

## Questions concerning the request submitted by Tajikistan

### Committee on Article 5 Implementation (the Netherlands, Colombia, Austria and Canada)

1. The request indicates that one circumstance which has impeded Tajikistan's progress in implementation during the previous extension period was the identification of additional mined areas. The request would benefit from increased information and greater clarity regarding how the additional 10,485,815 square meters of suspected hazardous areas were identified and if additional discoveries are expected in the future.

As outlined in the extension request (see page 37 – section on primary reasons for the second extension request), the estimated level of contamination remaining in 2009 was initially underestimated. This underestimation can mainly be attributed to the initial desktop assessment that was conducted for the minefield records that were received by the government of Tajikistan in 2008. During this process it was estimated that the 360 minefield records received represented an approximate total area of 5,794,000 m<sup>2</sup>. Further analysis of these minefield records over the past ten years, including further survey work conducted on the ground and along the difficult to reach Tajik-Afghan border, has revealed that the initial estimates made in 2009 confirmed the underestimation of the initial size and scope of the contamination that was presented in the previous request.

Table 1 and Graph 1 below illustrate the estimated amount of contamination at the beginning of each year starting in 2009, minus the amount released through land release activities plus area identified through additional non-technical and technical survey work. The balance each year was subsequently carried over to the next year.

Based on this review, the Tajikistan Government and TNMAC does not expect to receive any further minefield records, and the picture of the remaining contamination along the Tajik/Afghan border is clearer now due to further survey efforts. In total this process has revealed an additional 41 minefields (based on remaining 30 minefield records). Once the additional remaining 41 minefields have been surveyed an even more accurate picture of the remaining contamination will be available and annual updates will be provided to the States Parties based on the additional new information gathered. Further information will still need to be gathered on the Tajik/Uzbek border and TNMAC, (please refer to notes under section 4) which has not been legally established and is currently under negotiation.

TNMAC will continue to collect information about the size and the scope of the contamination in the central region of the country connected to the civil war, but the current estimates presented to the States Parties is considered to be complete.

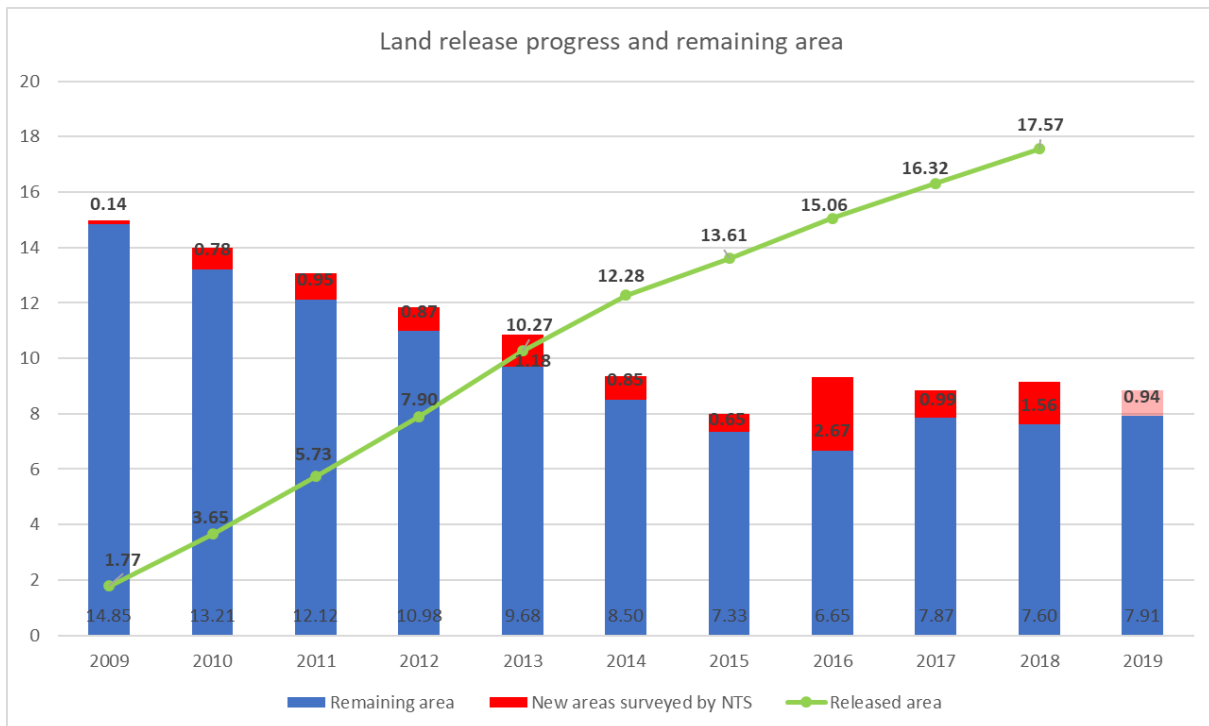
**Table-1. Annual Breakdown of Contamination released and newly identified/surveyed areas during the previous extension request period (2009-2019)\***

Year	Estimated area remaining at the beginning of the year	Released area during the year (-)	New hazard areas identified/surveyed during the year (+)	Estimated area remaining at the end of the year
2009	14,849,631	1,773,872	137,403	13,213,162
2010	13,213,162	1,879,405	782,244	12,116,001
2011	12,116,001	2,081,547	946,161	10,980,615
2012	10,980,615	2,167,736	868,133	9,681,012
2013	9,681,012	2,364,423	1,179,602	8,496,191

2014	8,496,191	2,012,553	848,268	7,331,906
2015	7,331,906	1,327,126	648,678	6,653,458
2016	6,653,458	1,451,067	2,668,634	7,871,025
2017	7,871,025	1,258,092	988,101	7,601,034
2018	7,601,034	1,249,818	1,555,994	7,907,210
41 Remaining Unsurveyed MF Records	7,907,210		941,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,849,631</b>	<b>17,565,639</b>	<b>11,564,218</b>	<b>8,848,210</b>

\*An additional 10,485,815 m<sup>2</sup> were identified during the extension request period (2010-2018 – excluding 2009 in the table above plus the estimation for the remaining unsurveyed minefield records – 11,564,218 - 941,000 - 137,403 = **10,485,815m<sup>2</sup>** referenced on pg 37 of the original request). These calculations exclude the Tajik/Uzbek border (3,250,000 m<sup>2</sup>).

The land release progress and remaining areas.



- Given the significant number of areas remaining to be surveyed and the importance of establishing a clear baseline of remaining contamination, the request would benefit from a more detailed workplan containing additional details on the deployment of available survey (non-technical and technical to minimize further the need for clearance) and clearance capacities and specific information on where the teams will be deployed to and when, together with the methodologies to be employed in addressing these areas.

The Government of Tajikistan and the Tajikistan National Mine Action Center acknowledge the urgency and importance of establishing a clear baseline of the remaining contamination as soon as possible. In discussion with all local stakeholders it has been agreed that a survey technical working group with members from all key stakeholders will be established under the guidance and direction of TNMAC. The survey working group, consisting of key individuals (from TNMAC and implementing partners) with expert knowledge of the current situation in Tajikistan, will plan and prioritize tasks that will be assigned to an increased survey capacity. A copy of this initial more detailed workplan can be found in Annex-1. The workplan is to be considered a living document that will be updated according to the security situation along the border that may affect access to certain areas that remain to be surveyed.

In 2020 the number of survey teams will be increased from three to five teams in order to address this pressing issue more quickly. The focus will be to employ a small but highly skilled capacity divided into five multi-task teams under the direction of TNMAC that are capable of conducting both non-technical survey (NTS) and targeted technical survey (TTS) activities. These activities will be conducted in succession as part of the information gathering process in order to establish the most accurate and well defined confirmed hazardous areas possible before more expensive clearance resources are engaged. The initial target areas identified for further survey work include both the 41 minefields that remain to be surveyed plus additional areas that have been scheduled/prioritized for re-survey as per the table that follows.

The areas identified for re-survey have been selected for the following reasons:

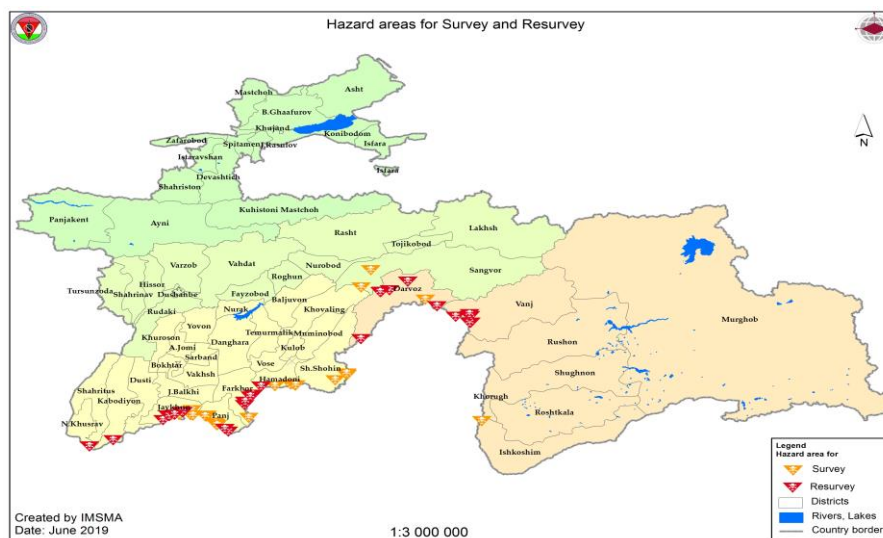
1. Opportunity to apply improved methodology using evidenced based target technical survey in addition to NTS.
2. Need to confirm the accuracy of originally identified locations. In some instances, the quality of the data needs to be assessed and updated again.
3. Over time the terrain in some areas has shifted and changed the nature and location of the hazardous areas.
4. There is a possibility to improve efficiency through re-survey in order to further reduce these polygons before tasked for clearance.

The survey teams will be supported by the TNMAC information management unit that will be responsible for entering all new information into the national mine action database for future reference, and to assist planning and prioritization efforts for clearance. The ultimate goal of these activities is to ensure that the Tajikistan mine action program employs the most efficient approach to land release possible with a focus on efficiency and the effective use of limited survey and clearance resources.

According to the plan explained in the extension request (2020-2025), a timeframe for the survey, exact location and quantity of areas to be surveyed and resurveyed has been established. The total size of **un-surveyed** area is estimated to be 941,000 m<sup>2</sup> (with approximately 11,685 mines). The total area planned for **re-surveying** is 2,770,557 m<sup>2</sup>. Survey and re-survey of these areas will be conducted by Union of Sapeers of Tajikistan (UST) and Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) as per the more detailed workplan that can be found in Annex 1. TNMAC will also prioritize and task survey resources if new areas without minefield records are identified (based on new accident reports or new community reports) if necessary.

№ Type of areas	Year						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Unsurveyed areas	9	24	8				
Areas to be resurveyed	10	5	7	7	1		
Areas without minefield records	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Map of the remaining areas to be surveyed and re-surveyed



A More detailed summary of the working planning for the tasking of survey resources is attached in Annex – 1

- The request indicates that Tajikistan has identified a potential 15-20% of its remaining contaminated area to be suitable for mechanical clearance. The request would benefit from a more detailed plan concerning the deployment of the mechanical clearance capacity in Tajikistan including the location to which mechanical clearance teams will be deployed and when. The request would further benefit from information on the mechanical clearance equipment available.

A desktop assessment was conducted in July 2019 by TNMAC in order to estimate the total remaining area suitable for mechanical mine clearance (MMC). This area is estimated to be around 1,398,813 m<sup>2</sup>, or 16 percent of the total remaining contamination as illustrated in the table below.

TABLE 2: Area Suitable for Mechanical Mine Clearance

District	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
Farkhor		90 800		90 800
Hamadoni		26 772		26 772
Jaihun	128 436			128 436
Panj	643 269	122 594	264 722	1 030 585
Sh. Shoin	122 220			122 220
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>893 925</b>	<b>240 166</b>	<b>264 722</b>	<b>1 398 813</b>

In Tajikistan there are currently three mechanical machines available in country. One of them is a mini mine wolf (MW240) with a tiller attachment that belongs to the Tajikistan Ministry of Defense. The other two are Docking MV4 machines with flail attachments that belong to FSD. Mechanical assets have not been used in Tajikistan since 2014.

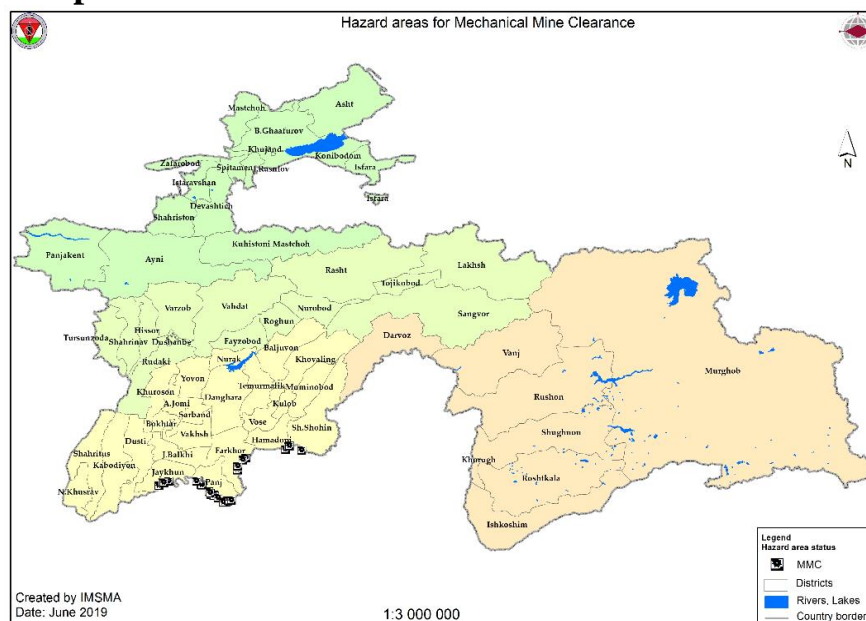
For the last 5 years these machines have not been used due to concerns about security and access restrictions to certain sections of the Tajik/Afghan border that would be most suitable for the use of

machines. These restrictions have recently been partially lifted opening up the opportunity for the reactivation of mechanical assets in the future. It should also be noted that many areas along the Tajik/Uzbek border may also be suitable for the use of mechanical assets in the future.

It is expected that some additional external support would be required to re-activate at least one of these machines in country. This support would be needed to conduct initial maintenance and to re-train the key local personnel who would be a part of the mechanical support team in the future.

The Tajikistan Mine Action Center has recently established a Technical Work Group (TWG-OPS) focused on operational efficiency and quality assurance. One of the first tasks of the operational working group will be to conduct a feasibility study of the reactivation of mechanical assets in Tajikistan, including conducting a cost/benefit analysis and a further logistical assessment of what would be required and which machine would be most suitable for the remaining tasks available. Once this further assessment has been completed a more detailed workplan and a concept note will be developed to be presented in Oslo at the fifth review conference. Updates on this process will also be provided to the article 5 committee at this time as well.

### Map of Area suitable for Mechanical Mine Clearance



4. The request further indicates that the work plan excludes an estimated 54 SHA measuring 3,250,000 square meters on the Tajik-Uzbek border, as both States Tajikistan and Uzbekistan agreed for a joint commission to investigate minefields along the Tajik-Uzbek border and to schedule their clearance. The request would benefit from further information on the joint commission, including the national entities involved in these discussions, progress between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on demining including milestones, key steps so far agreed and any available timeline for these discussions.

An official letter was sent from TNMAC to the Government of Tajikistan about conducting initial survey activities along the Tajik Uzbek Boarder. This initiative has been discussed and agreed upon with the Border Guard Forces of Tajikistan, the Tajikistan Ministry of Defense, and other relevant Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL) members. As a first step the

Tajikistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been tasked by the Government of Tajikistan to start negotiations with Uzbekistan regarding this important issue. At this time, it is still difficult to provide an exact timetable for when it will be possible to conduct further survey and clearance activities along the Tajik/Uzbek border. However, as the situation progresses, Tajikistan will inform the Meeting of State Parties and provide updates in Tajikistan's Article 7 reports about the progress made in these ongoing discussions.

5. The request indicates that Tajikistan will need to double its current capacity, from 90 deminers to 180 to reach its 2025 deadline. The request further indicates that Tajikistan has a plan to increase its Ministry of Defense capacity by 5 teams, (50 deminers); the Government of Tajikistan has agreed to cover salaries for these teams. The request would benefit from further information on the timeline for the recruitment, training and equipping of these teams for clearance operations. The request would further benefit from information on the resources and organizational arrangements that will be required to support these additional teams in terms of quality assurance/control teams and other possible support costs. The request would also benefit from information on how these efforts will support the Gender and Diversity Mine Action Strategy for Tajikistan.

Starting in the beginning of 2020, after the mobilization of sufficient resources, TNMAC will work together with MoD to identify the necessary staff to expand the Humanitarian Demining Company programme. Once the staff have been identified, a basic demining training course will be conducted for one month in February 2020. Upon successful completion of the course all teams will be deployed to the field for the 2020 demining season. A lump sum would be needed to do initial equipment investment including vehicles, detectors, personal protection equipment (PPE) and other field equipment required to undertake successful operations. An estimated amount needed is around 800,000 USD. After that the estimated running costs of the teams would be around 650,000 USD per year including basic overheads and external quality control activities of TNMAC. TNMAC has the capacity to conduct basic and refresher trainings for deminers in its training center and program management and support functions.

A draft project proposal for the additional demining teams has been developed based on a concept note, which was shared during Tajikistan's individualized approach event held on the margins of the May 2019 Intersessional meetings held in Geneva.

TNMAC acknowledges that it will be a challenge to maintain gender balance as those who currently serve in the military are predominantly male. However if it is possible to identify key positions that can be filled by female candidates like paramedics and/or QA/QC officers this will be discussed and prioritized. In addition, TNMAC will also seek to increase female civilian capacity in coordination with other implementing partners.

The issue related to Gender and Diversity will be addressed to the Government of Tajikistan (GOT) for further training and involvement of female specialists into land release operations, as the Gender issue is included into the TNMAC National Gender Strategy. Taking into account the successful example of female deminers, operating in Tajikistan by NPA it was agreed with the GOT demonstrates commitment of TMAP to address Gender issue in the country.

6. The request would also benefit from an update on the status on the Union of Sappers of Tajikistan, (UST) including separation of tasking and management of UST from TNMAC and plans for UST to undertake clearance operations in country.

Currently UST is conducting NTS with intervention and MRE activities, based on tasking received from TNMAC. The UST is highly dependent from donors funding to operate separately. There are discussions ongoing related to converting UST survey teams to become multitasking teams that will undertake clearance activities.

7. The request indicates that an average output of 28 square meters per deminers / per day with 130 working days per year. The request would benefit from a commitment from Tajikistan to analyse and

review its average projected milestones based on outcomes of survey, and the deployment of mechanical assets on an annual basis.

The Government of Tajikistan and TNMAC acknowledge the importance of establishing a better baseline through additional survey work and have thus prioritized survey activities in the upcoming extension request period. The possibility to expand the tool-box in Tajikistan to include mechanical assets in the future will also affect Tajikistan's ability to reach the 2025 deadline. The Government of Tajikistan and TNMAC welcome this recommendation and request from the committee to provide updated reports on its average projected milestones based on the further information gathered through the prioritized survey activities and progress made through the use of both manual and potentially mechanical assets on an annual basis during the period of the upcoming extension request (2020-2025).

Tajikistan will provide updates on aggregated projected completion milestones based on outcomes of survey and clearance reports, on an annual basis to the chair of the committee of Article 5 implementation.

8. The request indicates that Tajikistan will allocate US \$480,000 towards its mine action programme. The request would benefit from highlighting if this funding has already been earmarked for this activity and any plans of the Government of Tajikistan to cover and/or increase the State contribution during the extension period.

Up to May 2019, TMAP was supported by UNDP. At the beginning of 2014 the TMAP was nationalized and TNMAC was established under the GOT. From that time the GOT contribution was increasing every year providing TMAP with in-kind contribution (salaries, office, running costs, allocated land for training center, etc.). The MoD staff (80 persons) seconded for demining, TNMAC support staff (10 persons) salaries are covered by Government of Tajikistan. TNMAC will continue to collaborate with the GOT for further increase of support (technical, medical (CASEVAC, MEDEVAC), HR, etc.), and will provide updates to States Parties respectfully.

9. The request indicates that Tajikistan estimates an international financial contribution of US \$3 million will be required to maintain its current capacity, with double of this amount US \$6 million to cover projected increases in capacity. The request further indicated that for the last five years, the United States Department of State was the only donor supporting Tajikistan's mine action program. In this regard, the request would benefit from a clear outline of Tajikistan's resource mobilization strategy in order to diversify and increase its resource base together with communications plan for engaging national level coordination of States, agencies and organizations interested in cooperation and assistance with Tajikistan.

The government of Tajikistan and TNMAC acknowledge that it will be important for the Tajikistan mine action program to be able to attract other donors and external financing sources in order to achieve the milestones as outlined in the extension request submitted in March 2019. The mobilization of the necessary funding will be a key factor in being able to implement the plan as outlined in the initial extension request that covers the period from 2020-2025. As an initial first step, the Government of Tajikistan hosted an individualized approach event with the assistance of the ISU at the intersessional meetings that were held in May of 2019. This meeting was an important venue that allowed the program to highlight the important work that it is currently undertaking, to present the challenges and opportunities faced by the programme, and to exchange lessons learned with other key stakeholders and states parties.

In preparation for increased resource mobilization efforts, TNMAC also hosted a joint strategy workshop in July 2019 gathering together the stakeholders (i.e. NPA, UST, UNDP, Norwegian MFA, and FSD) currently involved in humanitarian mine action efforts in Tajikistan to begin developing a more concrete work plan for the implementation of the 2020-2025 extension request. During this meeting it was agreed to establish a management working group that consists of key representatives of the different stakeholders that are currently engaging in humanitarian demining efforts in Tajikistan. It will be

important to have a coordinated and effective approach to fundraising, so one of the first tasks of this working group is to develop a resource mobilization strategy. Key elements of this strategy will include the organization of a mine action forum for Tajikistan in October of 2019, and preparations for meetings to be held on the side-lines of the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Review Conference in Oslo. Joint meetings will also be held with key stakeholders and embassies located in Tajikistan to inform them of TNMAC’s newly launched “Together towards 2025” campaign and to hopefully generate more interested and support from a broader donor base in the future.

It should be noted that the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also currently supporting the Tajikistan Mine Action Program in addition to the support received from US DoS.

10. The request indicates that implementation of this plan will require US \$30 million based on the average price of US \$3.28 per square meter (page 9). The request would benefit from increased clarity on the rationale on the budget required and the allocation of resources for managerial, administration and demining operations.

The table below shows the annual breakdown of the estimated funding needed for Tajikistan to reach the 2025 target. Table includes both the currently expected resources and the additional support needed in order to reach the projected targets as outlined in the extension request. The updated projection below comes to a total amount of 31.3 million USD over the six-year extension request period and includes the expected national contribution that is also expected to increase on an annual basis plus the additional support needed from external donors.

**Current Cooperation and Additional Resources Needed to Meet Annual Targets**

Year	Annual Milestone (square metres)	Current national resources (US \$)	Current international resources (US \$)	Additional Funding Required for increasing capacity	Total
2020	1,388,819	530,000	2,600,000	3,400,000	6,530,000
2021	1,218,722	540,000	2,600,000	1,800,000	4,940,000
2022	1,284,655	545,000	2,600,000	1,800,000	4,945,000
2023	1,277,666	550,000	2,600,000	1,800,000	4,950,000
2024	1,138,919	555,000	2,600,000	1,800,000	4,955,000
2025	1,170,000	560,000	2,600,000	1,800,000	4,960,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,478,781</b>	<b>2,880,000</b>	<b>15,600,000</b>	<b>12,400,000</b>	<b>31,280,000</b>

The Tajikistan National Mine Action Center is currently conducting a more detailed analysis of the resources that would be required in order to meet the 2025 deadline as part of its new resource mobilization plan. The results of this analysis will include a more detailed breakdown of the resources required for increasing survey, and expanding manual and mechanical clearance capacities. The analysis will also include an assessment of the resources needed for the administration and management of the expanded program. A capacity development component and an allocation for gender mainstreaming activities will also be included in this projection. The focus will be on efficiency and on using already established national capacities as much as possible. More detail information will be provided the committee during Oslo review conference.

11. The request would benefit from information concerning how Tajikistan intends to structure its organizational capacities to respond to residual contamination following completion. The request would also benefit from further information on winding down of demining activities up until 2025, including contingency plans in response to the possible negative impact on such rapid demobilization of staff.



The Government of Tajikistan and TNMAC understand that it is important to already now begin to plan for addressing residual contamination following completion and for what will happen after 2025. A plan for addressing these issues will be developed in more detail and incorporated into the new strategy document that TNMAC will be developing to replace the current strategy document that expires at the end of 2020.

As an initial first step TNMAC has begun discussing this issue with representatives from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), and it has been agreed that a workshop will be held in Tajikistan later on this year to begin the long-term planning process for the use of resources to support longer term risk management in the future. During the workshop GICHD will present in more detail the concept of risk management including the introduction of the new IMAS on risk management. Together with the support of GICHD, TNMAC will begin to identify the specific issues and challenges that will need to be addressed, plan for additional future training needs, and seek to draw upon lessons learned from challenges faced by others in the region. The results of these discussions will then be incorporated into TNMAC's future strategy document. This plan for addressing residual risk will also be shared with the steering committee of the Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIHL) and with the article 5 committee as part of the regular annual reporting process.

#### **Annex- 1. Detailed summary of working plan**

### **Estimated Remaining Area for Survey per Location and Year**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Darvoz	20000			20000
Farkhor			8000	8000
Hamadoni			177000	177000
Iskosim			5000	5000
Jaykhun		307000		307000
Khovaling	30000			30000
Panj		204000		204000
Sangvor	50000			50000
Sh. Shohin	140000			140000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>240000</b>	<b>511000</b>	<b>190000</b>	<b>941000</b>

### **Number of Areas Remaining to be Surveyed per District**

<b>District</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Darvoz	2			2

Farkhor			1	1
Hamadoni			6	6
Iskosim			1	1
Jaykhun		11		11
Khovaling	1			1
Panj		13		13
Sangvor	2			2
Sh. Shohin	4			4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>

### Number of Areas to be Surveyed per Operator

Operator	2019	2020	2021	Grand Total
NPA	1	11	3	15
UST	8	13	5	26
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>

### Detailed Breakdown of Remaining Tasks for Survey per Location, Operator and Timeframe

#	Region	District	# MFR	MFRs ID	Number of MF	Type of mines	# mines	Operator	M2	Years
1	DRD	Sangvor	1	10	1	ПОМ3-2	5	UST	25000	2019
		Sangvor			1	ПМН	36	UST	25000	2019
2	Khatlon	Khovaling	1	13	1	ПМН	10	NPA	30000	2019
3	GBAO	Darvoz	1	136/6/7	1	ОЗМ-72	4	UST	10000	2019
4	GBAO	Darvoz	1	136/1/3	1	ПФМ-1	72	UST	10000	2019
	GBAO	Darvoz				МОН-50	2	UST		2019
	GBAO	Darvoz				ОЗМ-72	1	UST		2019
5	Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	1	117/13/07	1	ПФМ-1	1800	UST	30000	2019

6	Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	1	117/13/06	1	ПФМ-1	1008	UST	25000	2019	
7	Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	1	117/13/05	1	ПФМ-1	3600	UST	70000	2019	
8	Khatlon	Sh. Shohin	1	117/12/44	1	ПМН-2	48	UST	15000	2019	
9	Khatlon	Hamadoni	1	117/10/02	1	ПФМ-1	432	UST	15000	2021	
	Khatlon	Hamadoni			1	ПФМ-1	1584	UST	40000	2021	
10	Khatlon	Hamadoni	1	117/10/01	1	ОЗМ-72	10	UST	35000	2021	
	Khatlon	Hamadoni				МОН-50	7	UST		2021	
11	Khatlon	Hamadoni	1	117/9/05	1	ОЗМ-72	9	UST	40000	2021	
	Khatlon	Hamadoni				МОН-50	4	UST		2021	
12	Khatlon	Hamadoni	1	117/9/01	1	ПФМ-1с	1024	NPA	32000	2021	
13	Khatlon	Hamadoni	1	117/7/01	1	ПФМ-1	768	NPA	15000	2021	
14	Khatlon	Farkhor	1	117/1/13	1	ПОМ-2	24	NPA	8000	2021	
15	Khatlon	Iskosim	1	66/13/1	1	ПФМ-1	72	UST	5000	2021	
16	Khatlon	Panj	1	48/13/16	1	ПМН-2	3	UST	3000	2020	
17	Khatlon	Panj	1	48/13/11	1	ОЗМ-72	10	UST	10000	2020	
18	Khatlon	Panj	1	48/13/5	1	МОН-50	10	UST	15000	2020	
	Khatlon	Panj			1	МОН-50	1	UST		10000	2020
	Khatlon	Panj				ОЗМ-72	2	UST			2020
19	Khatlon	Panj	1	48/12/1	1	МОН-50	3	UST	3000	2020	
20	Khatlon	Panj	1	48/11/2	1	ПОМ-2	16	UST	12000	2020	
	Khatlon	Panj			1	ПОМ-2	20	UST	20000	2020	
	Khatlon	Panj			1	ПОМ-2	12	UST	8000	2020	
	Khatlon	Panj			1	ПОМ-2	8	UST	8000	2020	
21	Khatlon	Panj	1	48/11/6	1	ПМН-2	504	UST	40000	2020	
22	Khatlon	Panj	1	48/11/13	1	ОЗМ-72	9	UST	20000	2020	
23	Khatlon	Panj	1	48/11/7	1	ПОМ-2	160	UST	45000	2020	
24	Khatlon	Panj	1	48/11/11	1	ПМН	40	UST	10000	2020	
25	Khatlon	Jaykhun	1	48/9/9	1	ПОМ-2	16	NPA	30000	2020	
	Khatlon	Jaykhun			1	ПОМ-2	20	NPA	20000	2020	
	Khatlon	Jaykhun			1	ПОМ-2	12	NPA	55000	2020	

	Khatlon	Jaykhun			1	ПОМ-2	8	NPA	15000	2020
26	Khatlon	Jaykhun	1	48/9/10	1	МОН-50	3	NPA	80000	2020
	Khatlon	Jaykhun				ОЗМ-72	60	NPA		2020
27	Khatlon	Jaykhun	1	48/8/16	1	ПМН-2	9	NPA	15000	2020
	Khatlon	Jaykhun			1	ПМН-2	14	NPA	25000	2020
	Khatlon	Jaykhun			1	ПМН-2	2	NPA	2000	2020
28	Khatlon	Jaykhun	1	48/8/4 (48/8/23, 48/9/7)	1	ПФМ-1	144	NPA	5000	2020
29	Khatlon	Jaykhun	1	48/9/6	1	ПОМ-2	12	NPA	10000	2020
30	Khatlon	Jaykhun	1	48/7/6	1	ОЗМ-72	22	NPA	50000	2020
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11640</b>		<b>941000</b>	

#### Remaining Area (m2) for Resurvey per District

District	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total
Darvoz	58800	290000		710800		1059600
Farkhor			96800			96800
Panj			18000		538500	556500
Qabodiyon		0				0
Qumsangir	69538					69538
Shahritus		30000				30000
Tavildara	50000					50000
Vanj				908119		908119
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>178338</b>	<b>320000</b>	<b>114800</b>	<b>1618919</b>	<b>538500</b>	<b>2770557</b>

#### Number of Minefields per District

District	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total
Darvoz	2	3		1		6
Farkhor			6			6

Panj			1		1	2
Qabodiyon		1				1
Qumsangir	7					7
Shahritus		1				1
Tavildara	1					1
Vanj				6		6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>

#### Number of Minefields for Re-Survey per Operator

Operator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total
NPA	3	1	2	2		8
UST	7	4	5	5	1	22
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>

#### Detailed Breakdown of Remaining Tasks for Re-Survey per Location, Operator and Timeframe

#	Hazard ID	District	Name of MF	Status	Operaror	# MF	M2	Years
12	HZ_TJ-69	Darvoz	Kurgovad MF-3	Open	UST	1	33000	2019
13	HZ_TJ-94	Darvoz	Saghirdasht MF-1	Open	UST	1	710800	2022
14	HZ_TJ-105	Darvoz	Zighar MF-2	Open	UST	1	25800	2019
15	HZ_TJ-108	Darvoz	Kulumbai Bolo MF-1	Open	UST	1	130000	2020
16	HZ_TJ-109	Darvoz	Kulumbai Bolo MF-2	Open	UST	1	100000	2020
17	HZ_TJ-110	Darvoz	Gishun MF-1	Open	NPA	1	60000	2020
25	HZ_TJ-290	Farkhor	Kokul-Ghalaba MF-15	Suspented	UST	1	4000	2021
26	HZ_TJ-291	Farkhor	Kokul-Ghalaba MF-16	Open	UST	1	36800	2021

27	HZ_TJ-292	Farkhor	Kokul-Ghalaba MF-17	Open	UST	1	8500	2021
28	HZ_TJ-295	Farkhor	Jairali MF-2	Open	UST	1	6000	2021
29	HZ_TJ-296	Farkhor	Farkhor-Umari Khayem MF-1	Open	NPA	1	17500	2021
30	HZ_TJ-297	Farkhor	Farkhor-Umari Khayem MF-2	Open	NPA	1	24000	2021
18	HZ_TJ-140	Panj	Vakhie MF-8	Open	UST	1	538500	2023
19	HZ_TJ-146	Panj	Vakhie MF-14	Open	UST	1	18000	2021
20	HZ_TJ-162	Qabodiyon	Shoh MF-2	Suspended	UST	1	0	2020
2	HZ_TJ-6	Qumsangir	Sholikori MF-6	Suspended	NPA	1	0	2019
3	HZ_TJ-11	Qumsangir	Sholikori MF-11	Suspended	NPA	1	0	2019
4	HZ_TJ-12	Qumsangir	Sholikori MF-12	Open	UST	1	2700	2019
5	HZ_TJ-13	Qumsangir	Sholikori MF-13	Open	UST	1	50400	2019
21	HZ_TJ-176	Qumsangir	Ozodi MF-1	Open	UST	1	3600	2019
22	HZ_TJ-177	Qumsangir	Ozodi MF-2	Open	UST	1	3600	2019
23	HZ_TJ-190	Qumsangir	Yakumi May MF-3/2	Suspended	NPA	1	9238	2019
24	HZ_TJ-261	Shahritus	Ayvoj MF-8	Open	UST	1	30000	2020
1	HZ_TJ-340	Tavildara	Juri Bolo MF-2	Open	UST	1	50000	2019
6	HZ_TJ-50	Vanj	Motravn (Khikhik)	Open	UST	1	150400	2022
7	HZ_TJ-51	Vanj	Motravn (Khikhik)	Open	UST	1	95000	2022
8	HZ_TJ-55	Vanj	Baravni-Tor MF-2	Open	UST	1	270000	2022
9	HZ_TJ-63	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod MF-3	Open	NPA	1	205000	2022
10	HZ_TJ-65	Vanj	Panjshanbeobod MF-5	Open	NPA	1	150000	2022
11	HZ_TJ-60	Vanj	Dashtak MF-1	Suspended	UST	1	37719	2022
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>30</b>	<b>2770557</b>	

