

KEY DATA

NO ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE:

State not party to the CCM

CMR CONTAMINATION:

4.1km²

Light
(National authority estimate)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of cluster munition-contaminated area	Release in 2025 (m ²)	Release in 2024 (m ²)
Clearance	921,550	393,867
Technical Survey	0	0
Non-Technical Survey	0	0

Destruction of submunitions during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2025	2024
Submunitions destroyed	364 (incl. 2 in spot tasks)	178 (incl. 16 in spot tasks)

MAIN CMR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2025

- Border Guard Forces of Tajikistan
- (HDC MoD)
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
- Humanitarian Demining Company
- Fondation suisse de déminage
- Union of Sappers Tajikistan (UST)
- Ministry of Defence
- (FSD)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Tajikistan continued clearing cluster munition remnants (CMR) during battle area clearance (BAC) and mine clearance in 2025, with output increasing significantly compared to 2024. As was the case in the four years previously, no cluster munition-contaminated areas were released through survey in Tajikistan during the year. However, for the first time since 2020, no previously unrecorded areas of contamination were identified. Tajikistan did not complete all necessary survey for a complete baseline of CMR contamination by the end of 2025 as planned, and has set a new deadline of 2027 to do so.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Tajikistan should accede to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) as a matter of priority.
- Tajikistan should comply with its obligations under international human rights law to clear CMR on territory under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible.
- The Tajikistan National Mine Action Center (TNMAC) should prioritise survey to confirm the extent of CMR by the end of 2027 as planned, and ensure timely release of the contaminated areas.

CLUSTER MUNITION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL)
- Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Union of Sappers of Tajikistan (UST)
- Humanitarian Demining Company (HDC), Ministry of Defence (MoD)
- Border Guard Forces of Tajikistan

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
- Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD)

OTHER ACTORS

- Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

Tajikistan has CMR in 16 confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) covering an estimated total of 4.1km² (see Table 1).¹ This is down from the 4.92km² estimated at the end of 2024.² TNMAC does not consider this estimate to be comprehensive. Tajikistan reports no suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) that may contain CMR.³ Contamination data are disaggregated by weapon type in the national database, with CMR disaggregated from other explosive remnants of war (ERW).⁴ Tajikistan's CMR contamination is largely concentrated in the centre of the country,⁵ spread across two of its four regions. Almost two thirds (64%) is in the district of Darvoz in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous (GBAO) region (also referred to as the VKMB). The remainder is in Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS) region (see Table 1). Tajikistan planned to finish surveying all explosive ordnance (EO) contamination by the end of 2025 in the central districts of Darvoz, Rasht, and Vahdat.⁶ However, as new areas of contamination have continued to be identified in recent years this has been extended to the end of 2027.

Two districts—Vahdat and Rasht—still have some hazardous areas with mixed contamination, including CMR, landmines and other ERW, which require resurvey in order to clarify the type of contamination.⁷ Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and the Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD) believe that significant cluster munition-contaminated area may be unrecorded.⁸ Union of Sappers of Tajikistan (UST) teams are reported to be conducting non-technical survey (NTS), with further progress towards identifying a baseline of contamination expected during 2026.⁹ No previously unrecorded CMR contamination was identified in Tajikistan in 2025.¹⁰ Prior to this, however, 1.53km² of previously unrecorded CMR contamination was added to the database in 2024, with 7.74km² added previously between 2020 and 2023.¹¹

Table 1: Cluster munition-contaminated area (at end 2025) (National Authority estimate)¹²

Region	District(s)	CHAs	Area (m ²)
GBAO	Darvoz	8	2,613,864
DRS	Rasht and Vahdat	8	1,492,992
Totals		16	4,106,856

Tajikistan traces its CMR contamination back to the civil war of 1992–97 but has not clarified who was responsible for using cluster munitions.¹³ Most submunitions cleared are the Soviet-era type AO 2.5RT/RTM,¹⁴ but ShOAB-0.5 submunitions have also been found.¹⁵

1 Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, Director, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

2 Email from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, (then) Director, TNMAC, 2 April 2025.

3 Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

4 Email from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 16 June 2023.

5 "Tajikistan's Mine Action Programme: Overview of Remaining Challenges and Needs", Presentation at Individualised Approach Meeting, Twenty-First Meeting of States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APBMC), Geneva, 21 November 2023.

6 Emails from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 15 April 2024 and 2 July 2025.

7 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 27; and email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

8 Emails from Zlatko Vezilic, Country Director, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Yoshiyuki Shiomi, Country Director for Tajikistan/Programme Manager for Central Asia, FSD, 8 May 2026; and Azim Ibrohimov, Senior Operations Officer/(then) Acting Country Director, NPA, 20 March 2025.

9 Email from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.

10 Emails from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026; and Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

11 Tajikistan added 2km² in 2020; 2.85km² in 2021; 2.67km² in 2022; and 0.22km² in 2023. Emails from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 19 June 2022, 31 March 2023, 15 April 2024, and 2 July 2025.

12 Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

13 Statement of Tajikistan, APBMC Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 1 December 2015.

14 Email from Melissa Andersson, Country Director, NPA, 29 April 2020.

15 Email from Saynurriddin Kalandarov, Director, UST, 14 April 2023.

Tajikistan faces several challenges in determining an accurate baseline of CMR contamination. Owing to a lack of nationwide survey, Tajikistan has no recorded SHAs and continues to discover areas of contamination for which no previous information exists.¹⁶ Added to this, cluster munitions were used without documentation so NTS teams must invest effort into finding informants, including former military personnel, who were involved in the civil war. Information

about previously unknown areas of contamination also comes from explosive accidents, though the last such accident reported to Mine Action Review took place in 2021.¹⁷ Tajikistan's terrain also presents a challenge to determining an accurate baseline of contamination. Mudslides, landslides, avalanches, and rockfalls can cause submunitions to move or become more deeply buried.¹⁸

OTHER EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE CONTAMINATION

Tajikistan is also contaminated with anti-personnel (AP) mines. See Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Mines* reports on Tajikistan for further information.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), which is chaired by the First Deputy Prime Minister and comprises senior representatives from relevant line ministries, acts as Tajikistan's national mine action authority. The CIIHL is also responsible for mainstreaming mine action in the government's socio-economic development policies.¹⁹ TNMAC is the executive arm of the CIIHL and serves as the coordinating body for mine action, responsible for accreditation, risk management, the issuing of task orders, information management, quality assurance (QA), and quality control (QC).²⁰ The CIIHL convenes annual meetings of mine action stakeholders, including in 2025,²¹ where the progress and annual work plans of TNMAC and its partners are discussed and approved.²² Tajikistan's Parliament adopted a Law on Humanitarian Mine Action in 2016.²³ The Ministry of Defence (MoD) plays a significant role in the mine actor sector through the Humanitarian Demining Company (HDC), the biggest national operator.²⁴

The Government of Tajikistan and TNMAC are enabling and supportive of mine action. This includes the timely granting of visas, conclusion of memoranda of understanding with operators, facilitation of relevant imports, and the granting of access to border areas that require special permissions.²⁵ In 2025, TNMAC also supported FSD by jointly organising meetings with potential donors.²⁶

TNMAC regularly receives support on topics such as information management from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).²⁷ The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) also continued to provide support to the national programme in 2025, including training of MoD explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel through the OSCE-funded Regional Explosive Hazards Training Centre (REHTC). OSCE's Integrated Co-operation on Explosive Hazards team also conducted on-site visits in several regions of Tajikistan to support local EOD training.²⁸ NPA provided the Basic Demining Course and BAC training for 13 Border Forces officers, prior to seconding them into NPA's operations, as it does annually.²⁹

Monthly technical coordination meetings between TNMAC and operators continued in 2025, with key topics including safety, operational planning, task prioritisation, QA, and QC measures. Clearance operators continue to be involved in key decision-making processes by the national authorities.³⁰

16 Email from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 31 March 2023.

17 The accident involved two civilians and the explosion of a ShOAB-0.5 submunition in the Romit Gorge in Vahdat district in 2021. Email from Saynurridin Kalandarov, UST, 14 April 2023.

18 Presentation by Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, APMBC Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 22 June 2022; and email from Saynurridin Kalandarov, UST, 14 April 2023.

19 2019 APMBC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 20; and 2026 Updated Annex, APMBC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 41.

20 2019 APMBC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 20–21; and "Tajikistan Mine Action Programme General Land Release Operational Plan for October 2023 to December 2025", p. 9.

21 Emails from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026; and Saodat Asadova, National Programme Officer, Countering Security Threats and Regional Cooperation Unit, OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe, 18 March 2026.

22 2026 Updated Annex, APMBC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 41.

23 2019 APMBC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 20–21.

24 Ibid., p. 23.

25 Emails from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Saodat Asadova, OSCE, 24 March 2025.

26 Email from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.

27 Email from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 2 July 2025.

28 Email from Claudia Ditel, Junior Professional Officer, OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe, 19 March 2026.

29 Email from Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

30 Emails from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

FUNDING FOR CMR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

As Tajikistan has not yet adhered to the CCM, no separate funding is allocated specifically for survey and clearance of cluster munition-contaminated areas.³¹ National funding for humanitarian demining has remained modest, but consistent. In 2025, in line with previous annual commitments, the government allocated US\$69,208 to support mine action as well as US\$500,000 in in-kind support.³² HDC continued to be funded by the United States (US)³³ and the OSCE in 2025.³⁴ Tajikistan continues to seek to mobilise resources from a wider range of potential donors.³⁵

Both FSD and NPA had their funding suspended by the US Department of State Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in early 2025. It was not reinstated.³⁶ A summary of information provided by humanitarian operators on their funding for survey and clearance in 2025 and forecast for 2026 is provided in Table 2.

For more information on funding, please see the country profile on Tajikistan on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.³⁷

Table 2: Funding for survey and clearance in Tajikistan (2025–26)³⁸

Donor	2025	2026
Norway (Norad ³⁹ /Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA))	NPA	NPA
OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe	HDC MoD	HDC MoD
PATRIIP Foundation	FSD	FSD
UK Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO)	FSD	FSD (project ended March 2025).
US Department of State (US DoS)	HDC MoD	HDC MoD
US PM/WRA	Funding withdrawn from FSD in January 2025 and from NPA in February 2025.	None

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

Gender and diversity considerations were integrated into Tajikistan's national mine action strategy for 2021 to 2030, with annual plans also addressing these issues.⁴⁰ Tajikistan states that gender is mainstreamed in all aspects of its mine action programme,⁴¹ which is underpinned by national legislation on gender equality, the national development strategy to 2030, and other programme and strategy

documents. TNMAC states that as information is being collected to establish an accurate baseline of contamination, various segments of the at-risk population are being consulted in the course of survey and risk education.⁴² The basic demining course in Tajikistan includes content on gender and human rights.⁴³

Table 3: Gender composition of operators in 2025⁴⁴

Organisation	Total staff	Total women staff	Managerial or supervisory staff	Women managerial or supervisory staff	Operational staff	Women operational staff
TNMAC	25	7 (28%)	8	1 (13%)	7	0 (0%)
NPA	*73	13 (18%)	12	3 (25%)	66	11 (17%)
FSD	58	20 (34%)	16	6 (38%)	49	14 (29%)

31 Email from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 15 April 2024.

32 Emails from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026; and Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 31 March 2023, 15 April 2024, and 2 July 2025.

33 Following the US review of funding to mine action globally in early 2025, continued US funding of TNMAC, and of OSCE's implementation of the REHTC was approved. Interview with Saodat Asadova, OSCE, Geneva, 9 April 2025.

34 Email from Saodat Asadova, OSCE, 10 June 2024.

35 Interview with Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC; Murtazo Gurezov, Senior Officer Responsible for Land Release Operations, TNMAC; and Nazarov Murodzhon, Capacity Building Advisor, TNMAC, Geneva, 23 April 2026.

36 Emails from Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.

37 <https://the-monitor.org>.

38 Emails from Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; and Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

39 Norad is the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, under Norway's MFA. See www.norad.no.

40 Emails from Melissa Andersson, NPA, 21 May 2022; and Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 19 June 2022.

41 APMBBC Committee on the Implementation of Article 5, Preliminary Observations on Tajikistan, Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 20–22 June 2022.

42 Email from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 2 July 2025.

43 Email from Saodat Asadova, OSCE, 18 June 2025.

44 Emails from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May and 24 June 2026; Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March and 17 June 2026; and Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 and 12 June, and 30 July 2026.

Table 3 continued

Organisation	Total staff	Total women staff	Managerial or supervisory staff	Women managerial or supervisory staff	Operational staff	Women operational staff
UST	83	0 (0%)	15	0 (0%)	68	0 (0%)
MoD HDC	140	0 (0%)	13	0 (0%)	127	0 (0%)
Totals	379	40 (11%)	64	10 (16%)	317	25 (8%)

* Some NPA staff fulfil both managerial/supervisory and operational roles.

TNMAC asserts that men and women with relevant work experience and qualifications in demining have equal access to employment in the sector in Tajikistan. It acknowledges, however, that in view of the predominance of men in the military, where service is compulsory for men and voluntary for women, it is challenging to achieve gender balance.⁴⁵ As in previous years, no women were employed by MoD's HDC in 2025, nor in national humanitarian operator, UST.⁴⁶ The proportion of women employed in managerial or supervisory roles, across TNMAC and operators combined, fell by 10% between 2024 and 2025. However, employment of women as a proportion of all staff across the sector remained fairly consistent in 2025 (see Table 3), compared to 2024.⁴⁷

The multi-stakeholder Tajikistan Mine Action Programme Gender and Diversity Working Group did not meet in 2025,⁴⁸ due to capacity constraints and some staff turnover at TNMAC⁴⁹, but reconvened in May 2026. Priority areas of work for the group include: promoting gender balance and diversity in survey and clearance teams; ensuring equal participation of women and men in operational and managerial roles; and supporting inclusive community liaison.⁵⁰ NPA, FSD, and national operator UST all have a gender and diversity policy, and NPA Tajikistan has a country-specific gender implementation plan.⁵¹ NPA collaborates with local women's associations to recruit and train female deminers⁵² and FSD promotes recruitment opportunities in local communities, encouraging women to

apply. FSD also prioritises equal access to training, to enable women to qualify for both operational and leadership roles.⁵³

FSD and NPA deploy gender-mixed, multi-task teams, and NPA continued to deploy one all-female demining team in 2025. Operators emphasise that the presence of both male and female staff is important to facilitate dialogue in areas with certain cultural considerations.⁵⁴ NPA works in close coordination with TNMAC, local authorities, and community representatives to ensure that the needs of all groups, including vulnerable community members, are considered during prioritisation and planning.⁵⁵ FSD teams are trained in inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches.⁵⁶

In 2025, FSD expanded its socio-economic baseline assessment (SEBA) initiative, launched in areas along the Tajik-Kyrgyz border in 2024, to the Rasht Valley and parts of Khatlon, along the Tajik-Afghan border. The SEBA maps gender disparities and identifies the specific needs of women and men in surveyed areas. This is intended to inform future interventions, such as expanding employment and vocational training, and improving gender-sensitive mine action.⁵⁷ TNMAC emphasises that community considerations are being increasingly integrated into clearance operations in the country, including efforts to ensure gender-balanced teams and engagement with all groups in local populations, including women, children, and ethnic minorities.⁵⁸

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Tajikistan has a national mine action standard (NMAS) on environmental management in mine action. TNMAC planned to update this during 2026, to be in line with the revised 2024 edition of International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 07.13,⁵⁹ though no timeline for this was set as at July 2026.

TNMAC explains that Chapter 20 of the current NMAS encompasses all aspects of environmental protection and is strictly followed at the field level. As such, TNMAC states there is no need to expand this chapter,⁶⁰ which covers issues such as safeguarding of the environment during the

45 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 37.

46 Emails from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 and 12 June 2026; Saodat Asadova, OSCE, 3 June 2022; and Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 16 June 2023; 23 July 2024; and 2 July 2025.

47 Emails from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 2 July 2025; Saynurridin Kalandarov, UST, 7 May 2024; Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 13 May 2025; and Azim Ibrohimov, NPA, 20 March 2025.

48 Emails from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Saodat Asadova, OSCE, 18 March 2026.

49 Email from Saodat Asadova, OSCE, 18 March 2026.

50 Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

51 Emails from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; Saynurridin Kalandarov, UST, 14 April 2023 and 7 May 2024; and Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

52 Email from Azim Ibrohimov, NPA, 20 March 2025.

53 Email from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.

54 Emails from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; and Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

55 Email from Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

56 Email from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.

57 Emails from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 13 May 2025, and 8 May 2026; and "Activity Report 2024", FSD, pp. 18–19.

58 Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

59 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 38.

60 Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 30 July 2026.

establishment and removal of worksites and accommodation, waste disposal, air quality, and water supply.⁶¹ Based on the Standard, TNMAC monitors the demining activities of all operators to assess environmental implications and environmental protection requirements.⁶² Tajikistan's 2011 law on environmental protection and other regulatory documents define the legal basis for all State policy on the environment, but TNMAC does plan to develop an environmental management policy for mine action by the end of 2027.⁶³ A multi-stakeholder working group on climate change and the environment and mine action was established in 2024, with participation from TNMAC, operators, the OSCE, and the REHTC.⁶⁴ It did not meet in 2025, but planned to reconvene in 2026, though no meeting date had been set as at July 2026.⁶⁵

TNMAC has developed a proposed programme integrating mine action, glacier protection, and climate change. The programme proposes to clear hazardous areas of all types adjacent to glaciers (including CMR-affected areas in the GBAO and DRS regions) to facilitate access for climate change research; enable safe access to strategic water resources;

support Tajikistan's national glacier protection policy; and promote sustainable development and eco-tourism in affected areas. The proposed timeline for implementation is 2026–2030, though Tajikistan was continuing to seek donor support at the time of writing.⁶⁶

All operators working in Tajikistan have an environmental standard operating procedure (SOP).⁶⁷ NPA Tajikistan has an annual environmental annual action plan linked to its environmental policy⁶⁸ and, in 2025, implemented its global Green Field Tool in the country, to conduct pre-clearance environmental screening and analyse its environmental impact.⁶⁹ NPA's assessments in 2025 focused on waste management, prevention of environmental contamination, and protection of land and water resources, concluding that its activities did not cause environmental harm.⁷⁰ FSD undertakes pre-clearance environmental and social assessments, regularly monitors environmental risks, and takes steps, such as controlled demolitions, to reduce its environmental impact. FSD also undertakes annual environmental refresher training with all staff.⁷¹

Table 4: Environmental policies and action⁷²

Operator name	Environmental policy in place for country programme	Environmental assessments conducted to support survey and clearance	Environmental focal point at country-programme level
FSD	Yes	Yes	Yes
NPA	No	Yes (from June 2025)	Yes
UST	Yes	No	No
HDC MoD	No	No	Yes*

* A Supervisor is assigned to this role on behalf of both TNMAC and HDC MoD.

Operators undertook various other measures to protect the environment in 2025. HDC MoD continued to practice careful waste management; protection of vegetation; and responsible use of fuel and equipment.⁷³ NPA continued use of electric vehicles within Dushanbe, and solar panels in the field, including in some remote locations.⁷⁴ FSD, in projects

along the Tajik-Kyrgyz border, provided solar panels and constructed a water reservoir for a hospital in Shurob, as well as a greenhouse in Chorkuh to support vegetable cultivation in an area with poor soil composition.⁷⁵ Operators and TNMAC continued to plant trees in cleared areas, collectively planting more than 1,600 trees by 2026.⁷⁶

61 Emails from Saodat Asadova, OSCE, 3 and 9 June 2022; and Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 19 June 2022; and NMAS Chapter 20: "Environment, Health and Safety".

62 Email from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 15 April 2024; and 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 38.

63 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 38. In addition to the 2011 Law on Environmental Protection and the NMAS and SOPs, other documents regulating environmental practices in mine action in Tajikistan include: the "State Environmental Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2023–2028"; "Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan up to 2030"; "State Programme for the Study and Protection of Glaciers of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010–2030"; "Comprehensive State Programme for the Development of Environmental Education of the Population of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2021–2025"; the "Land Code"; and the "Water Code". Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

64 Emails from Saodat Asadova, OSCE, 24 March 2025; and Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 2 July 2025.

65 Emails from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June and 30 July 2026; and 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 38.

66 Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 30 July 2026; and TNMAC, "Draft Programme within the framework of climate change "Safe Mountains – Protected Glaciers"", pp. 5–6 and 8. Undated but provided to Mine Action Review 30 July 2026.

67 Emails from Saynurridin Kalandarov, UST, 7 May 2024; Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; and Azim Ibrohimov, NPA, 20 March 2025.

68 Email from Melissa Andersson, NPA, 21 May 2022.

69 Emails from Azim Ibrohimov, NPA, 20 March and 2 April 2025; and online interview, 3 April 2025.

70 Email from Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

71 Email from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.

72 Emails from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May and 24 June 2026; Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June and 30 July 2026.

73 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 38.

74 Email from Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

75 Email from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.

76 Emails from Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026; and 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 38.

TNMAC and operators routinely consider environmental conditions and climate-related risks during planning, particularly flooding, as certain areas are prone to this.⁷⁷ Environmental concerns and climate resilience are becoming increasingly pertinent for mine action in Tajikistan, as changes to weather patterns, including both extreme heat, early snow, and heavy rainfall, continue to negatively impact the nine-month window for demining operations.⁷⁸

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

TNMAC uses the latest version of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA Core) for its national mine action database, which is available to all implementing partners.⁷⁹ Data collection forms are reported to enable efficient collection of the requisite data⁸⁰ and both the database and information management by TNMAC generally are said to be functioning well.⁸¹

Tajikistan's General Land Release Operations Plan sets out clear guidelines for operators on the required content and timelines for all types of operational reports to be sent to TNMAC on a daily, weekly, monthly, and as-needed basis.⁸² In 2025, operators continued working closely with TNMAC on data coordination and reporting templates.⁸³ NPA and FSD both worked to review and clean legacy data.⁸⁴

PLANNING AND TASKING

TNMAC's activities are guided by the National Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan on Humanitarian Mine Action for 2021–2030.⁸⁵ As Tajikistan has not yet adhered to the CCM, however, the problem of cluster munitions is not integrated into this strategy. TNMAC does not have an annual work plan specifically for survey and clearance of cluster munition-contaminated area, but continues to include instructions regarding CMR when tasking demining operators with survey and clearance of anti-personnel mines and battle areas.⁸⁶

Tajikistan's General Land Release Operations Plan for 2023 to 2025 outlined the list of remaining confirmed battle areas, including those containing CMR.⁸⁷ This Operations Plan has been updated for the period 2026–30, in line with Tajikistan's proposed Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APBMC) Article 5 deadline extension period. As at June 2026, TNMAC was also developing a phased, time-bound plan specifically for the clearance of CMR, to be finalised based on the results of the remaining survey and resurvey. These are due to be completed by the end of 2027.⁸⁸

Tajikistan places strategic value on release of land important to agriculture and tourism.⁸⁹ Land release, including of cluster munition-contaminated areas, is prioritised by TNMAC through application of Tajikistan's SOP 1.2 (Planning and Tasking of Mine Action Operations), taking into consideration the following criteria:

- Government and local authority requests
- Donor requirements
- The area's status in relation to the district-by-district approach
- Distance of the task site from populated areas
- The need to complete any previously suspended areas
- Altitude of the task site
- The local security situation (permission from the Border Forces).⁹⁰

Operators report that task dossiers are issued in a timely manner by TNMAC.⁹¹ NPA highlights that seasonal access constraints present a major ongoing challenge to planning and tasking, particularly in remote areas, which are often impacted by harsh weather.⁹² However, TNMAC and operators continue to work to further improve operational planning and logistics, and help ensure efficient use of seasonal operational windows to expedite clearance.⁹³

77 Emails from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

78 Interview with Faiz Mohammad Paktian, Country Director, Tajikistan, NPA, Geneva, 21 November 2023.

79 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 68.

80 Emails from Melissa Andersson, NPA, 21 May 2022 and 29 March 2023.

81 Emails from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 15 April 2024; Saynuriddin Kalandarov, UST, 7 May 2024; and Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.

82 Tajikistan Mine Action Programme General Land Release Operational Plan for October 2023 to December 2025, pp. 4–5.

83 Emails from Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

84 Emails from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; and Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

85 Statement of Tajikistan on Political Commitment, APBMC Fifth Review Conference, Siam Reap, 25–29 November 2024, p. 2.

86 Emails from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 2 July 2025; and Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

87 Email from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 2 July 2025; and "Tajikistan's General Land Release Operations Plan for October 2023 to December 2025", p. 5.

88 Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

89 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 113.

90 Tajikistan Mine Action Programme General Land Release Operational Plan for October 2023 to December 2025, pp. 6–7; and 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 113.

91 Emails from Faiz Mohammad Paktian, NPA, 6 May 2024; Nickwah Din Mohammed, Country Director, FSD, 15 April 2024; and Saynuriddin Kalandarov, UST, 7 May 2024.

92 Emails from Azim Ibrohimov, NPA, 20 March 2025; and Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

93 Interview with Abdulmumin Asozoda; Murtazo Gurev; and Nazarov Murodzhon, TNMAC, Geneva, 23 April 2026; and emails from Azim Ibrohimov, NPA, 20 March 2025; and Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Tajikistan's NMAS are reviewed annually, and SOPs are reviewed in accordance with the designated accreditation period, all in consultation with clearance operators.⁹⁴ No updates were made to Tajikistan's NMAS in 2025,⁹⁵ but updates to NMAS and SOPs were planned for 2026 on issues of risk assessment, land release prioritisation, and safety.⁹⁶ Operators report that Tajikistan's NMAS are adapted to the local threat and enable effective, efficient, and safe survey and clearance.⁹⁷ TNMAC emphasises that efforts are ongoing to further align the NMAS and SOPs with IMAS, including CMR-specific guidance.⁹⁸

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

All HDC MoD, NPA, and FSD teams deployed for CMR in Tajikistan are multi-task teams (MTTs), capable of survey and clearance (including BAC). National operator, UST, deploys dedicated NTS and clearance teams (see Table 5). UST teams report directly to TNMAC, which funds UST's survey and clearance operations.⁹⁹ All submunitions discovered by UST are destroyed by other operators, as UST does not have a licence for the use of explosive materials and devices – an issue ongoing for several years, which TNMAC and the MoD were still working to resolve as at July 2026.¹⁰⁰ NPA continues to cooperate with Tajikistan's Border Guard Forces, with 13 officers trained in basic demining and BAC, and 27 officers seconded into NPA's teams in 2025.¹⁰¹

Overall Tajikistan was able to increase the number of manual deminers at peak capacity from 166 in 2024 to 193 in 2025¹⁰², thanks to the addition of two UST teams.¹⁰³ NPA experienced a two-month delay in the start of 2025 demining operations, and a temporary 50% reduction in capacity, both due to the withdrawal of US funding,¹⁰⁴ but was able to increase back up to six MTTs later in the year. Both NPA and FSD were forced to reduce capacity in 2026, however, due to funding constraints. NPA would have only three teams, working on minefield tasks only, with no capacity deployed for CMR.¹⁰⁵ FSD would reduce from three MTTs to just one from May 2026, but stresses that operators could scale up again quickly, should new resources become available.¹⁰⁶ In 2026, TNMAC planned to convert UST personnel to MTTs, to further increase operational efficiency. Tajikistan does not use mechanical assets for clearance of CMR. FSD introduced the use of drones for survey in 2025.¹⁰⁷

Table 5: Operational survey and clearance capacities deployed in Tajikistan 2025¹⁰⁸

Operator	MTTs / clearance teams	Total manual deminers	Dedicated NTS teams	Dedicated NTS personnel	Comments
FSD	3	29	0	0	EOD quick response team in place within MTTs.
UST	3	27	3	27	Separate dedicated teams for NTS and clearance.
NPA	6	48	0	0	MTTs include Tajikistan Border Guard Forces officers, seconded into NPA teams.
HDC MoD	8	89	0	0	A Mini MineWolf machine is available but is not used for CMR survey or clearance.
Totals	20	193	3	27	

94 Emails from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 19 June 2022 and 2 July 2025; and APMB Committee on the Implementation of Article 5, Preliminary Observations on Tajikistan, Intersessional meetings, Geneva, 20–22 June 2022.

95 Emails from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

96 Email from Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

97 Emails from Melissa Andersson, NPA, 29 March 2023; and Dr Nickwah Din Mohammed, FSD, 24 March 2023.

98 Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

99 Email from Saynuriddin Kalandarov, UST, 16 May 2023 and 7 May 2024.

100 TNMAC explains that both the costs of this licence and obtaining the necessary approvals have caused this ongoing delay. Emails from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June and 30 July 2026.

101 Email from Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

102 Emails from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 2 July 2025; Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 13 May 2025; Azim Ibrohimov, NPA, 20 March 2025; Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026; Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; and Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

103 Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

104 Emails from Azim Ibrohimov, NPA, 20 March and 26 June 2025.

105 Email from Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

106 Teams interview with Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 5 May 2026; and email from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.

107 Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

108 Emails from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June and 30 July 2026; Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026; and Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2025

Table 6: Land release outputs in 2025 (national authority data)¹⁰⁹

Release of cluster munition-contaminated area	Release in 2025 (m²)
Clearance	921,550
Technical Survey	0
Non-Technical Survey	0
Destruction of submunitions during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2025
Submunitions destroyed	364 (including 2 in spot tasks)

A total of 921,550m² of cluster munition-contaminated area was released in Tajikistan in 2025, all through full clearance. A total of 364 submunitions were destroyed in 2025, of which 2 were destroyed during EOD spot tasks. No previously unrecorded CMR contamination was added to the database in 2025.¹¹⁰

SURVEY IN 2025

No CMR-contaminated areas were released through survey in 2025¹¹¹ as was similarly the case in Tajikistan in the four years previously.¹¹² As noted, no previously unrecorded CMR contamination was added to the database in 2025 (see Table 7). This compares to 1.53km² of previously unrecorded CMR contamination added to the database in 2024.¹¹³

CLEARANCE IN 2025

A total of 921,550m² of cluster munition-contaminated area was cleared in 2025, of which 307,170m² was cleared by HDC MoD, 101,840m² by UST, 165,635m² by FSD, and 346,905m² by NPA (see Table 7). A total of 364 submunitions were destroyed during clearance in 2025. This includes 26 submunitions identified during clearance by UST but destroyed by HDC MoD and NPA. Two submunitions were destroyed by FSD in spot tasks, bringing the total of all submunitions destroyed in Tajikistan in 2025 to 364.¹¹⁴

Clearance in 2025 more than doubled compared to the 393,867m² of cluster munition-contaminated area cleared in 2024, when high levels of metal fragmentation in the soil, slowed BAC.¹¹⁵ FSD undertook clearance of CMR in 2025, having not undertaken any in the previous year.¹¹⁶ NPA was able to increase its peak clearance capacity, allowing it to focus on BAC tasks that had been suspended in 2024. It highlights, however, that high levels of metal contamination and mountainous terrain continue to slow the pace of CMR clearance.¹¹⁷

Table 7: CMR clearance in 2025 (national authority data)¹¹⁸

Operator	Region/District	Areas completed	Areas suspended	Area cleared (m ²)	Submunitions destroyed	Other items of UXO destroyed
HDC MoD	DRS/Rasht	0	1	307,170	51	15
Sub-totals		0	1	307,170	51	15
FSD	DRS/Rasht	1	1	165,635	23	132
Sub-totals		1	1	165,635	23	132
NPA	GBAO/Darvoz	1	1	117,353	8	0
NPA	DRS/Vahdat	1		229,552	254	0
Sub-totals		2	1	346,905	262	0

109 Emails from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 and 12 June 2026; and Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.
110 Ibid.
111 Emails from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026; Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.
112 Emails from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 31 March 2023; 15 April 2024; and 2 July 2025; Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 13 May 2025; and Azim Ibrohimov, NPA, 20 March 2025.
113 Email from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 2 July 2025.
114 Emails from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 and 12 June 2026; and Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.
115 Emails from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 2 July 2025; and Azim Ibrohimov, NPA, 20 March 2025.
116 Email from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.
117 Email from Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.
118 Emails from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 and 12 June 2026; Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 24 June 2026; and Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026.

Table 7 continued

Operator	Region/District	Areas completed	Areas suspended	Area cleared (m ²)	Submunitions destroyed	Other items of UXO destroyed
UST	DRS/Vahdat/Romit	0	2	101,840	*26	0
Sub-totals		0	2	101,840	0	0
Totals		3	5	921,550	362	147

* Identified during clearance by UST but destroyed by NPA and HDC MoD.

Table 8: Submunitions destroyed in spot tasks in 2025¹¹⁹

Operator	Region/ District	Submunitions destroyed	Comments
FSD	DRS/Rasht	2	
Total		2	

DEMINER SAFETY

TNMAC and clearance operators confirmed to Mine Action Review that no demining accidents involving CMR took place in Tajikistan in 2025.¹²⁰

PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

Tajikistan has not yet set a deadline for completion of clearance of CMR. As noted, however, as at June 2026, TNMAC was finalising a phased, time-bound plan for clearance, to be further informed by the results of survey and resurvey in the central regions, to be completed by the end of 2027. TNMAC and operators agree that this is likely to yield new areas of CMR contamination.¹²¹

Tajikistan has a well-functioning mine action programme with strong national ownership and effective collaboration between stakeholders. The authorities detail ongoing operational challenges for mine action that include difficult, mountainous terrain, harsh weather, and natural disasters, such as rockfalls, avalanches, and landslides.¹²² Donor funding cuts also present a major challenge to this otherwise robust national programme, with both FSD and NPA having already reduced capacity in 2026.¹²³ Despite these challenges, TNMAC remains committed to “systematic, safe, and inclusive clearance” of CMR and states that “mitigation strategies and resource planning are in place for 2026”, including conversion of UST demining teams to MTTs, to improve operational

efficiency.¹²⁴ The rate of progress towards completion will be determined not only by the outcomes of survey completed by the end of 2027, but also how Tajikistan directs its finite resources towards both clearance of CMR and also resourcing its commitment to clear AP mines as a State Party to the APMBC.

Table 9: Five-year summary of CMR clearance (national authority data)

Year	Area released (km ²)
2025	0.92
2024	0.39
2023	0.57
2022	0.61
2021	1.87
Total	4.36

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

TNMAC is developing the operational capacity of UST and plans that UST will deal with residual risk of unexploded submunitions upon completion of area clearance.¹²⁵

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Emails from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026; Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.

¹²¹ 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 27; and emails from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026; Zlatko Vezilic, NPA, 21 March 2026; and Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.

¹²² 2026 Updated Annex, APBMC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 94.

¹²³ Email from Yoshiyuki Shiomi, FSD, 8 May 2026.

¹²⁴ Email from Abdulmumin Asozoda, TNMAC, 10 June 2026.

¹²⁵ Email from Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, TNMAC, 15 April 2024.