

Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction

Volume 22
Issue 3 *The Journal of Conventional Weapons
Destruction Issue 22.3*

Article 11

November 2018

Endnotes Issue 22.3

CISR JOURNAL
Center for International Stabilization and Recovery at JMU (CISR)

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Recommended Citation

JOURNAL, CISR (2018) "Endnotes Issue 22.3," *Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*: Vol. 22 : Iss. 3 , Article 11.

Available at: <https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal/vol22/iss3/11>

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ENDNOTES

Landmine Free 2025: A Shared Responsibility by Wallen and Loughran [from page 6]

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Enhancing Humanitarian Mine Action in Angola with High-resolution UAS Imagery by Cruz, Jaupi, Njamba, and Cottray [from page 15]

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18. It is possible to estimate the confirmed hazardous area by applying the average size of minefields found on the Tajik-Afghan border ($A = 55,000 \text{ m}^2$) to the identified suspected hazardous areas on the Tajik-Uzbek border ($n = 60$). The final estimated areas ($55,000 \times 60$) thus equal $3,300,000 \text{ m}^2$. Time for completion is estimated on the basis of 10 demining teams clearing $100,000 \text{ m}^2$ annually.
19. Estimating the average length of the polygons is not complicated if their shape is known. However, it is well-known that minefields might be laid in various shapes (circles, octagons, rectangles, square, etc). For the sake of simplicity, we converted the known areas of the registered minefields in Tajikistan into perimeter lines and then bisected the perimeter. Thus, it is possible to estimate the length of contamination along the Tajik-Uzbek border by multiplying minefield average length ($L = 596.6 \text{ m}$) and the number of suspected hazardous areas ($n = 60$), as identified in casualty data. The final results show that the extent of contamination totals 35.8 km (596.6×60).
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21. The reduction in funding coincided with the end of mechanical demining operations due to lack of areas suitable for this type of

clearance. After the end of mechanical clearance, funding levels were not maintained to cover the mobilization of additional manual teams to compensate for the lack of mechanical capacity, even though existing mechanical teams from the Ministry of Defence and the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action were converted to manual teams.

22. Until 2014, the coordinating body for all the mine action-related activities was the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), a project mostly funded and run by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The last five years nationalization of the TMAC has been a major focus of UNDP. The efforts from UNDP, together with the support and commitment of the Government of Tajikistan, enabled the nationalization of the TMAC and the creation of the TNMAC. National ownership and responsibility were finally recognized through the official establishment of TNMAC as a national mine action centre under a dedicated entity on 3 January 2014. UNDP was then transformed into the Supporting Team for Mine Action Programme (STMAP), with a limited number of advisers working together with TNMAC officers with specified role of capacity building. As of today, the TNMAC enjoys full responsibility of all mine action activities in the country.
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