	0	1	0		Completed
	70	DRD	Rasht	Selkhoztehnika	89010	89010	5	0	292	0		Completed
23	288	DRD	Rasht	Ozodi Zanon							No	Pending Re-survey
24	237	DRD	Rasht	Orton	150000	1271	0	0	0	148729	No	Suspended
25	40	DRD	Rasht	Gilkan							No	Pending Re-survey
26	30	DRD	Rasht	Kadora							No	Pending Re-survey
27	281	DRD	Rasht	Saripl							No	Pending Re-survey
28	137	DRD	Jirgatal	Yangishahr	1500					1500	No	Pending Re-survey
29	164	DRD	Jirgatal	Balkh	1500					1500	No	Pending Re-survey
30	150	DRD	Jirgatal	Karamik	100000					100000	No	Open
31	298	DRD	Jirgatal	Jonkurgiz, Glacier Abramova							No	Pending Re-survey
32	163	DRD	Jirgatal	Jilondi	100000					100000	No	Pending Re-survey
33	166	DRD	Jirgatal	Balkh (border)	600000					600000	No	Pending Re-survey
34	146	DRD	Jirgatal	Jirgatal							No	Pending Re-survey
	425	DRD	Rudaki	Kirghochak	16963	16963	2547	0	164			Completed
35	214	DRD	Tojikobod	Safedob	326000					326000	No	Open
	DA 3	DRD	Dushanbe	Palace of Nation	61856	61856	0	0	0			Completed
36	419	Khatlon	Khovaling	Polizak pass	80000					80000	No	Pending Re-survey
<b>Total EOD</b>							37	4	895			
<b>36</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>4534901</b>	<b>1080640</b>	<b>2691</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1664</b>	<b>3454261</b>		

Clearance completed  
 Suspended area

Annex VI - table 4: Table of comparative analysis of the situation in the Central Region

Province	District	Village	First survey 2003-2005			Resurvey 2007-2008						Remaining			Status	
			SHA ID	Numbers of mined areas actually	AreaSize actually	SHA ID	Numbers of cancelled mined areas	Reduced area size	Number of new recognized mined areas	Added area size	Numbers of mined areas actually	AreaSize	SHA ID	Numbers of mined areas		AreaSize
GBAO	Darvoz	Dashtisher	299	1							1		299	1		Pending for RS
GBAO	Darvoz	Rubot	332	1	2000000		1	2000000								cancelled
GBAO	Darvoz	Ubagn	276	1	96000	276		68000			1	28000	276	1	28000	RS conducted
GBAO	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	TS IS 104	1	66553							66553				Completed
GBAO	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	TS TM 28	1	276130							276130				Completed
GBAO	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	TS IS 27	1	24315							24315				Completed
GBAO	Darvoz	Sagirdasht	104	1	15000000	MF1					1	710800	MF1	1	710800	RS conducted
						MF2					1	200000	MF2	1	177707	Suspended
						MF3					1	34500	MF3	1	34500	RS conducted
						MF4					1	80000	MF4	1	56113	Suspended
						MF5					1	64000	MF5	1	64000	RS conducted
						MF6					1	101400	MF6	1	101400	RS conducted
						MF7					1	170000	MF7	1	170000	RS conducted
						MF8					1	48000	MF8	1	48000	RS conducted
						MF9					1	50000	MF9	1	50000	RS conducted
						MF10					1	160000	MF10	1	26961	Suspended
GBAO	Darvoz	Kolumbai Bolo	113	1	30000	113				42000	1	72000	113	1	72000	RS conducted
GBAO	Darvoz	Margak	270	1	16054							16054				Completed
GBAO	Darvoz	Gishun							1	60000	1	60000		1	60000	RS conducted
GBAO	Darvoz	Saridasht1	293	1	16000		1	16000								cancelled
Direct Rule Districts	Dushanbe	Palace of Nation		1	61856							61856				Completed
Direct Rule Districts	Tavildara	Kharsang	429	1	4000						1	4000	429	1	4000	Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Tavildara	Gold	303	1							1		303	1		Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Tavildara	Karanak	420	1	10000						1	10000	420	1	10000	Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Tavildara	Yozqand	183	1	1500000			1448308			1	51692	183	1	47300	RS conducted
Direct Rule Districts	Tavildara	Shtiyon	238	1	1199							1199	238		614	Completed
Direct Rule Districts	Tavildara	Shtiyon Road		1	25024											Completed
Direct Rule Districts	Tavildara	Lulikharvi	236	1	225000						1	225000	236	1	220823	Suspended
Direct Rule Districts	Tavildara	Juri Bolo	196	1	4638							4638	196		391	Completed
Direct Rule Districts	Tavildara	Dehaikalon	300	1							1		300	1		Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Tavildara	Dashtishur	202	1	40000						1	40000	202	1	40000	Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Tavildara	Argankul							1	39606	1	39606		1	39606	RS conducted
Direct Rule Districts	Rasht	Selkhoztehnika	70	1	89010							89010				Completed
Direct Rule Districts	Rasht	Shule	275	1	300000							300000	275		134317	Completed
Direct Rule Districts	Rasht	Shul road		1	13595							13595				Completed
Direct Rule Districts	Rasht	Ozodi Zanon	288	1							1		288	1		Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Rasht	Orton	237	1	150000						1	150000	237	1	148729	Suspended
Direct Rule Districts	Rasht	Gilkan	40	1							1		40	1		Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Rasht	Kadora	30	1							1		30	1		Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Rasht	Saripul	281	1							1		281	1		Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Rasht	Chorcharog	206	1	131566							131566				Completed
Direct Rule Districts	Jirgatal	Yangishahr	137	1	1500						1	1500	137	1	1500	Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Jirgatal	Balkh	164	1	1500						1	1500	164	1	1500	Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Jirgatal	Karamik	150	1	750000	150		650000			1	100000	150	1	100000	RS conducted
Direct Rule Districts	Jirgatal	Jonkirkiz, Glacier Abramo	298	1							1		298	1		Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Jirgatal	Jilondi	163	1	100000						1	100000	163	1	100000	Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Jirgatal	Balkh (border)	166	1	600000						1	600000	166	1	600000	Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Jirgatal	Jirgatal	146	1							1		146	1		Pending for RS
Direct Rule Districts	Rudaki	Kirghochak	425	1	16963							16963			0	Completed
Direct Rule Districts	Tojikobod	Safedob	214	1	400000	214		74000			1	326000	214	1	326000	RS conducted
Khatlon	Khovaling	Polizak pass	419	1	80000							80000	419	1	80000	Pending for RS
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>40</b>	<b>22030903</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>17637608</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>141606</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4534901</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3454261</b>		

- Resurvey not conducted yet
- Resurvey conducted and existence of SHAs approved
- Clearance completed
- Existence of SHAs not approved and cancelled
- Suspended
- Ongoing



Маркази Тоҷикистон оид ба Масъалаҳои Минаҳо

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Date: 03 January 2008

## Report on Implementation of the joint TMAC/FSD Pilot Survey Project (15 September – 30 December 2007)

To: Michael Storey - Technical Advisor Mine Action, OSCE Center in Dushanbe

Cc: Jonmahmad Rajabov- National Director of Mine Action Programme in Tajikistan  
Abdusaloh Rasulov – Programme Manager, FSD Tajikistan

From: Abdulmain Karimov – IMSMA Management Officer, TMAC

### SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Tajikistan's landmines were planted in three different periods. The submunition problem stems largely from the early civil war years, but also includes landmines dropped from cluster munitions along the border with Afghanistan.

1. The central region of the country was contaminated by landmines, submunitions and other ERW during the 1992-97 civil war, primarily in the Rasht Valley, Sagirdasht and the Central region of the country. Mine action activities, including a general mine action assessment, some initial clearance, MRE and victim assistance, began in the central region in 2003. MRE is well established. VA is active but hampered by lack of donor support. Mine clearance is hampered by much of the area being at high altitude and inaccessible for several months of the year, but also suffers from a lack of urgency by the only NGO demining agency active in the country. Progress is slow and detailed survey has not been conducted. Most reported submunition deaths and injuries have occurred in the Rasht Valley.

2. Soviet forces originally mined the border with Afghanistan twenty years ago. In December 2005, Russian border security forces completed the handover of border control to Tajikistan and withdrew. The Russian military left minefield records but these are proving to be dangerously inaccurate. Border areas that were difficult to access were mined using cluster bombs that spread submunitions widely, so no accurate map could ever have been made.

3. Uzbekistan forces mined Tajikistan's Western and Northern borders (primarily in the Sugd Region) during 2000. They did this to counter cross-border infiltration. In 2005 the minefields along the border were assessed by a "distant" survey and it was estimated that there were 51 hazardous areas on the Uzbekistan side of the border adjacent to 26 Tajik communities. This estimate can only be checked when the border dispute between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan is resolved. Most reported deaths and the majority of landmine injuries have occurred in the Sugd Region.

### FIRST SURVEY (2004-2005)

More than one hundred and fifty (150) mined areas have so far been identified as a result of survey operations by our mine clearance partner, the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD). In 2004, survey and mine clearance activities began after the completion of training and procurement of equipment. TMAC estimates that approximately 100,000 mines and items of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) remain deployed in Tajikistan, in approximately 50 square kilometres of agricultural land. In GBAO, all minefields identified thus far have been marked. Along the border with Uzbekistan, all dangerous areas (specific location of minefields is mostly unknown) have been marked by hazardous signs. However, in the central region and the Afghan border, identified minefield areas are by and large unmarked or only partially marked. Records of some minefields laid by government as well as the opposition forces during the civil war exists, as do records of mines laid by Russian forces along the border with Afghanistan. However, heavy snowfalls, avalanches, rock falls and mudslides make location of those mined areas very difficult. TMAC estimates that a number of areas in these regions are in need of resurvey as minefields records are no longer valid.

## NEEDS FOR NEW SURVEY

### Why new survey?

Under the Ottawa Convention, States Party undertake 'to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas' (Article 5). They also undertake

to identify all areas ... in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and ... ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas ... 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 (Article 6).

The survey planned for 2008 is intended to address the latter, thereby reducing the suspected mined area by approximately 10,000,000m<sup>2</sup>. The present project will maximize the potential benefit of this subsequent survey, rapidly reducing the scale of the threat by 40%. Besides the obvious benefit to the population that this will bring, it will also serve to highlight to donors that an end to Tajikistan's mine problem – unlike that in several other countries – is indeed in sight (taken from OSCE Pilot Survey project).

## OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this project are as follows:

- Through review and revision of IMSMA templates, to build the capacity of TMAC to manage the MAP; and
- Through review and revision of standard operating procedures for survey and training of 3 surveyors, to build the capacity of the FSD to implement future survey activities at a consistent and high standard.

## OUTPUTS

Output 1 Three people trained in IMSMA survey techniques, with sufficient field experience to enable them to play a mentoring role in a subsequent, larger survey

This can be verified by

- Ongoing assessment of data collection during this team's field deployment in Vanj; and
- Comparison of the quality of data collected with that collected during the first survey.

- Task
- 1.1. Evaluation of existing data in IMSMA in order to identify systemic weaknesses in the first GMAA
  - 1.2. Revision of training programme
  - 1.3. 4 weeks' training, mainly classroom-based, to incorporate modules on (i) statistics and data collection, (ii) familiarization with IMSMA forms, (iii) survey techniques and project strategy, (iv) map drawing, (v) creation of digital maps, and (vi) use of specialized survey equipment
  - 1.4. Deployment of team to Panj district for field training

Output 2 Full set of IMSMA templates developed, fit for application in Tajikistan

- Task
- 2.1. Review of IMSMA forms completed during the first survey and existing data in IMSMA in order to identify systemic weaknesses
  - 2.2. Revision of IMSMA templates
  - 2.3. Approval of new IMSMA templates by TMAC

Output 3 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) developed, fit for use in a larger, subsequent survey

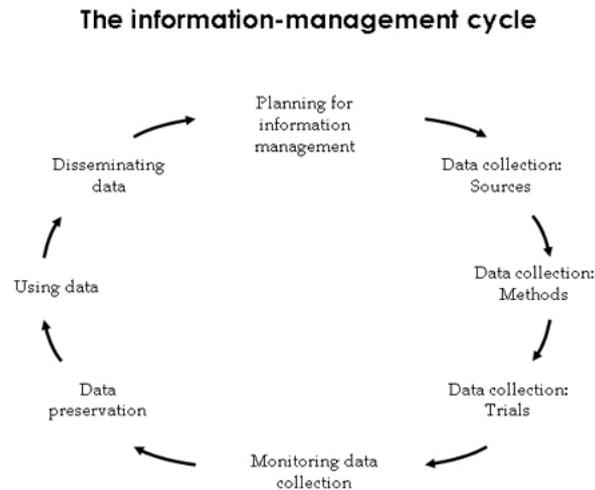
This can be verified by comparison of the old and new SOP

- Task
- 3.1. Review of IMSMA forms completed during the first survey and existing data in IMSMA in order to identify systemic weaknesses.

- 3.2. 1-day workshop following deployment in Vanj
- 3.3. Revision of existing SOP to incorporate any necessary changes
- 3.4. Approval of new SOP by TMAC

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SURVEY PROJECT

### Information Management System In Mine Action (Imsma).



Information management is one of the key elements required for success in mine action programmes. The GICHD has focused its efforts in this area on the development and deployment of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). The system is currently in use in more than 80 % of mine action programs around the world. Based on requirements submitted by users in the field, the system has been continuously revised and upgraded since its initial release in the summer of 1999 and has become a de facto standard in mine action information management.

In order to maximise the impact of information management in mine affected countries and take advantage of the synergies between IMSMA and other systems, the Centre is working to introduce a broadly based systems approach to the overall management of information of all kinds in mine action. The goal is to assure the successful integration of proven information management techniques, systems such as IMSMA, maXML, the IMSMA Handheld Data Collection tool kit and other tools into day-to-day operations in the field.

The first installation of IMSMA in Tajikistan Mine Action Centre was in the end of 2003. All mine action data was gathered and entered into the IMSMA database. Later in 2006 we have got an upgrade to IMSMA V 3.0, which allowed us to cotomize it and activate more functionalities. We will get the new version of IMSMA (V 4) in February 2008 whcih will allow us to customize and use the system easily.

The latest version of the IMSMA software (V 4) has undergone a complete redesign. The system now incorporates a map driven navigation system that significantly improves both data entry and retrieval operations. The new system combines a full featured geographic information system (GIS) with a powerful relational data base to produce an easy to use and maintain information management tool. IMSMA V4 provides mine action managers and practitioners with a complete set of up-to-date information management capabilities that can be easily tailored to meet local needs in the field.

IMSMA V4 is designed for mine action. It can be used to

- plan, manage, report and map mine, UXO and other ERW clearance activities;
- plan, manage, report and map MRE activities;
- record, report on, and map victim information; and
- record, report on, and map socio-economic information.

IMSMA V4 provides

- tools to help managers track the progress of their work;
- analysis tools that help managers make mine action safer, faster, more effective and more efficient.

IMSMA V4 is

- based on standard computer technology;
- easily customizable in the field;
- distributed free of charge.

**Review IMSMA forms and revise its templates.** Each mine-affected country should develop their own IMSMA forms. Until the year 2007 TMAC has been using the standards forms of IMSMA. In order to help operations in better planning and implementation the projects, we have to develop IMSMA reporting standards in accordance with the country needs. With the assistance of FSD Operations Unit we were able to revise IMSMA survey templates.

**Training the team members on conducting surveys.** The first stage of the Pilot Survey Project was to train the surveyors on conducting general survey in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards. The survey team was well trained in the period of two weeks on conducting survey and land release. They spent one week in Rushan district of GBAO region doing practical training. It was the first deployment in the field. FSD Operations Manager joined the team in the trip and advised them on how to conduct better surveys.

**Assistance from Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).** TMAC invited Mr. Tim Lardner - Mine Action Expert, GICHD to Tajikistan Mine Action Centre to advise and assist the Pilot Survey Project. The expert from GICHD came with the new technique and methodologies of land releases and/or area reduction. He spent two days in minefields where later the survey team reduced a huge area of SHAs. TMAC got an assistance on how to develop a national policy and a guide for ERW and mine on land release, which brings an example from six different mine affected countries. Based on all these, TMAC is in the process of developing policy and standards on formalizing the land release/reclassification issue in Tajikistan.



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Khoborobot minefields

## DEPLOYMENT TO THE MINEFIELDS

**Re-survey of Rushan minefields.** The first deployment of survey team to the minefields started on 17 October 2007 during the practical training in the Rushan minefields. The team spent one week in Rushan district in order to re-survey all the minefields in this region. In accordance with the result of first survey which was done in 2004, FSD survey team identified only one mined area in Rushan with the following information: 200 000 m<sup>2</sup> of mine contaminated area and four casualties: 3- killed and 1- injured. There was no enough information on mine impact to local population and even no sketch map in most of the mined areas. The team had no enough experience by that time, as it was the beginning of implementation of mine action programme in Tajikistan. There were missing some key information and it was difficult to develop prioritization. IMSMA wasn't properly able to assist operations in planning and evaluation. There was a big need for new survey.

Before deployment to the field the team was well trained on conducting survey, full and correct description of the minefields and sketching them, properly using the survey equipments, involving and interviewing more people in survey. As a result in the first deployment to the field, the team identified two new mined areas in Rushan district and divided one big mine area to four separate minefields. Representatives from different committees and organizations (local authority, the state land committee at district level, border control committee, hospitals, local jamoats, school directors and head of communities) were involved in survey. With the assistance of above-mentioned people, we were able to gather more information in mine affected communities and reflect the real mine impact to the local population. Meeting with the individual mine injuries gave us good opportunities to learn more about the mine problems. The quality of data went up after new survey, better information and proper statistics

regarding mine impact was gathered, and detailed sketch maps were provided by the team. At the same time all the new surveyed mine areas were marked. The representative of the land committee provided us with the detailed maps (1:5 000 scale) of land use which helped us in calculating the size of dangerous areas, identifying the type of land in details. All the detailed statistics are attached in a final comparative table. We have identified six mined areas with an app. size of 750 000 m<sup>2</sup> in Rushan district.  
(See the photos of the survey activities during the deployment in the field).



Interview with the border committee representatives, Rushan - October 2007



Interview with the Head of Shidz jamoat, Rushan - October 2007



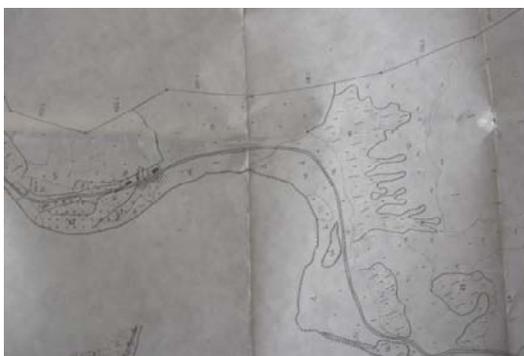
Interview with the mine injury in Voznawd village, Rushan - October 2007



Minefield survey in Rushan district (from the left representatives from Border Committee), Rushan – October, 2007



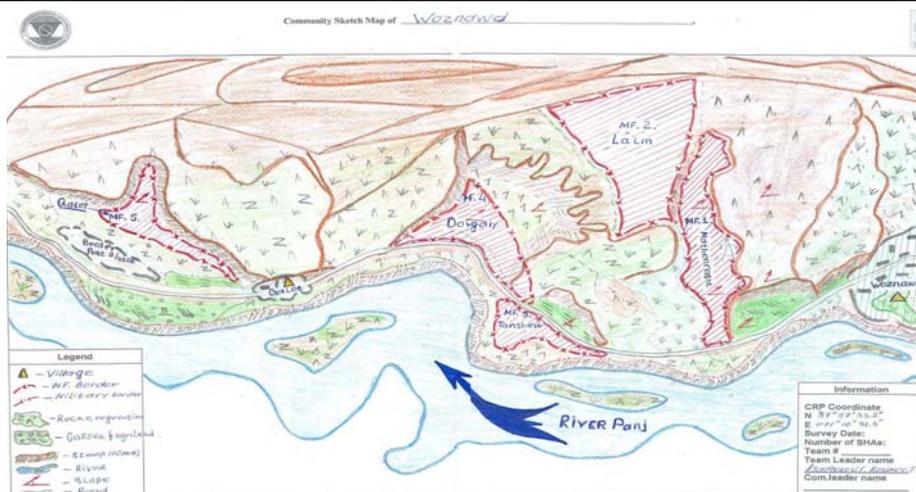
New minefield was identified in Rushan district with official military marking – October, 2007.



A general map of Voznawd village – Rushan, October 2007  
Map source – Land Committee at district level



A general map of Voznawd village – Rushan, October 2007  
Map source – Land Committee at district level

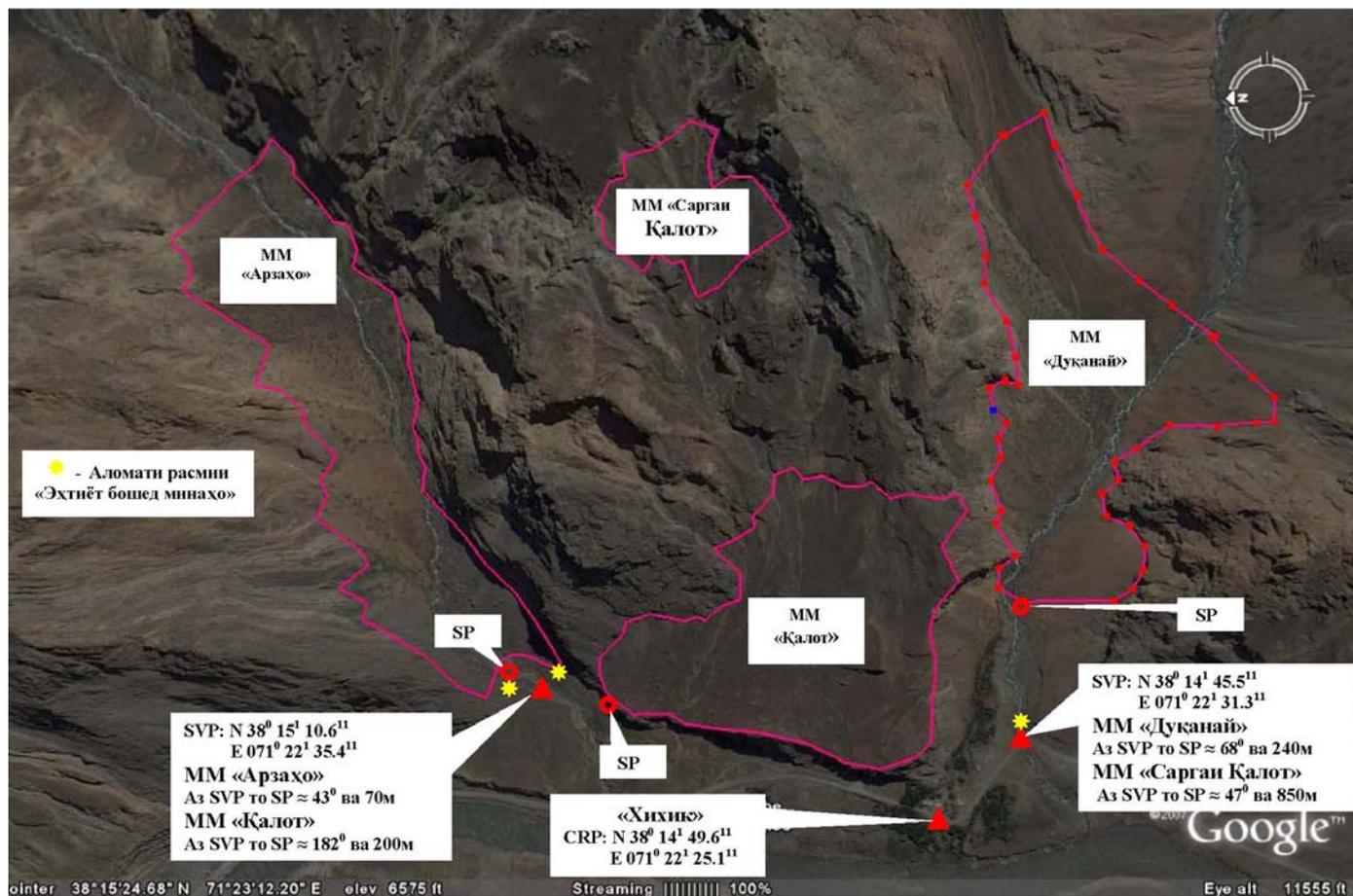


Voznawd minefields, Rushan, October 2007  
Detailed sketch map prepared by survey team

**Re-survey of Vanj minefields.** The first survey of Vanj minefields was done in the end of 2004. In accordance with the IMSMA reports more than 20 million m<sup>2</sup> was under the threat of mines in this region. Some other necessary information related to mines was not provided properly. The quality of information was not good enough. This was a reason for conducting re-survey in this region.

We have visited this area in the beginning of November 2007. Mr. Tim Lardner – Mine Action Specialist, GICHD joined us in the field trip. We have spend two days during our visit in the biggest mined areas and got some advices regarding area reduction and cancellation from the specialist.

More local people and representatives from different organizations were involved in the survey. As a result of the survey we were able to reduce about 18 million m<sup>2</sup> only in Vanj region. The last survey was more professional and responsible for the team. Spending most of the time in the minefield gave us more reliable and accurate data. There are excellent Google imageries with high definition for Vanj region. Using these sat imageries we were able to calculate the size of biggest mined areas. Khekhik mined area was estimated appr. 2.4 million m<sup>2</sup> and later durng the last survey it came down to 500.000 m<sup>2</sup>, about 2 million m<sup>2</sup> was reduced during the Impact Survey. (See the sketch map on google imagery).



General sketch map of Khekhik minefield in tajik,  
Prepared by Asafbek - a member of survey team

The sat imageries with good resolutions were not available in most of the mined areas, therefore the team members described the minefield from close distance. Using GPS, compas and topo maps we have been able to develop minefield maps. (See the photo, from where a team discribes and sketch the minefield).



Sketching the minefield in Vanj district, November 2007.



The local people call him deminer. Ibodullo Ne'matulloev used to be a deminer during his military service ages ago. He collected lots of PFMs in Reghoi Rovon MF and knows all the nearest minefields in Vanj district.



The soldiers are helping the team during marking. Taking a GPS coordinate of each single mine warning sign.

We have tried to find a right person during the interview, a person, who knows more about the minefields, who was living there during mining or war, who can give more information and guide us, who can exactly show the places of accidents and possible boundary of minefields. We were lucky to find such a person, a 68 years old man - Abdullo Ne'matulloev, a friend of former Russian military people and an ex deminer during his military service. He has an advanced knowledge of mines and UXO and showed us the place, where he collected some PFM mines. We have spend several days only in one mined area in order to get reliable information and source, reduce and cancel of the SHAs.

**Re-survey of Darvoz minefields.** The last deployment to the field was from 10th to 20th of December 2007. The team spent 10 days in Darvoz district of GBAO region. They have surveyed only the Tajik/Afghan border part of Darvoz minefields, because of the snow they could not get up to the mountains. They have identified new mined areas, which are included in a final comparative table. Fourteen mined areas were surveyed and three more mine victims were founded only in the border area of Darvoz district. All necessary information regarding mine problems was gathered during the survey. The survey team interviewed mine victims and got more reliable information. The sketch maps were prepared and all information was transferred to IMSMA forms. With all this information IMSMA will be able to assist operations department in planning, management and prioritization procedures.

**Approval of new SOP by TMAC.** Tajikistan Mine Action Centre is in the process of developing their own policy and standards on land release and cancellation of SHAs. Tajikistan will develop their own responses to the land release problem, creating new methodologies to attempt to adequately describe conceptual nuances. Most terminology will draw heavily on IMAS generic definitions and some concepts will be improved to adjust to evolving in country situations, so as to reach a maximum positive impact. GICHD will send a specialist to Tajikistan MAC to support and advise TMAC on developing land release policy. This policy will help TMAC and the government to reduce the SHAs in the country in accordance with the new developed and approved standards.

TMAC will develop following principles of area reduction:

1. A formal well documented and recorded process of investigation into the mine/ERW problem,
2. Well-defined and objective criteria for the reclassification of land,
3. A formal process of handover of land prior to the release of land,
4. An ongoing monitoring mechanism after the handover,
5. A formal national policy addressing liability issues, and
6. A common set of terminology to be used when describing the process

**Conclusion.** The new survey under the Pilot Project showed that we have got better quality of information on mine problems in Rushan, Vanj and part of Darvoz district of GBAO.

As a result of survey some new mined areas were identified and a huge area of suspected hazardous areas were reduced. (see the attached detailed comparative table). Detailed sketch maps of mine-contaminated areas were developed by team, which were missing in the first survey. Using new methodologies of survey we were able to get more reliable and more realistic information. More people and organizations were involved in the survey, feeling more responsibility from team and local people during gathering information.

Based on the following criteria's the SHAs were reduced:

1. No accident in the site of reduced area for the last five years.
2. More than five representatives from different organizations were involved in survey
3. A high degree of community involvement and acceptance of the decision making
4. Using (cultivating the agricultural land, grazing animals, bringing woods) properly the reduced area of SHA for the last five years.
5. No any kind of marking in the reduced area in past.

The survey team is in the process of improving its knowledge on general survey and area reduction that will allow them to conduct a better survey in the coming year. All IMSMA reports for the above mentioned mined areas are available in TMAC office.

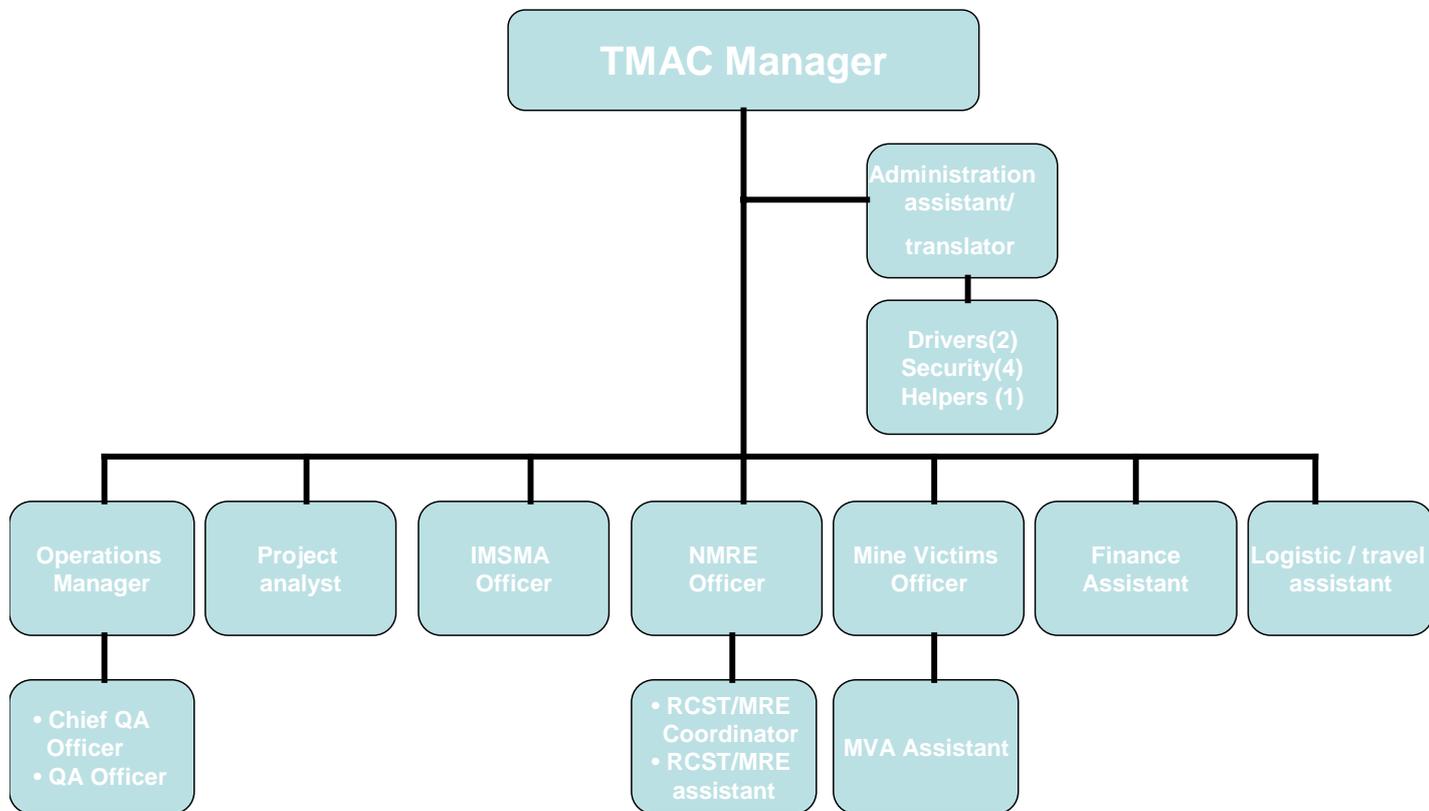
Within the Pilot Survey Project 19 mined areas with app. size of 22,409,000 m<sup>2</sup> were re-surveyed. As a result of the new survey some new mined areas were identified and the biggest mined areas were divided into several minefields. The number of minefields increased to 41 and the total size of SHAs came down to 4,826,400 m<sup>2</sup>, which means that 17,582,600 m<sup>2</sup> of area was reduced during the re-survey.

**A final comparative table is attached:**

## Comparative table of surveys

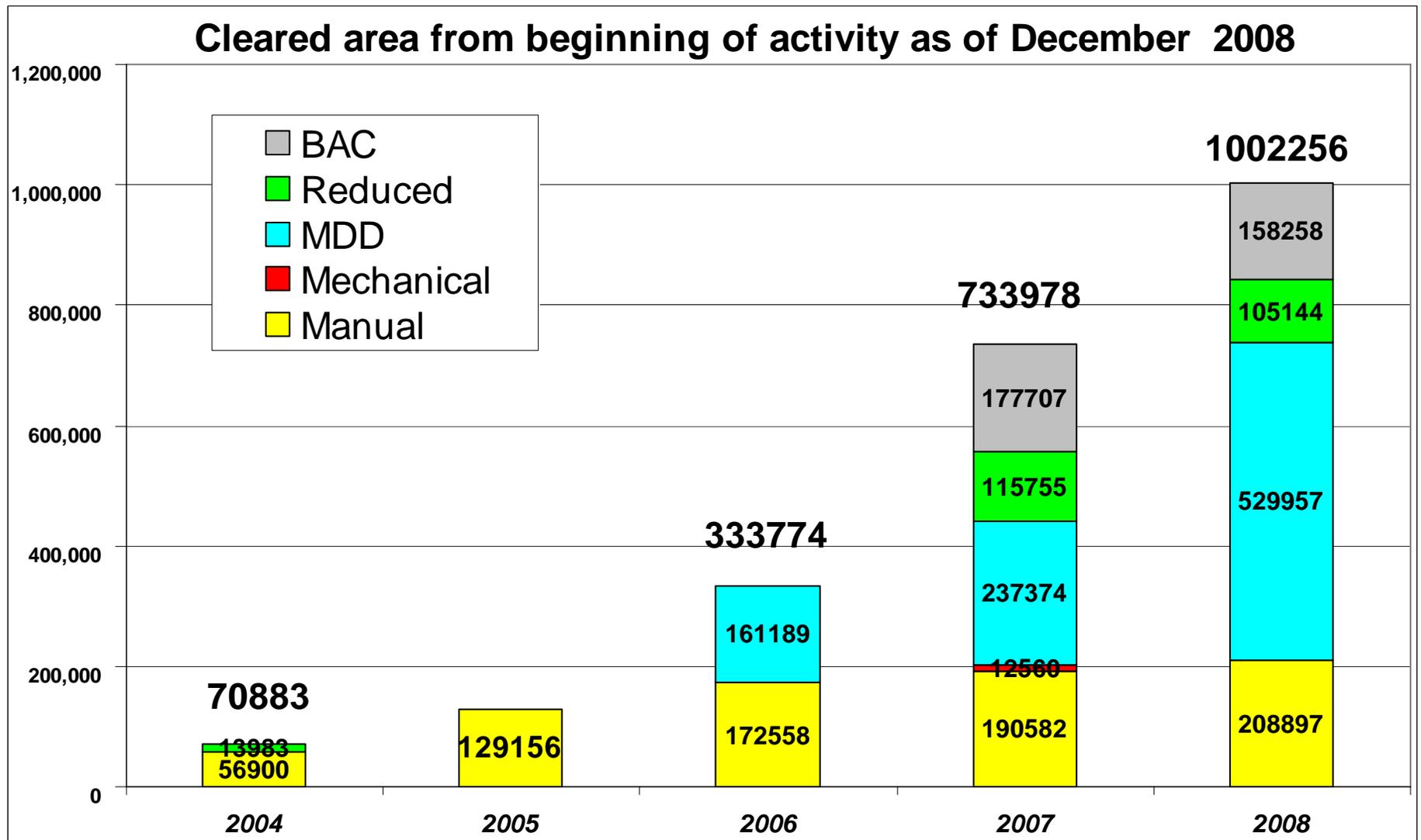
Districts name	Minefields name	First Survey (2003-2004)				Pilot Survey Project, Sep- Dec 2007				
		Number of mined areas	Number of Population	Number of casualties	Area size (M <sup>2</sup> )	Number of mined areas	Number of Population	Number of casualties	Area size (M <sup>2</sup> )	Area reduction (m <sup>2</sup> )
Darvoz	Kurgovad	4	240	0	255.000	6	550	3	309.600	-54.600
	Toghmai	2	220	1	650.000	1	240	2	170.000	480.000
	Vishkharv	2	136	0	152.000	1	99	0	18.000	134.000
	Jorf	1	632	0	240.000	1	510	0	15.000	225.000
	Kewron	3	1456	2	280.000	3	2000	1	130.000	150.000
	Ruzvay	1	768	0	80.000	1	640	0	67.500	12.500
	Shirgovad	1	240	0	12.000	1	204	0	14.400	-2.400
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3692</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.669.000</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4243</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>724.500</b>	<b>944.500</b>
Vanj	Dashti Yazgulom	1	1	1	8.000.000	8	1	1	900.000	7.100.000
	Panjshanbe-obod	1	96	5	10.000.000	4	100	5	1.075.000	8.925.000
	Khekhik	1	1	4	2.400.000	4	700	5	430.400	1.969.600
	Rogh-2	1	130	2	140.000	1	33	2	112.500	27.500
	Baravn	0	33	0	0	4	74	1	761.000	-761.000
	Dashtak	0	25	0	0	1	25	1	75.000	-75.000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20.540.000</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.353.900</b>	<b>17.186.100</b>
Rushan	Shidz	-		-	-	1	1010	2	40.000	-40.000
	Voznawd	1	389	4	200,000	5	541	4	708,000	-508.000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>200.000</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1551</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>748.000</b>	<b>-548.000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>4389</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22,409,000</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6722</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4,826,400</b>	<b>17,582,600</b>

## Annex VIII: Structure of Tajikistan Mine Action Centre

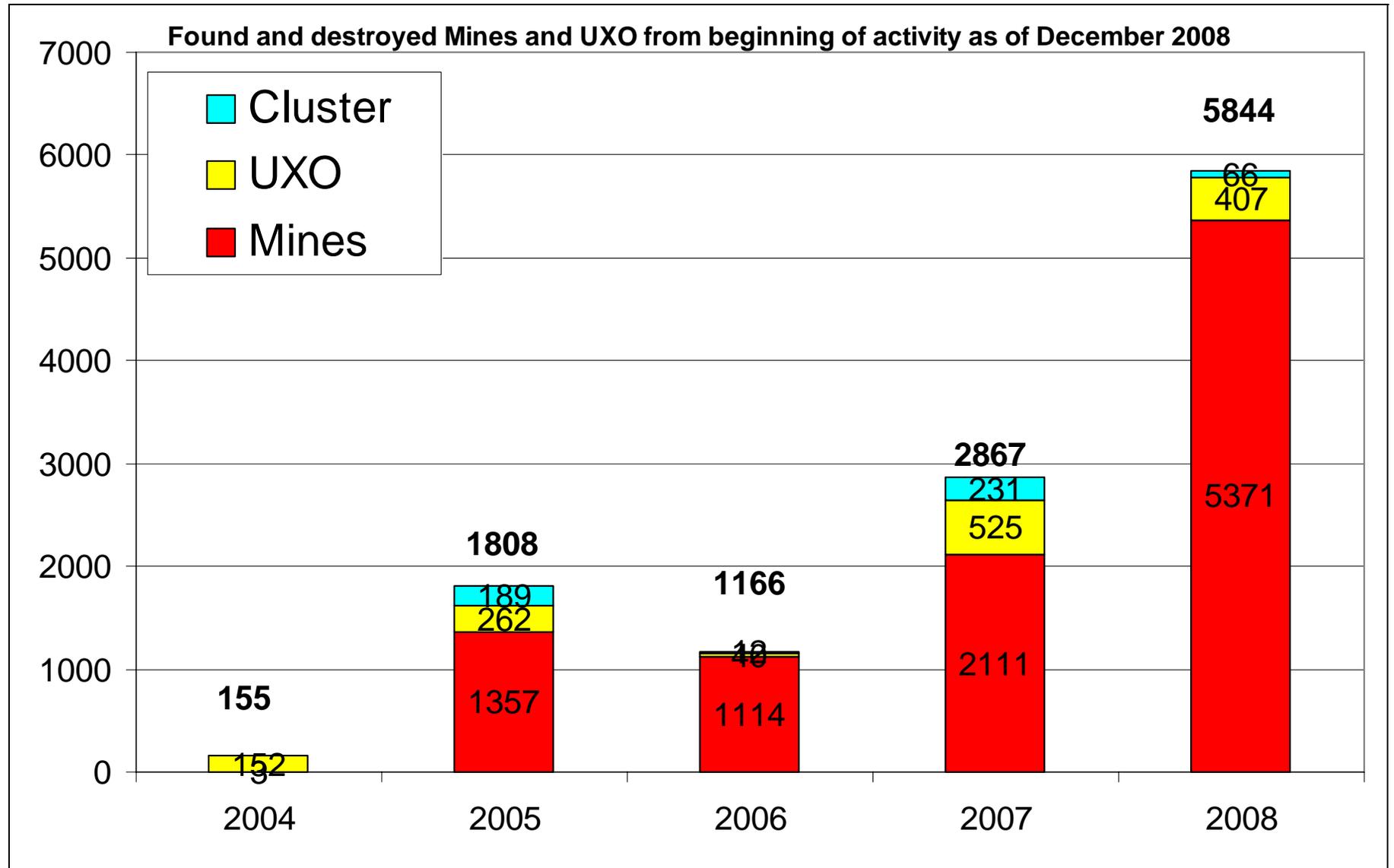


# Annex IX: Charts of the clearance progress from beginning of activity:

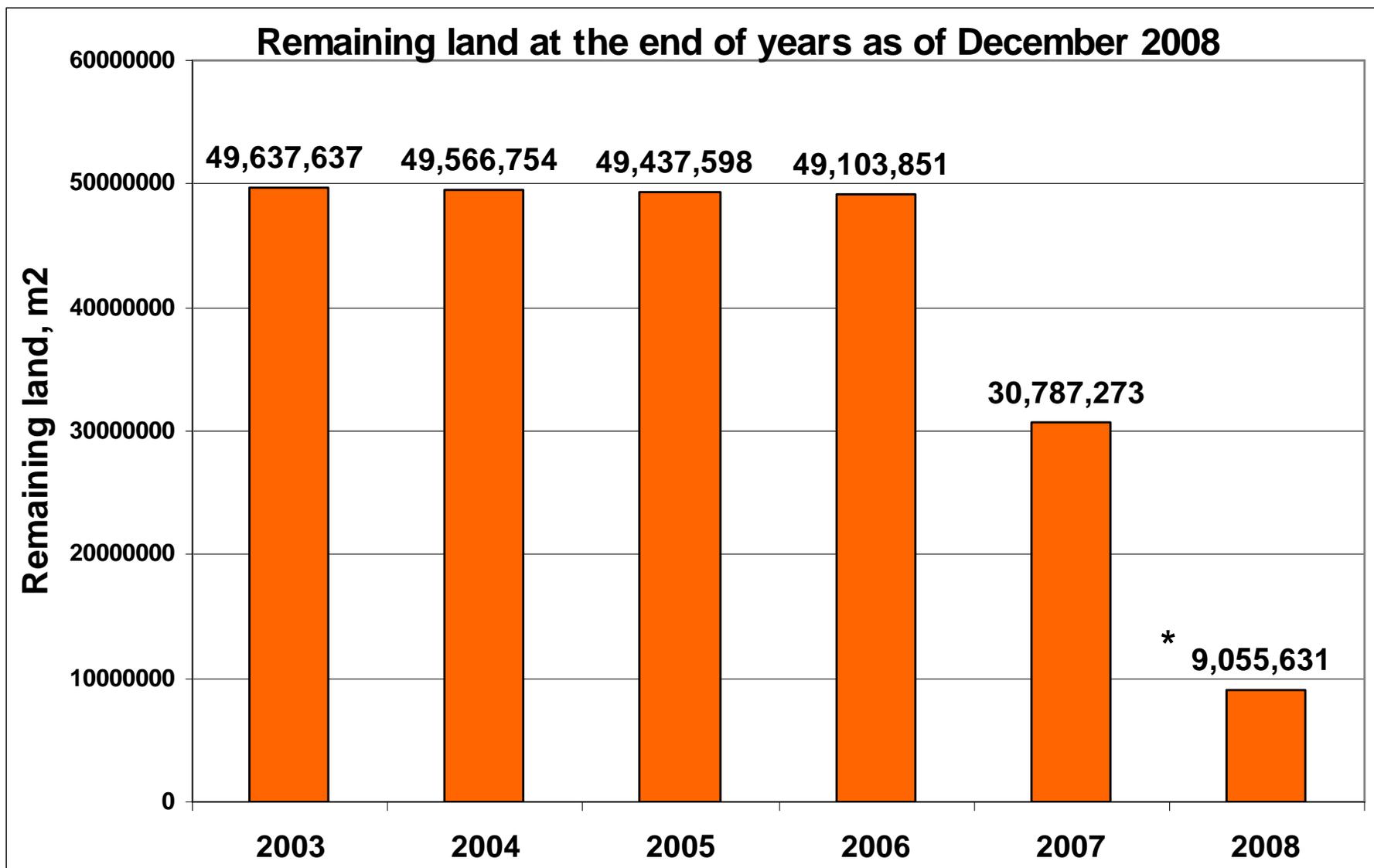
## Chart 1: cleared areas as of December 2008



**Chart 2: found and destroyed mines/UXO as of December 2008**



**Chart 3: remaining land as of December 2008**



\* Also  $\approx 8,000,000$  m<sup>2</sup> un-surveyed areas in the Tajik-Afghan border should be added to the remaining land

**Annex X: Table of the Land release assumptions for the period of extension**

Years	Region	Land release					REMAINING LAND by end of years, m <sup>2</sup>	
		Manual clearance, m <sup>2</sup>	Mine detecting dogs, m <sup>2</sup>	One Machine for mechanical demining, m <sup>2</sup>	Area reduction by the Re-Survey operations, m <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL, m <sup>2</sup>	TAB	CR
2008							11,395,370	3,454,261
2009	TAB	200,000	400,000	800,000	2,000,000	3,400,000	7,995,370	
	CR	100,000		400,000	1,000,000	1,500,000		1,954,261
2010	TAB	200,000	400,000	800,000		1,400,000	6,595,370	
	CR	100,000		200,000		300,000		1,654,261
2011	TAB	200,000	400,000	700,000		1,300,000	5,295,370	
	CR	100,000		500,000		600,000		1,054,261
2012	TAB	200,000	400,000			600,000	4,695,370	
	CR	100,000		200,000		300,000		754,261
2013	TAB	300,000	400,000			700,000	3,995,370	
	CR	100,000				100,000		654,261
2014	TAB	500,000	100,000			600,000	3,395,370	
	CR	200,000				200,000		454,261
2015	TAB	500,000	100,000			600,000	2,795,370	
	CR	200,000				200,000		254,261
2016	TAB	505,000	100,000			605,000	2,190,370	
	CR	255,000				255,000		0
2017	TAB	750,000				750,000	1,440,370	
2018	TAB	750,000				750,000	690,370	
2019	TAB	700,000				700,000	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,960,000</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>3,600,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>14,860,000</b>		



5,601,370 m<sup>2</sup> + 5,794,000 m<sup>2</sup> (un-surveyed area according to the MF records)

## Annex XI: Infrastructure development

**Picture 1: Shagon – Zighor road before the reconstruction**



**Picture 2: Clearance activities in the pipe-line reconstruction area**



Picture 3: Halkayor Dam during clearance



**Picture 4: Halkayor Dam during reconstruction**



**Picture 5: Water Channel construction**

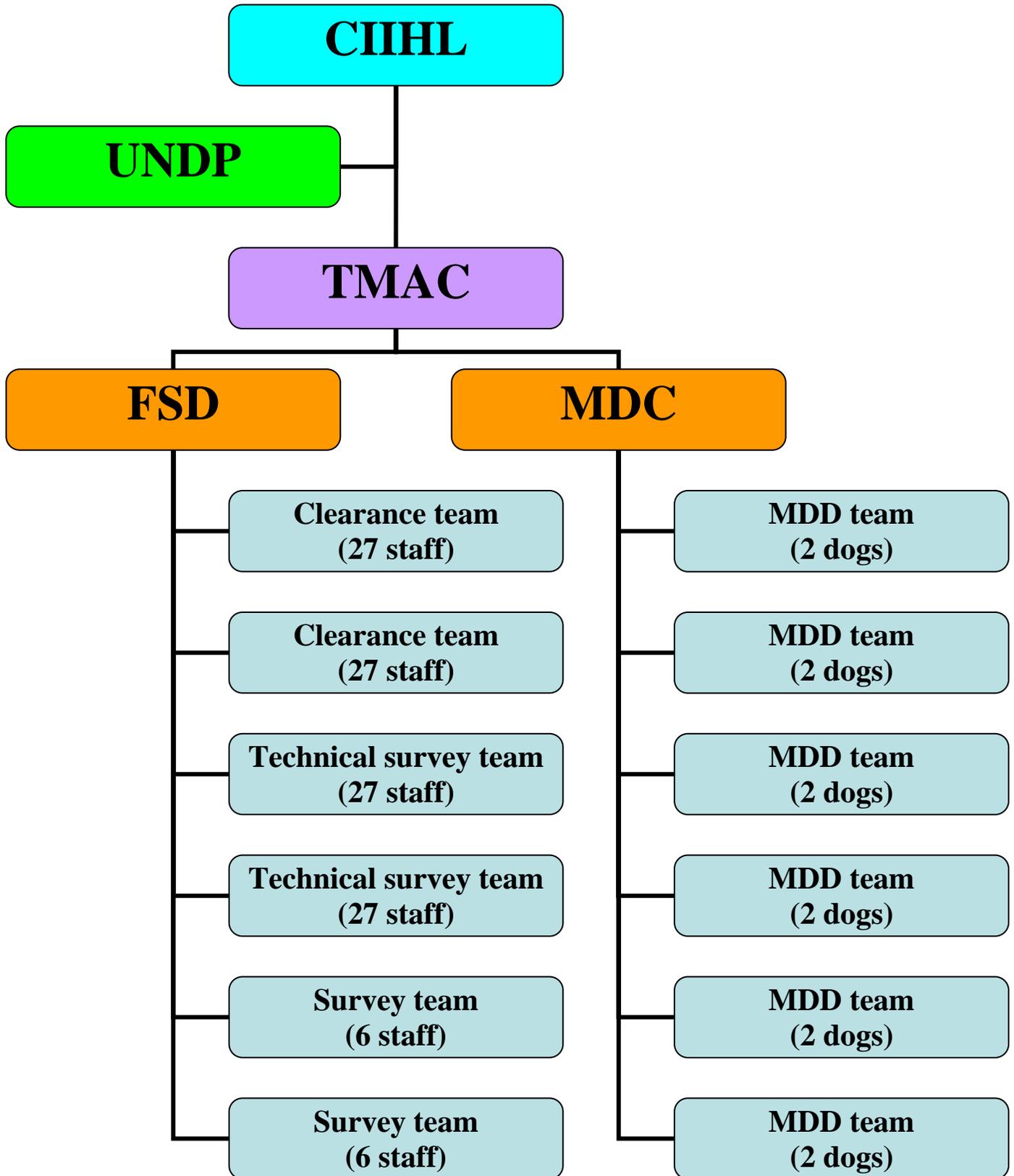


**Annex XII: pictures of the equipment for collecting PFM type mines**

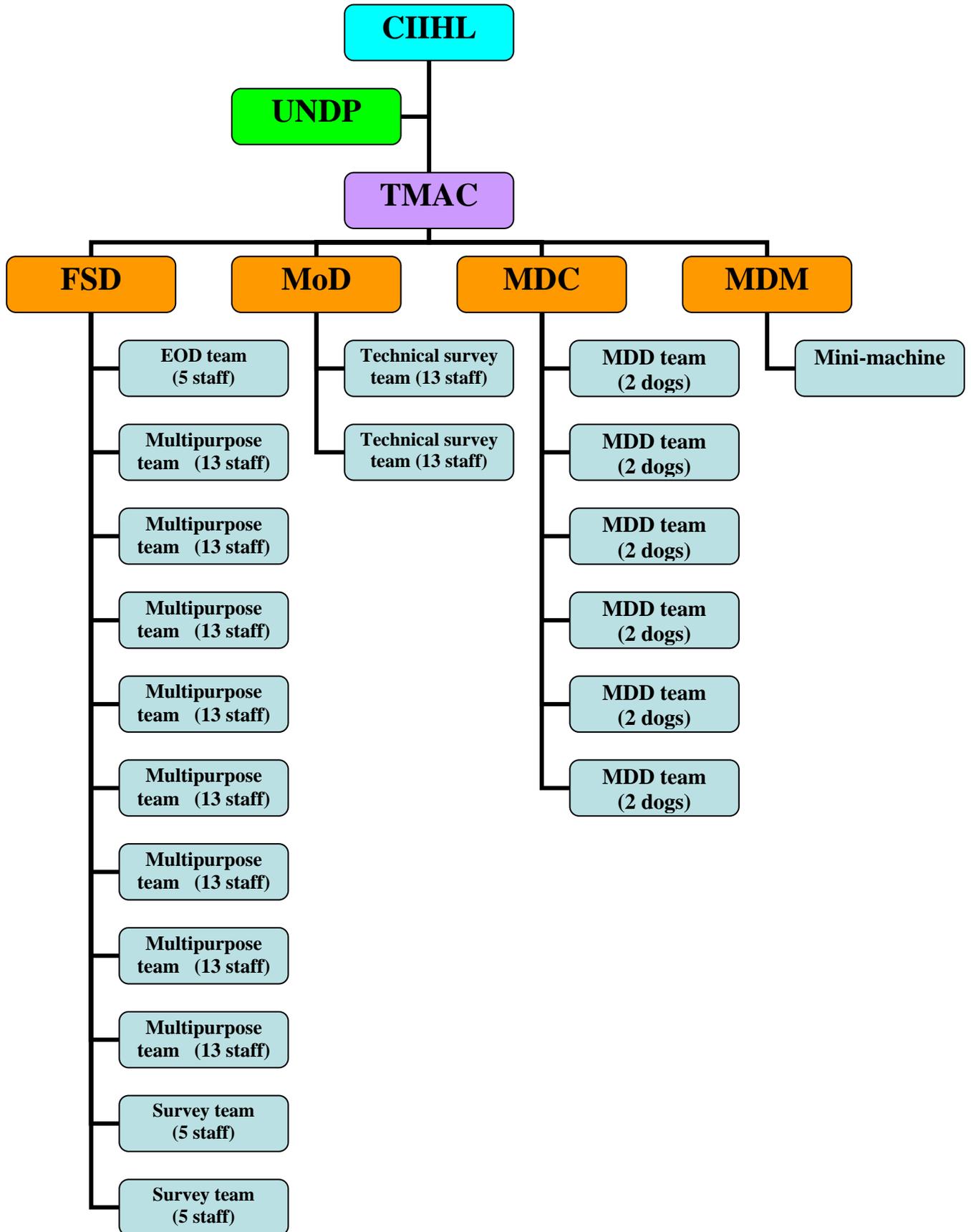




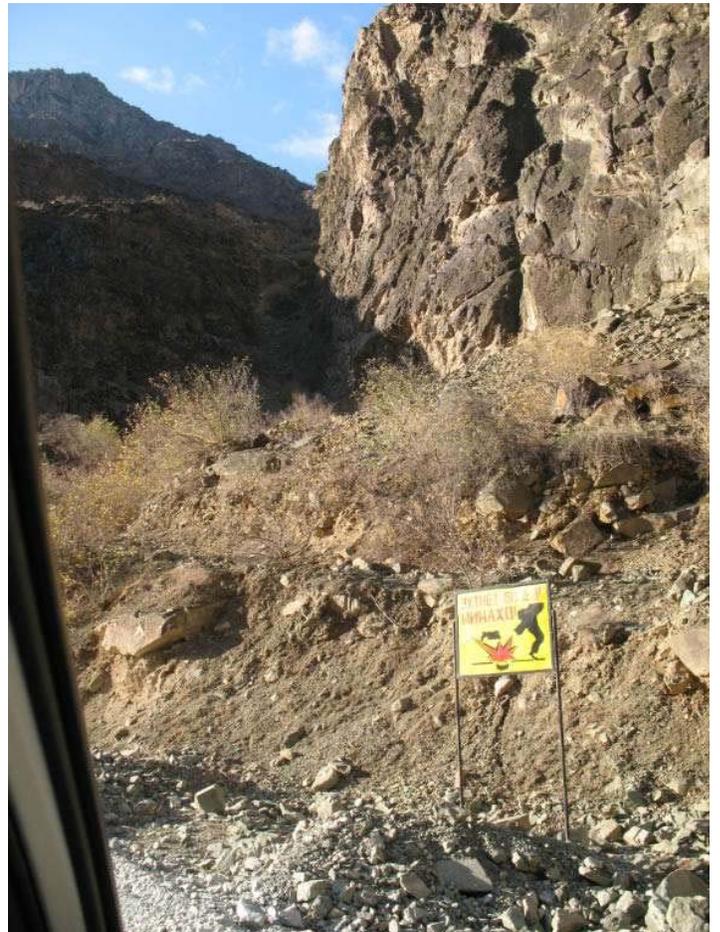
**Annex XIII: Structure of the Tajikistan MAP (2003-2008)**



# Annex XIV: Structure of the Tajikistan MAP for the period of extension



**Annex XV, Pictures of the different terrains in the Tajik-Afghan border**







# Annex XVI, Timeline for the period of Extension

Area	Region	District	Size of SHA, m <sup>2</sup>	Number of SHAs and MFs	2009												2010												2011												2012												2013												2014												2015												2016												2017												2018												2019												2020											
					January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Trainings and preparation																																																																																																																																																				
Tajik-Afghan border	GBAO	Rushon	707,766	5	50,000 m <sup>2</sup> 1 area (manual)	257,766 1 area (MDD)	400,000 m <sup>2</sup> 1 area (MDM)	Completed																																																																																																																																												
		Vanj	1,490,087	12	50,000 m <sup>2</sup> 1 area		100,000 m <sup>2</sup> 3 areas																																																																																																																																													
			71,000	4	Reduced																																																																																																																																															
		Darvoz	781,475	19	100,000 m <sup>2</sup> 1 area		236,850 4 areas																																																																																																																																													
	1,000		1	Reduced																																																																																																																																																
	Khatlon	Shuroobod	1,187,912	45	142,234 m <sup>2</sup> 3 areas		100,000	28,000 m <sup>2</sup>	50,000 m <sup>2</sup>	400,000 m <sup>2</sup> 17 areas	100,000 m <sup>2</sup> 14 areas																																																																																																																																									
			1,604,150	93	611,000 m <sup>2</sup> 7 areas		400,000 m <sup>2</sup> 39 areas		67,678 10 areas																																																																																																																																											
		Hamadoni	80,280	2	Completed																																																																																																																																															
			200,700	12	100,000 3 areas		200,700 12 areas																																																																																																																																													
		Farkhor	530,850	19	50,000 m <sup>2</sup>																																																																																																																																															
			81,000	4	17,000 1 area		84,000 3 areas																																																																																																																																													
		Panj	131,000	4	Completed																																																																																																																																															
			2,279,500	68	600,000 m <sup>2</sup> 6 areas		300,000 m <sup>2</sup> 1 area		400,000 m <sup>2</sup> 7 areas	135,000 4 areas	350,000 9 areas	100,000 14 areas	55,378 5 areas	183,900 7 areas																																																																																																																																						
		Jilikul	72,000	1	12,000 1 area																																																																																																																																															
40,000			4	10,000 m <sup>2</sup> 1 area		Completed																																																																																																																																														
Kumsangir	545,000	4	545,000 m <sup>2</sup> 4 areas																																																																																																																																																	
	1,178,350	89	500,000 m <sup>2</sup> 5 areas		124,000 1 area		150,000 4 areas																																																																																																																																													
Kabodiyon	35,000	2	Completed																																																																																																																																																	
	165,900	33	50,000 1 area		115,900 32 areas																																																																																																																																															
Sahrilus	40,000	2	Completed																																																																																																																																																	
	52,300	10	10,000 1 area		42,300 9 areas																																																																																																																																															
Nosiri Khusrav	120,100	42	30,000 3 areas		30,000 15 areas																																																																																																																																															
			60,100 24 areas																																																																																																																																																	
Central Region	DRD	Tavildara	362,734	8	71,000	100,000 m <sup>2</sup> 7 areas	50,131																																																																																																																																													
		Rasht	283,046	5	20,000 1 area	30,000 1 area	100,000 2 areas	100,000 2 areas	80,000 8 areas	23,046 1 area																																																																																																																																										
		Jirgatol	803,000	7	30,000 1 area	13,000 1 area																																																																																																																																														
		Tojikobod	326,000	1	49,000																																																																																																																																															
	Khatlon	Darvoz	1,599,481	14	299,481 2 areas	400,000 m <sup>2</sup> 5 areas	300,000 m <sup>2</sup> 2 areas	500,000 m <sup>2</sup> 4 areas	200,000 m <sup>2</sup> 1 area	Completed																																																																																																																																										
Khovaling		80,000	1	39,571	40,429 1 area																																																																																																																																															
Tajik-Uzbek border				57	57 SHAs in TUB, on which unknown when will start operations																																																																																																																																															
Reporting																																																																																																																																																				
TOTAL			14,849,631	568	4,900,000 m <sup>2</sup>	98 areas	1,700,000 m <sup>2</sup>	16 areas	1,900,000 m <sup>2</sup>	35 areas	900,000 m <sup>2</sup>	28 areas	800,000 m <sup>2</sup>	45 areas	800,000 m <sup>2</sup>	33 areas	800,000 m <sup>2</sup>	34 areas	860,000 m <sup>2</sup>	18 areas	750,000 m <sup>2</sup>	61 areas	750,000 m <sup>2</sup>	38 areas	700,000 m <sup>2</sup>	105 areas																																																																																																																										
Leftover by the end of years					9,949,631 m <sup>2</sup>	470 areas	8,249,631 m <sup>2</sup>	454 areas	6,349,631 m <sup>2</sup>	419 areas	5,449,631 m <sup>2</sup>	391 areas	4,649,631 m <sup>2</sup>	346 areas	3,849,631 m <sup>2</sup>	313 areas	3,049,631 m <sup>2</sup>	279 areas	2,190,370 m <sup>2</sup>	261 areas	1,440,370 m <sup>2</sup>	200 areas	690,370 m <sup>2</sup>	162 areas	0	57 areas																																																																																																																										

- Trainings
- Manual clearance
- MDD
- Re-Survey (In 2009 all survey operations will be completed and as a result will be reduced 39 SHAs with the total size 3,000,000 m<sup>2</sup>)
- Reporting
- 57 SHAs in TUB, on which unknown when will start operations



# Annex XVII, Table I - Mine victims in Tajikistan totally

STATISTICAL DATA ON MINE VICTIMS IN TAJIKISTAN

#	DISTRICTS	Unknown Year		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		Total			
		I	K	Injured	Killed	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K				
<b>SUGD REGION</b>																																									
1	Konibodom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	
2	Isfara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	5	6	3	0	2	4	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	25	17	
3	Asht	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	0	2	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14		
4	Shahristan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
5	B.Gafurov	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
6	Penjikent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	11	14	12	3	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	27		
7	Aimi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2		
	<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	26	17	23	25	5	12	5	4	9	7	6	4	3	0	0	0	1	1	81	70		
<b>KHATLON REGION</b>																																									
1	Shurobod	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	13	
2	Panj	0	0	0	4	2	5	2	3	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	9	21	
3	Khamadoni	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	9	1			
4	Jillikul	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
5	Kabodiyon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
6	Fahrobod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
7	Kumsangir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	
8	Farkhor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
9	Shakhrilus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	8	0		
10	Vose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	2		
	<b>Total</b>	3	0	3	4	2	8	4	3	2	0	12	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	2	7	3	5	2	49	39			
<b>GBAO</b>																																									
1	Darvoz	0	0	0	0	7	5	4	2	7	4	6	2	8	4	1	1	4	2	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	45	28		
2	Horog city	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3		
3	Rushan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	
4	Vanch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	15	3			
5	Shugnon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1		
6	Ishkoshim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	7	5	4	3	10	4	8	4	10	6	1	1	5	4	0	1	7	1	3	3	0	2	1	0	4	2	0	1	2	3	3	0	65	40		
<b>DIRECT RULE DISTRICTS</b>																																									
1	Tursun-zade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	
2	Tavildara	3	0	0	0	17	0	15	23	17	5	40	35	4	4	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	101	76	
3	Hissar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	
4	Rasht	0	0	0	0	25	53	3	4	1	1	1	7	1	4	0	2	1	2	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	78	
5	Nurobod	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	4	4	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	12	
6	Rogun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
7	Tojikobod	0	0	0	0	6	8	10	6	1	0	10	5	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	21	
8	Jirgatal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	6		
9	Vahdat	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
10	Rudaki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	2		
	<b>Total</b>	3	0	1	0	52	64	29	35	24	11	60	48	8	10	7	5	5	7	3	8	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	8	3	1	3	0	1	207	199		
<b>DUSHANBE</b>																																									
	<b>Total</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	2	7	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	4		
<b>Grand Total</b>		6	0	4	4	61	77	37	41	38	15	80	55	21	19	10	9	12	11	56	30	39	29	11	21	8	9	12	7	14	6	15	6	10	9	9	4	443	352		









**Comments:** “No mine/UXO hazards were located during a Survey, therefore it is requested that this previously recorded minefield/hazardous area is to be cancelled or reduced and regarding those areas information should be updated in IMSMA.”

“We the undersigned agree that the reported hazardous area should be cancelled or reduced in accordance with NMAS requirements”

**Survey Team Leader:**

**TMAC QA officer:**

Name:.....

Name:.....

Signature:.....

Signature:.....

**Local Contact Person No.1:**

Name.....

Occupation .....

Address.....

Phone.....

Signature.....

Date.....

**Local Contact Person No.2:**

Name.....

Occupation .....

Address.....

Phone.....

Signature.....

Date.....

**Revised by:**

**Recommended By:**

Operations Manager of Demining Agency

Manager of Demining Agency

Name.....

Name.....

Signature.....

Signature.....

Date.....

Date.....

**Confirmed By:**

**Approved By:**

TMAC Operations Manager

TMAC Manager

Name.....

Name.....

Signature.....

Signature.....

Date.....

Date.....

**Annex XIX**

**WORK PLAN**

**for 2009 and period of extension  
(2010 – 2019)**

**Survey and Mine Clearance operations**

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# 1. Extension Statement of Work

1. Complete the re-survey operations in the 6 leftover districts in the TAB and 5 leftover districts in Central Region by December 2009;
2. Clear the 5,601,370 m<sup>2</sup> 115 SHAs<sup>1</sup> in the TAB by December 2019;
3. Clear 5,794,000 m<sup>2</sup> of 360 unsurveyed minefields<sup>2</sup> in the TAB by December 2019;
4. Clear the 3,454,261 m<sup>2</sup> of 36 SHAs<sup>3</sup> in the Central Region by December 2016;
5. Totally clear 14,849,631 m<sup>2</sup> of 511 SHAs in the TAB and CR;
6. Remove all warning signs from the cleared areas;
7. Hand over all cleared areas to the Local Authorities by December 2019;
8. Submit final Article 5 report to the United Nations by 1 April 2020.

## 2. Key facts

### 2.1. Tajik – Afghan border (TAB)

- The Tajik-Afghan border is the major demining task site with the heaviest workload, which will require significant efforts;
- TAB is of vital national security interest and is closely guarded by the MDBP;
- Full permission and access has been granted to TMAC and its partners for operations on the border area to be addressed;
- The TAB covers an area of 11,395,370 m<sup>2</sup> and contains approximately a combined total of 232,586 antipersonnel mines and 207,6 kg explosives;
- The MFs stretch along the Afghan border started from Nosiri Khusrav district in Khatlon region to Rushon district in GBAO;
- According to MF records there were more than 607 MFs laid, 360 of which are pending Re-survey;
- The clearance of MFs and SHAs in TAB will be implemented by FSD and the MoD;
- Due to weather MFs and SHAs are only accessible from approximately April to December;
- Due to terrain, machines for mechanical demining could be used in only 20% of the suspected areas on the border.
- Due to terrain and vegetation mine Detection Dogs could be used in only 25% of the suspected areas on the border.

### Central region (CR)

- The Central Region is a demining task site with a heavy workload given its high mountains and population density and will require significant efforts;
- The CR covers an area of 3,454,261 m<sup>2</sup> of 36 SHAs;
- There are no minefield records;
- The clearance of SHAs in the CR will be implemented by FSD;
- Due to weather SHAs are only accessible from approximately May to December;
- Some SHAs accessible approximately from July to November only;
- There are no any areas for the MDD activities;
- Due to terrain, machines for mechanical demining could be used in only 37% of the SHAs, which are accessible from July to November;

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex II, table 3: Table representing Current Situation in Tajik-Afghan border

<sup>2</sup> See Annex III, table of Minefield Records in Tajik-Afghan border

<sup>3</sup> See Annex VI, table 3: Table representing Current Situation in Central Region

## **Tajik-Uzbek border (TUB)**

- TUB is still not fully demarcated;
- Demining of the TUB has still not been coordinated by the Governments of the two sides;
- Uzbekistan side is not cooperating on mine action activities;
- This area is inaccessible (85% of TUB is delimited on the map and not demarcated in the area);
- Re-survey is necessary in the TUB and it is unknown when it will be started;
- The TUB covers 57 SHAs<sup>4</sup> without sizes;
- There are no minefield records;
- Due to weather SHAs are only accessible from approximately May to November;

### **3. Minefield taxonomy**

As illustrated in Annex III (Minefield records in Tajik-Afghan border) there is a good understanding of the scope and challenges confronting Tajikistan in its desire to clear the border by 2019. This is based on the fact the mines employed by Russian forces observed a pattern and the type of mine used is known. Furthermore, frequent recent reconnaissance missions and the rich information obtained from formal sources provides a solid basis on which the extension request is grounded.

### **4. Information Sources**

#### **4.1. Tajik-Afghan border:**

- Minefield records from the Russian forces
- Impact Survey (2004-2005)
- Ongoing Re-survey (2008)

#### **4.2. Central Region:**

- Impact Survey (2004-2005)
- Ongoing Re-survey (2008)

#### **4.3. Tajik-Uzbek border:**

- Impact Survey (2004-2005)

### **5. Concept of Operations (CO)**

Based on sound information, the considerable collective experience of the TMAC, FSD and MoD, and further inputs from the GICHD, UNDP and OSCE, the concept of operations (CO) for the TAB and CR was jointly formulated and agreed.

The result is a systematic approach based on best practices in Tajikistan: the five main components of the CO are summarized in Table A.

---

<sup>4</sup> See Annex IV, table 3: Table representing Current Situation in Tajik-Uzbek border

**Table A: Concept of Operations**

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Executed</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>Finish</b>
	Re-survey	TMAC / FSD	August 2007	November 2009
	Technical Survey	FSD, MoD, MDC, MDM	April 2009	November 2017
	Manual Clearance	FSD	May 2009	November 2019
	Mapping	TMAC	May 2009	November 2019
	Quality Management	TMAC / FSD	April 2009	November 2019
	Reporting	TMAC	April 2009	February 2020

It should be noted that several of these activities run concurrently; a complete detailed timeline for the extension period is presented<sup>5</sup>.

The description of the concept of operations presented in this section is intended to demonstrate how the human and material resources available to the TAB will be utilized:

## **6. Phases of the operations**

- **Phase One: Re-survey** (*on-going*)

Re-Survey started in 2007 from Rushon district in GBAO. Since September 2007 until December 2008 Re-survey has been completed in 3 districts of the GBAO, in Shuroobod district and in part of Farkhor district of the Khatlon region.

Re-survey will be continued with three trained Survey teams and will begin in March 2009. The main tasks of the team are as follows:

- According to IMSMA survey forms gather information pertaining to each MF records;
- Compare older records (gathered in 2004-2005) with new information in order to obtain the most accurate data for use in later stages of mine clearance;
- Mark all recognized MFs;
- Define areas, suitable for MDM and MDD use;
- Define priorities for MRE activities;
- Define all information regarding victims in order to obtain the most accurate data for use in victim assistance activities.

- **Phase Two: Technical Survey (TS)** (*on-going*)

In TAB and CR TS has not been fully conducted. In some areas of the TAB and CR TS was conducted manually, by MDDs and bulldozer according to our list of priority areas and requests from local authorities.

According to our yearly plan for 2009 wide-ranging TS operations will start in April 2009. TS will be conducted by Manual TS teams, MDD and MDM (in a case of availability of MDM) teams.

The main tasks of the TS teams are the following:

- Gather ground and technical information pertaining to each MF or SHAs and obtain the most accurate technical data for use in mine clearance;

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<sup>5</sup> See Annex XVI, Timeline for the extension period

- Facilitate all further preparations of the demining team prior to deployment;
  - Recommend the best techniques (rake/detector) to be used for manual demining;
  - Provide breaching lanes for use as additional axis for deminers, medics, and others during the manual demining stage;
  - Demarcating and color coding each MFs according to NMAS and SOPs
  - Clearing all mines encountered during the TS in accordance to NMAS and SOPs
  - Recording and maintaining complete daily MF record
  - Define border of MFs
  - Mark the MFs
- **Phase Three: Manual Clearance (MC) (on-going)**

MC teams will be deployed once the TS teams have completed their work. Also, TS teams can be used as MC teams. The MC teams will undertake the following tasks:

- Clear and destroy all mines in the area of responsibility;
- Search for missing mines in accordance with NMAS and SOPs;
- Maintain a full and updated MF record database;
- Comply fully with the NMAS and SOPs on all mine clearance matters ranging from mine disposal to rescue and evacuation.

## **7. Quality Management (QM) (on-going)**

A critical on-going component of the TAB and Central Region is the overall independent quality control/assurance -- known as quality management (QM) at the TMAC – of the demining operation as stipulated in the NMAS and SOP. Ensuring that the NMAS and SOP are adhered to is the responsibility of the TMAC's Operations Department.

External post-clearance sampling, verification, and certification will also be done by the QM team of the Operations Department. Some of the tasks that fall under the QM teams mandate included:

- Daily monitoring of FSD and MoD mine clearance in accordance with their SOPs and Implementation plans;
- Sampling of the land cleared in accordance with the specification detailed in the NMAS and Yearly Operations guidelines;
- Processing field documentation to facilitate handover;
- Resolution of conformances and non-conformances;
- Regular Reporting to TMAC regarding the progress of operations.

### **Internal Quality Control and Monitoring (on-going)**

Internal Quality Control will be conducted by FSD / MoD Supervisors, Team Leaders or by their HQ Operations officers during their visit to the work sites. Internal Quality Control will undertake the following tasks:

- Implement the verification operation in accordance with the selected method;
- Convey and record information according with the SOPs of FSD / MoD;
- Take the required protection, procedure, and measures to maintain safety and security of all sites;
- Daily monitoring mine clearance in accordance with their SOPs;

## **8. Mapping**

Mapping of the SHAs and minefields will be conducted using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). GIS will link mapping with databases enabling us to look at our database spatially. Using GIS mapping we can map clearance, technical survey, re-survey and other operations and activities results regarding the TAB visually.

## **9. Management & Implementation**

Daily logistical support to the FSD, MoD, MDDs and MDMs and QM teams will be provided from their HQ in Dushanbe. Every week coordination and operation meetings will take place at the TMAC office with participation of Operation staff of the TMAC and demining organizations in order to discuss progress of clearance plan, to coordinate operations and to ensure that all bottlenecks and potential problems are resolved.

## **10. Activities to determine the actual location, size and other characteristics of mined area**

Resurvey and technical survey operations will take place to determine the actual location, size and other characteristics of mined areas.

Re-survey operations will be conducted by three trained and fully equipped survey teams of FSD. The main task for the survey teams illustrated in “paragraph 7” of this document. After the gathering information and filling in survey forms the survey teams will report to the TMAC.

Technical survey (TS) operations will be conducted by one TS team of the Ministry of Defence and necessary number of FSD TS teams. As it mentioned 8 FSD teams are multiple teams and all of them could be employed as TS teams or demining teams. According to the reports of survey teams TMAC will task the MoD TS teams or FSD to conduct TS operations. The main task for the TS teams illustrated in “paragraph 7” of this document.

## **11. Land release during each year of the extension period**

Land release activities of the MFs and SHAs will be conducted in 511 areas in TAB and Central Region. In 2009 approximately 4,900,000 m<sup>2</sup> of the land will be released. From 2010 until 2019 years land release will be amounted 800,000 – 1,900,000 m<sup>2</sup> annually<sup>6</sup>. (These figures based on number of demining teams, MDDs, which may change annually, depend on weather and terrain. It means that during 10 years approximately 800,000 m<sup>2</sup> to 1,900,000 m<sup>2</sup> will be cleared annually, which also depends on the use of a MDM.)

### **11.1. Tajik-Afghan border**

In the TAB approximately 20% from the all SHAs and minefields is accessible for the Mechanical Demining Machines (MDM) and 25% leftover size for the Mine Detection Dogs (MDD). In the TAB

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<sup>6</sup> See Annex X, table of the Land release assumptions for the period of extension

there are **115** registered SHAs with the approximately total size of **5,601,370** square meters<sup>7</sup> and **360** MFs pending survey with an approximate total size of **5,794,000** square meters<sup>8</sup>. So, total in the TAB, there are **475** SHAs and MFs with a total size of **11,395,370 m<sup>2</sup>**.

Approximately 20% of the 11,395,370 m<sup>2</sup> is **2,320,274 m<sup>2</sup>**, which will be clear by MDM. Leftover size will be **9,281,096 m<sup>2</sup>**. From the 9,281,096 m<sup>2</sup>, approximately 25% (**2,320,274 m<sup>2</sup>**) will be clear by MDD. Approximately 29% from the leftover size of **6,960,822 m<sup>2</sup>**, which is **2,018,638 m<sup>2</sup>**, will be reduced by the survey teams. Leftover size of **4,942,184 m<sup>2</sup>** will be clear manually.

**Table B: Land release assumptions in the TAB**

Years	Land release by	Number of areas to be cleared or reduced	Size to be cleared or reduced, m <sup>2</sup>	Leftover number of areas by the end of years	Leftover size by the end of years, m <sup>2</sup>
2008				475	11,395,370
2009	MDM	40	800,000	393	7,995,370
	MDD	4	400,000		
	Manual	3	200,000		
	Survey	35	2,000,000		
2010	MDM	9	800,000	381	6,595,370
	MDD	1	400,000		
	Manual	2	200,000		
2011	MDM	21	700,000	352	5,295,370
	MDD	7	400,000		
	Manual	1	200,000		
2012	MDD	17	400,000	326	4,695,370
	Manual	9	200,000		
2013	MDD	29	400,000	284	3,995,370
	Manual	13	300,000		
2014	MDD	11	100,000	252	3,395,370
	Manual	21	500,000		
2015	MDD	14	100,000	219	2,795,370
	Manual	19	500,000		
2016	MDD	1	100,000	204	2,190,370
	Manual	14	505,000		
2017	Manual	61	750,000	143	1,440,370
2018	Manual	38	750,000	105	690,370
2019	Manual	105	700,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>475</b>	<b>11,405,000</b>		

As it shown in the table B, year to year the manual clearance will be increased. Clearance of the all areas in the TAB, accessible for the MDMs will be completed by the end of 2011 and for the MDDs by the end of 2016. Therefore, after that all mine action capacity will be directed to manual clearance activities and the number of manual clearance teams will be increased<sup>9</sup>.

As it is known, due to security of the border, most SHAs and MFs in the TAB are not accessible to the

<sup>7</sup> See Annex II, table 3: Table representing Current Situation in Tajik-Afghan border

<sup>8</sup> See Annex III, table of Minefield Records in Tajik-Afghan border

<sup>9</sup> See Annex XVI, Timeline for the period of extension

local population. Therefore, it is difficult to find criteria for prioritization. Prioritization of the areas for clearance will be established according to conversations with the local authorities, border guards and other organisations working in border areas. Decisions on prioritization will take into considered the number of victims and the use of the area by the local population.

From the 2009 the OSCE will start to support capacity building of the Humanitarian Technical Survey Teams of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan. This team will operate only in the TAB area and will conduct technical survey operations in the minefields to detect their exact location, to mark border of minefields and to prepare the working site for the demining teams.

Prioritization of the areas for clearance in the TAB will be established according to the State and Local plans for development projects in the TAB (coasts protection, reconstruction or construction of roads, reconstruction or construction of dams, reconstruction or construction of water supply systems, reconstruction or construction of fish industry), conversation with the Local Authorities, organisations working in concrete border areas in the TAB, Main Department of the Border Guard of the Committee of National Security. Decision on prioritization will be making considered level of use of the areas by the local population.

## 11.2. Central Region (CR)

In the CR approximately only 37% of all SHAs and minefields are suitable for Mechanical Demining Machines (MDM). Due to high vegetation and thorny wild plants, there are no areas suitable for MDD activities. In the CR there are **36** registered SHAs (17 of them not Re-surveyed) with the approximately total size of **3,454,261** square meters<sup>10</sup>.

Approximately **1,000,000 m<sup>2</sup>** (29%) of the 3,454,261 m<sup>2</sup> will be reduced by the survey teams. Approximately **1,300,000 m<sup>2</sup>** (37%) of the leftover 2,454,261 m<sup>2</sup> will be clear by MDM. The leftover **1,154,261 m<sup>2</sup>** will be clear manually. In the end of 2016 all clearance operations in the CR will be completed.

**Table C: Land release assumptions in the Central Region**

Years	Land release by	Number of areas to be cleared	Size to be cleared or reduced, m <sup>2</sup>	Leftover number of areas by the end of years	Leftover size by the end of years, m <sup>2</sup>
2008				36	3,454,261
2009	Survey	4	1,000,000	20	1,954,261
	MDM	5	400,000		
	Manual	7	100,000		
2010	MDM	2	200,000	16	1,654,261
	Manual	2	100,000		
2011	MDM	4	500,000	10	1,054,261
	Manual	2	100,000		
2012	MDM	1	200,000	8	754,261

<sup>10</sup> See Annex VI, table 3: Table representing Current Situation in Central Region

	Manual	1	100,000		
2013	Manual	3	100,000	5	654,261
2014	Manual	1	200,000	4	454,261
2015	Manual	1	200,000	3	254,261
2016	Manual	3	255,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		36	<b>3,455,000</b>		

As is shown in table C, in the CR manual clearance will increase year to year. Clearance of the areas in the TAB, accessible for the MDDs, will be finished by the end of 2012. Therefore, after that, all mine action capacity will be directed to manual clearance activities and the number of manual clearance teams will be increased<sup>11</sup>.

Prioritization of the areas for clearance in the CR will be established according to the conversation with the Local Authorities and other organisations working in concrete border area. Decision on prioritization will be made considered the following criteria:

1. Local population occupation category surrounding SHA
2. Total number of mine/UXO victims
3. Occurrence of last mine/UXO accident
4. Estimated size of SHA
5. Planned development projects in the area
6. Initial land use before the mining of area
7. Number of beneficiary benefited from use of area.
8. Type of activities impeded due to landmines

### **11.3. Tajik-Uzbek border (TUB)**

As mentioned in the request document, mine clearance of the TUB depends on political decision and agreement of the two sides between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

If efforts to reach an agreement between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan would be signed during the extension period, the survey teams will start Re-survey operations in the TUB. During Re-survey activities Survey teams will visit the TUB, define and recognize the actual number of SHAs located in the territory of Tajikistan, calculate their estimated size and register them according to the IMSMA forms. After the Re-survey, TMAC will plan technical survey and clearance operations in the TUB.

## **12. Land release methods and standards**

For the period of extension will be used following demining, survey and other land release methods will be used:

- Area reduction by survey teams
- Manual clearance
  - using Full Excavation Prod System (FEPS)

<sup>11</sup> See Annex XVI, Timeline for the period of extension

- using mine detectors
- Technical survey
  - using mine detectors
  - using mine detection dogs (MDD)
  - using machine

In the TAB all of the above mentioned methods will be used. In the Central Region all mentioned methods will be used except for mine detection dogs, due to high vegetation.

○ **Area reduction by survey teams:**

Area reduction through survey involves representatives from local authorities and victims, amongst others. If the need for area reduction arises the survey team and representatives from local authorities will draft a document on area reduction, which indicates the size of the reduced area, cause and motivation behind this decision. This document will be signed by the Survey team leader and the head of the local authorities. Also for the convenience of demining activities, large areas will be divided into separate smaller areas and each of them registered separately according to IMSMA forms. For example, size of the area amounting to 500,000 m<sup>2</sup>, clearance of which is difficult and more time required. So, large areas will be divided to separate smaller areas, which will be cleared separately and handed over to local authorities. All area reduction operations will be conducted according to the approved NMAS Chapter 25 “Area reduction” and SOPs

○ **Manual Clearance (Full Excavation Prod System - FEPS):**

This method of clearance has proven to work extremely well as most mines are found very close to each other or in areas where the detector beeps steady. This method is only effective in areas of relatively soft soil with a high-density of mines and metal contamination. The only disadvantage of this method is its slow clearance speed.

FEPS will be used:

- In areas of high metal contamination or soil of a high metal content.
- In areas where there is a suspected presence of non metallic mines.
- In soft soil conditions where raking is not permitted due to the possible presence of or directional or fragmentation mines.

Full excavation involves the use of a digging tool to excavate to the required clearance depth, working down the clearance lane. Work in the clearance lane proceeds in stages determined by the width of the tool. There is no requirement for an overlap in the excavation; however an overlap into adjacent unexcavated lanes is required for the preliminary inspection, tripwire detection drill and the vegetation cutting drill (if these are required).

During full excavation water may be used to soften the soil if the ground is too hard.

Full Excavation Prod System will be used according to the approved SOP Chapter 5 “Mine and UXO clearance techniques”

○ **Manual Clearance (Detector):**

This method will be used as the main method of demining on land release operations. Clearance by detector requires greater equipment investment, is slow and requires more training and maintenance. Still, it forms an important method where the FEPS method is not seen as safe or efficient. Any Manual Clearance Team in Tajikistan can employ both methods. Mine clearance

operations using detectors will be conducted according to the approved NMAS Chapter 10 “Manual clearance”

○ **Technical survey (TS):**

Technical survey operations will be conducted on all MFs and SHAs before clearance operations. All TS operations will be conducted according to approved NMAS according to the task, depending on the situation, terrain, type of soil and mines. Different methods of area reduction by technical survey will be used. The main method of the TS will be “Selective check”, which will be used if the type of mines laid in the area is known. It is effective for mined areas with the laid PFM-1(S) or POMZ-2(M) type mines. As it is known, PFM type mines are scatterable mines and they are laid abundantly on the land, which is making easy their detection. POMZ type mines lay on the surface and are visible during the review of the area.

According to the new method, the manual technical survey team or the MDD team clears the perimeter of the mined area with a width of 2m. Then part of the area is divided into 5 boxes (10 X 10) and, selectively, 3 of them are cleared. If there are no mines found the other 2 leftover boxes are reduced without checking. The method is allowed to accelerate the technical survey activities. This method is used under the strict control of the team leaders, supervisors and QA team from TMAC. Regarding this method NMAS and SOP were developed. All TS operations will be conducted according to the NMAS Chapter 9 “Survey”

○ **Technical Survey (Mine Detection Dogs):**

MDD will be used to increase the pace of land release during the technical survey process in different terrain, except in areas with high vegetations and heavy gradients. Due to a faster work rate than manual de-mining, MDD can be used for the verification of suspected minefields in low density areas and to establish minefield perimeters. Areas that indicated as being explosive free can be registered as being reduced from the overall size of minefield.

The following types of task will be performed by MDD teams in Tajikistan:

- Verification of Administration Areas and Access Lanes
- Verifications/Clearance of Hazardous Areas
- Boundary Clearance
- Area Reduction
- Use of MDD for conducting QA of the cleared minefields and survey activities

All TS operations using MDD will be conducted according to the approved “SOP for MDD operations”

○ **Technical Survey (Machine for mechanical demining):**

The use of mechanical methods can greatly increase production rates, reduce the time spent on tasks and may reduce the overall costs of clearing hazardous areas. The use of mechanical methods must be carefully managed to ensure that the right mechanical assets are introduced, their use is carefully controlled and they are properly employed so that clearance is able to proceed safely, efficiently and effectively.

The following types of task will be performed by Machines in Tajikistan:

- **Ground preparation.** Mechanical assets or systems are used to reduce or remove the obstacles to clearance in hazardous areas in order to speed up the demining process and to make it safer.
- **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 in order to reduce any follow up action to an absolute minimum. Follow up action by manual or MDD assets may be required to remove any residual threat.
- **Area reduction.** Mechanical assets or systems are used to reduce an area initially indicated as hazardous to a smaller area. The aim of area reduction is to enable the deployment of clearance assets in areas that are proven to contain mines.

All mechanical operations will be conducted according to NMAS Chapter 13 “Mechanical operations”

### 13. Annual cost

Years	Re-survey	Manual demining	MDD	MDM	Capacity building
2009	200,000	1,600,000	500,000	1,000,000	420,000
2010	n/a	1,900,000	600,000	400,000	450,000
2011	n/a	1,900,000	600,000	400,000	600,000
2012	n/a	2,000,000	600,000	400,000	600,000
2013	n/a	2,000,000	600,000	n/a	600,000
2014	n/a	2,300,000	300,000	n/a	600,000
2015	n/a	2,300,000	300,000	n/a	600,000
2016	n/a	2,300,000	300,000	n/a	600,000
2017	n/a	2,500,000	n/a	n/a	600,000
2018	n/a	2,500,000	n/a	n/a	600,000
2019	n/a	2,500,000	n/a	n/a	600,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>23,800,000</b>	<b>3,800,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>6,270,000</b>

#### Annual cost per 1m<sup>2</sup> in \$US:

Years	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>\$/1 m<sup>2</sup></b>	1,63	1,7	1,52	3,3	3,25	3,25	3,25	3	3,3	3,3	3,57

Annual cost per 1m<sup>2</sup> calculated without taking into consideration funds for capacity building. In 2009 during the Re-survey for area reduction cost per 1m<sup>2</sup> will be \$0,066.

As it shown in the table above in 2009-2011 annual cost per 1m<sup>2</sup> is almost half the annual costs for the next years. From 2013 MDM will cease to be applicable due to the inaccessibility of areas for MDD, which will affect productivity and efficiency of min clearance.

## 14. Expected sources of funding

Years	Financial Resources made available by actors other than the State Party	Financial Resources (only Technical support) made available by the Tajikistan	TOTAL
2009	3,720,000	550,000	4,270,000
2010	3,350,000	550,000	3,900,000
2011	3,500,000	550,000	4,050,000
2012	3,600,000	550,000	4,150,000
2013	3,200,000	550,000	3,750,000
2014	3,200,000	550,000	3,750,000
2015	3,200,000	550,000	3,750,000
2016	3,200,000	550,000	3,750,000
2017	3,100,000	550,000	3,650,000
2018	3,100,000	550,000	3,650,000
2019	3,100,000	550,000	3,650,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,270,000</b>	<b>6,050,000</b>	<b>42,320,000</b>

## Resources mobilization strategy

Due to mobilization of finance to Tajikistan MAP will continue to be necessary, in accordance to Article 6 of Ottawa Convention TMAC will continue cooperation with all States Parties of the Convention and donors. Tajikistan MAP is currently cooperating closely with donors, such as Canada, Germany, Great Britain, OSCE, UNDOF, Switzerland, Sweden, USA and Japan. At least twice a year a meetings of the Donor consultative committee will be convened. Additionally, during the different international meetings and conferences meetings will be organized with representatives of the donor countries and States Parties of the Convention for the mobilization of finances to support Tajikistan's MAP.

## 15. Assumptions

Prior to further discussion on human, material, and financial assets that will be used to execute the Working Plan, it is important to appreciate some of the underlying technical estimates that guide the Plan, and ultimately, the requested extension period.

Assumptions based on Tajikistan climate, terrain, weather and other contingencies. Take into consideration that during 2009 clearance and re-survey operations will be conducted.

During the 2009 – 2019 from the **14,849,631 m<sup>2</sup>** 20% will be reduced. After the reducing, totally from the leftover size of **11,849,631 m<sup>2</sup>** approximately **30%** will be clear by the Mechanical Demining Machine (MDM), **20%** by the Mine Detection Dogs (MDD) and other **50%** by manual clearance operations. All SHAs suitable for the MDM will be completed by 2012 and those suitable for MDD will be completed by 2016. From the 2016 until 2019 only manual clearance operations will be suitable<sup>12</sup>.

Mine clearance operations in the Central Region will be completed by 2016 and in the TAB by 2019.

<sup>12</sup> See Annex X, Table of the Land release assumptions for the period of extension

○ **Re-survey operations:**

During 2009 all resurvey operations in the TAB and CR will be completed. Approximately **3,000,000 m<sup>2</sup>** will be reduced.

○ **Manual Clearance:**

- Manual clearance will be implemented by 82 deminers working 8 hrs / 200 days annually
- Average daily clearance using full excavation method: 2-4 m<sup>2</sup>/day (≈ 20 deminers)
- Average yearly clearance by 20 deminers using full excavation method ≈ 8,000-16,000
- Average daily clearance using mine detector: 20-30 m<sup>2</sup>/day (≈ 62 deminers)
- Average yearly clearance by 62 deminers using mine detectors ≈ 248,000-372,000
- Average yearly clearance by 82 deminers: ≈ **256,000-388,000 m<sup>2</sup>/year**

Manual Clearance operations will be the main clearance method during the period of extension. Manual Clearance method after the reducing will be used in **51%** of leftover areas in the TAB and in **47%** of the areas in the Central Region.

○ **Mechanical Demining Machine (MDM):**

- Daily working hours for one mini-machine: 8 hours / 200 days annually
- Average daily clearance by one mini-machine ≈ 5,000 - 7,000 m<sup>2</sup>/day
- Average yearly clearance by one mini-machine ≈ **1,000,000 – 1,400,000 m<sup>2</sup>/year**

After reducing approximately **24%** of leftover size in Tajik-Afghan border and **53%** of areas in the Central Region accessible for the MDM. In Tajik-Uzbek border suitability of using MDMs is unknown.

○ **Mine Detection Dogs (MDD):**

Clearance will be implemented by 10 MDDs (2 other MDDs will be on reserve)

- 10 MDDs working 8 hours / 200 days annually
- Average daily production by one dog is ≈ 150-200 m<sup>2</sup> / day
- Average yearly production by one dog is ≈ 30,000-40,000 m<sup>2</sup> / year
- Average yearly clearance by 10 MDDs ≈ **300,000 – 400,000 m<sup>2</sup>/year**

MDDs are only suitable for use in approximately **24%** of leftover size in Tajik-Afghan border. In the Central Region due to weather, high vegetations, mountains, strong winds and other reasons it is impossible to use MDDs. In Tajik-Uzbek border the suitability of using MDDs is unknown.

## 16. Potential Risk factors that may affect realization of the plan

ID	Risk Description	Category	Probability	Importance	Risk Owner	Measure	Status
1	Financing may be inadequate for scope of plan	Financial	50 %	100%	TMAC Manager	Depend on donors	no change
2	Operations may not produce planned results	Operational	10 %	50 %	TMAC Operations Manager	Depend on obtaining MDM and average number of teams.	no change
3	Possibility of deviation from planned methodology of operations	Operational	10 %	10 %	TMAC Operations Manager	Methodology agreed by the demining agencies and TMAC. Depend on possible appearances of non-standard situations	no change
4	Possibility of reduction of the manual clearance teams	Organizational	10 %	50 %	TMAC Manager	Depend on finance	no change
5	Possibility of not obtaining Mechanical Demining Machine	Financial	50 %	100%	TMAC Manager	Depend on donors	no change
6	Possibility of not solving of mine problem in the Tajik-Uzbek border	Political	50 %	100 %		Tajikistan several times applied to Uzbekistan for conduct negotiations to decide the mine problems in the border. Depend on political decision and agreement between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.	no change

## 17. Human resource

For 2009 and the extension period, Tajikistan's Mine Action Programme (TMAP) will require 150-200 operational field staff on an annual basis. The Ministry of Defense, Main Department of Border Guard, Committee of Emergency Situation and National Guard will uninterruptedly provide about 70% (team leaders and deminers) of this staff. The other 30% of the staff will be civilians (drivers, medics, deminers).

## 18. Material capacity

TMAP has training classes, training areas for deminers and mine detecting dogs (MDD), destruction area to conduct EOD trainings, accreditation area for MDDs and MDD Center. All of them equipped in accordance with the NMAS.

### Available MDD and equipment of demining agencies:

	Organization responsible for inventory	Detector and equipment type held	Total number of detectors
1	FSD	Ebinger GC 421	82
2	FSD	Ebinger GC 420	20
3	MoD	Ebinger GC 422	14
4	FSD	Locator Schonstedt GA-92 xtd	1
5	FSD	Detector Schonstedt GA-72 Cd	8
6	FSD	Rofi Vest	136
7	MoD	Rofi Vest	14
8	FSD	Rofi Visor +Scratch shield	243
9	MoD	Rofi Visor +Scratch shield	14
10	TMAC/FSD	Mine detection dogs	12

## 19. Institutions and structures

Work plans elaborated based on possible potential of the Mine Action Programme (MAP), which are depend on financial and technical support of the donors. Possible potential of the MAP is following<sup>13</sup>:

1. Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
2. FSD multipurpose teams
3. FSD EOD team
4. MoD Technical Survey Sections
5. Mine Detection Dog Teams
6. Mechanical Demining Machines

In passed years clearance operations have used Clearance / Technical Survey Teams. For the reason that most of SHAs had difficult terrain and limited access for all demining teams. For operations the

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<sup>13</sup> See Annex XIV, structure of the Tajikistan MAP for the period of extension

Team was divided into two Sections and used separately. Therefore, for the period of extension in the operations will be used separate Clearance / Technical Survey Sections. See Table below:

		TEAMS									
		Survey	Technical Survey	BAC	Demining	EOD	MDD	Mechanical demining	Multipurpose	TOTAL	
2004 - 2008	Number of	Teams	2-3	3-4	1-2	2-4	1	6			15-20
		Surveyors	3-5								3-5
		Deminers		54-72	9-18	36-72	3	12			114-141
		Team Leaders	2-3	3-4	1-2	2-4	1	6			15-20
		Section Leaders		6-8	2-4	4-8					12-20
		Medics	2-3	3-4	1-2	2-4					8-13
		MDD						12			12
		Drivers	2-3	12-16	2-4	8-18	1	6			30-35
2010 - 2019	Number of	Teams		1-4			1-2	6-8	1	9 - 13	18-28
		Surveyors									
		Deminers		10-40			3	12	5	81-117	111-177
		Team Leaders		1-4			1-2	6-8	1	9-13	18-28
		Section Leaders		2-8							2-8
		Medics		1-4			1-2			9-13	11-19
		MDD						12-14			
		Drivers		2-8			1-2	6-8	2	18-26	29-46

As is shown in the table, the number of teams and staff pointed in to version through dash. It means that depending on financial and technical support from donors the number of teams and staff will alter. It means that the number on the left could expand to the number on the right, if funds are provided.

Number and consistency of MDD Teams will not alter, but the possibility exists that the TMAP will procure two additional dogs.

For the period of extension in Tajikistan MAP will be established one new subdivision, named Mechanical Demining Machines Team.

Survey and BAC teams will not be required for the period of extension. By the end of 2009, all Re-survey and Battle Area Clearance operations will be completed, all SHAs will be reduced as far as possible by Survey teams.