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Amendments to the five-year strategy For the Tajikistan National Mine Action Programme



Version 2.0 – 06 April 2006



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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

APM	Anti Personnel Mine
CASEVAC	Casualty Evacuation
CIHL	Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law
CV	Curriculum Vitae
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FFE	Free From Explosives
FSD	Fondation Suisse de Déminage – Swiss Demining Foundation
FYSP	Five Year Strategic Plan
GBOA	Gorno-Badakshan Autonomous Oblast (Autonomous Region)
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
MCT	Manual Clearance Team
MDD	Mine Detecting Dog
MDDT	Mine Detecting Dog Team
MMC	Mechanical Mine Clearance
MYFF	Multi-Year Funding Framework
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SOP	Standing Operational Procedure(s)
TMAC	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
TRCS	Tajikistan Red Crescent Society
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VHF	Very High Frequency

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March 2006

AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGY FOR TAJIKISTAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The national decline in the human toll from land mines can be attributed to the work completed so far by the landmine community in Tajikistan, together with our donor community's concerted support, to efforts in clearing mined land, teaching people how to avoid danger and destroying stockpiled mines. We are making real progress in clearing landmines and reducing their impact on lives and livelihoods. The goal of achieving a nation free from land mines and explosive remnants of war can be achieved in a matter of years, but resolving the problem once and for all will require a sustained and significant effort.
- 1.2 *Demining Strategy for Tajikistan* is the basic document for the conduct of all mine action activities supported by the national government of Tajikistan and this strategy is intended to be the basis of the Government's corporate plan to address mine action and related problems and includes an indicative financial budget for the structure needed to continue development of the national mine action plan.
- 1.3 *Based on the Completion Initiative.* The national strategy for mine action in Tajikistan is based on primarily on UNDP's completion initiative and on the Ottawa Treaty international convention against antipersonnel landmines. The strategy for Tajikistan is developed from the existing status of mine action in the country, known survey information at this time, the possibility of available resources, and the estimated needs of the programme until 2010. All strategic aims and plans are in accordance with international conventions, resolutions and documents promulgated by the United Nations, as well as other international documents that regulate international mine action.
- 1.4 Most of the equipment and human resources required to support the structure are already in place. In broad terms, we know what the problem is, we know also what the end state should look like and we know the resources required to achieve it.
- 1.5 **Current Situation.** Focus is firmly on developing national capacity and UNDP's capacity building project, which aims to assist the Government to create a stable, sustainable, indigenous national institution able to plan, coordinate, and implement a comprehensive mine action programme in Tajikistan, was extended to March 2006 and is now ongoing. The requirement for an international advisor as part of the national Mine Action Centre will continue as long as the government and UNDP consider it necessary.
- 1.6 **The Vision.** We visualise a Tajikistan in the future, which is safe from the negative humanitarian and economic impact of landmines and where we have eliminated the risk of death or injury to people living in mine affected communities:

- **At the community level:** Protecting victims of conflict by the elimination of all mine accidents.
- **At the national level:** Restore access to land and infrastructure to ensure that economic activity and development projects are unimpeded by landmines.
- **At community and national levels:** Assisting the authorities to provide physical, psychological and social support to survivors of mine accidents.

1.7 TMAC and our mine action partners have made significant progress in effectively managing development of the national mine action programme and results show that improved progress continues to be made. We recognize that much more work needs to be completed, but with active leadership and the promotion of a results-based culture, we can continue on the track established in recent years.

1.8 The landmines problem in Tajikistan is contained, but not eradicated. The numbers of deaths and injuries caused by landmines continue to fall and a major requirement now is to start handing back land to the population once it is cleared. More than twenty-five million square metres of ground remains contaminated or suspected and a significant reduction in this figure is anticipated every year over the next five years, subject to donor funds being made available to enable this work to be implemented.

1.9 Now there is a requirement to realign programme priorities to match or anticipate evolving national needs and governmental priorities.

1.10 **End State.** Our intended outcome in the long term is that Tajikistan will eventually become free from landmines. Tajikistan is obligated by the Ottawa Treaty, to remove all Anti Personnel Landmines from its national territory by April 2010. Until further guidance is promulgated, Tajikistan’s Mine Action Programme coincides with the national government’s priorities of first, ‘*Mine Threat Free*’, and later, ‘*Mine Free*’. TMAC defines the end state as:

- All high priority areas cleared. Impact reduced to an acceptable level, at which national resources are sufficient to deal with the problem.
- A national capacity able to manage and execute mine action activities in a safe, effective and transparent manner has been developed to meet sporadic and residual landmine issues, within sustainable national capability and resources to deal with the challenges faced at that time, with minimal or modest support from external donors.
- **Mine-threat free.** All areas of the country are free from the primary impacts of landmines, i.e. a zero rate of mine accidents.

Year	Killed	Injured
2000	30	19
2001	38	35
2002	16	6
2003	6	6
2004	7	8
2005	7	12
Total	104	86



1.11 **Priority System.** A system for prioritizing areas for clearance operations as well as for focussing mine risk education to ensure the best utilization of mine action resources will be determined, in consultation with local authorities, UNDP, Tajik Red Crescent and others, for final approval by the Government.

1.12 The clearance capacity will be deployed to tasks that will have the greatest positive impact on the community and with consideration for the following categories of land:

- Settled land with high, or potentially high, civilian casualty rates.
- Land used for agriculture.
- Land required for community development purposes (local high-use areas critical to re-establishing the basic existence of *local* infrastructure, e.g. water sources, access ways, fuel supplies etc).
- Land required for reconstruction and infrastructure development purposes.
- Land previously cleared but requiring an independent Quality Assurance check to ensure the required standard has been achieved.

LAND VALUE			
Mine / UXO rating		Socio-economic rating	
Rating	Contamination	Rating	Value of land
A	<u>Mines or UXO confirmed</u> a. Casualties on the area b. Mines confirmed by survey c. Minefield records held	1	<u>High socio-economic value</u> a. Densely populated b. Good agricultural land c. Health & Education facilities d. Important road blocked e. Water access obstructed f. Etc.
B	<u>Mines or UXO likely</u> a. Potential for casualties b. Anecdotal casualties	2	<u>Medium socio-economic value</u> a. Marginal land b. Poor rainfall c. Transportation infrastructure d. Electrical power infrastructure e. Etc.
C	<u>Mines or UXO unlikely</u> a. No casualties on the area b. No minefield records	3	<u>Low socio-economic value</u> a. No local population b. Poor land c. Commercial development d. Difficult access e. Etc.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 The need for the development of a complete strategy for mine action in Tajikistan is driven by a number of factors that influence mine action, including:

- Demining is a pre-condition for the continuing development and modernization of the country. There are economic and natural resources which either cannot be repaired, accessed or used because of contamination by landmines.
- The capacity level to be achieved, the expertise of national personnel and knowledge about the mine situation will enable the long-term definition of aims as well as recognition of the most important projects.
- The International Community have led Tajikistan into joining the Ottawa Treaty against antipersonnel landmines. This has brought with it a number of responsibilities for both Tajikistan and the other, more affluent members of the Ottawa Treaty community and donor countries now expect a transparent mine action policy in Tajikistan, which they can support as part of their own responsibilities to Ottawa. If mine action and the removal of mines and UXO are to become a priority for the state itself, it can be expected that significant international support should be provided through the UNDP and OSCE programmes, EU programmes, donor countries, international NGOs and humanitarian organisations.

2.2 According to TMAC's analysis of the landmine situation in Tajikistan, there are approximately 140 locations which are contaminated by landmines. The nationwide sum of dangerous areas is estimated to total 25 million square metres.

Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) in Central Tajikistan ¹				
	Total Sq Km	Households	No of People ²	Victims
7 SHAs	20 Sq Km	1,040	10,400	32
52 SHAs	5 Sq Km	5,280	52,800	116
TOTAL	25 Sq Km	6,320	63,200	148
1. Excluding SHAs on Uzbekistan border areas.				
2. 10 Persons per household.				

2.3 **Basic principles.** Humanitarian mine action represents the re-establishment of a safe environment in areas contaminated with landmines and UXO, as part of efforts to ensure a return to normal life and economic development. The objective of mine action is to reduce the risk from landmines to a level where people can live safely; in which economic, social and health development can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmine contamination, and in which the victims' needs can be addressed. Mine action comprises complementary groups of activities focused to resolving consequences that are the result of landmine and UXO contamination. These activities encompass five main components:

- **Mine Risk Education (MRE).** A process that educates the population in order to gain mine awareness, and promotes the adoption of safer behaviours by at-risk groups. MRE also provides links between affected communities, other mine action components and other sectors.
- **Demining.** Humanitarian demining operations that include clearance of mines and UXO, all levels of survey, mapping, and marking of hazardous areas.

4.0 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2006 – 2009

The overarching objective is to develop national capacity in order to ensure that the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme is able to meet its strategic commitments.

4.1 Planning and Coordination. To plan and coordinate all mine action activities with national and international stakeholders so that the following goals can be achieved:

- A reduction to zero in the number of mine/UXO casualties.
- Rapid clearance of areas with considerable economic or agricultural potential.
- Improved access to treatment for survivors of landmine and UXO accidents.
- Full compliance with the Ottawa Treaty on Antipersonnel Landmines.

4.2 Continue to develop the national capacity to plan and coordinate all mine action activities in Tajikistan with minimal assistance from the international community.

4.3 Work effectively with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and all other stakeholders to plan and implement a dynamic mine risk education programme.

4.4 Work closely with the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action, as well as other relevant actors, to plan and coordinate survey, marking, and clearance operations.

4.5 Interact with the Government and other actors to ensure that the plight of landmine victims and survivors is adequately addressed.

4.6 Survey and Marking.

- Continue assessing the problem along the border with Afghanistan by conducting mine action surveys.
- Conduct surveys and a general assessment of the border region with Uzbekistan as soon as the political situation permits.
- Ensure that contaminated areas in affected districts are properly identified and marked.

4.7 Mine Risk Education.

- Ascertain which communities are at risk.
- Ensure that at-risk populations benefit from effective MRE programmes, particularly in areas along the border with Uzbekistan.

4.8 Mine Clearance.

- Clear all medium and high priority areas located in the central region by the end of 2007.
- Clear all low priority areas by the end of 2009.
- Clear all high and medium priority areas in the undisputed areas along the Uzbek-Tajik border as soon as the political situation permits.
- Clear all high and medium priority areas along the Afghan border by 2009.

4.9 Survivor Assistance.

- At the local and national levels, to assist the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection in providing physical support to survivors of mine accidents.
- Support the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan in its efforts to assist, support and educate the survivors and victims of landmine accidents.

5.0 NATIONALISATION OF MINE CLEARANCE CAPACITY

- 5.1 OSCE's project, implemented by the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) which has provided an operational capability since mid 2003, will continue to expand and operate in association with the Swiss Demining Foundation (FSD). This capacity will eventually be nationalised; the process of nationalisation will be initiated during 2006 and it is anticipated that it will take two to three years before the capacity is fully controlled, managed and supervised by Tajik nationals.

"In cases where mine action is largely managed and conducted by foreign non-governmental organizations and / or international organizations, national ownership and local capacity development – which are more cost effective and sustainable – should be accelerated through means such as the use of national demining experts and staff and the use, if appropriate in local contexts, of regular army units or demobilized combatants in demining"

Final Report of the Zagreb Meeting of states Parties to the Ottawa Convention

- 5.2 The main objective over the next two to three years is to nationalise the FSD Tajikistan project to the required level and establish a national structure able to work in a professional, transparent and independent manner, in accordance with UN International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).
- 5.3 During the next two years, the FSD Tajikistan project will undergo a gradual increase of national responsibility, while parallel efforts will be made to deliver additional training and continuous handover of everyday jobs to national staff members.

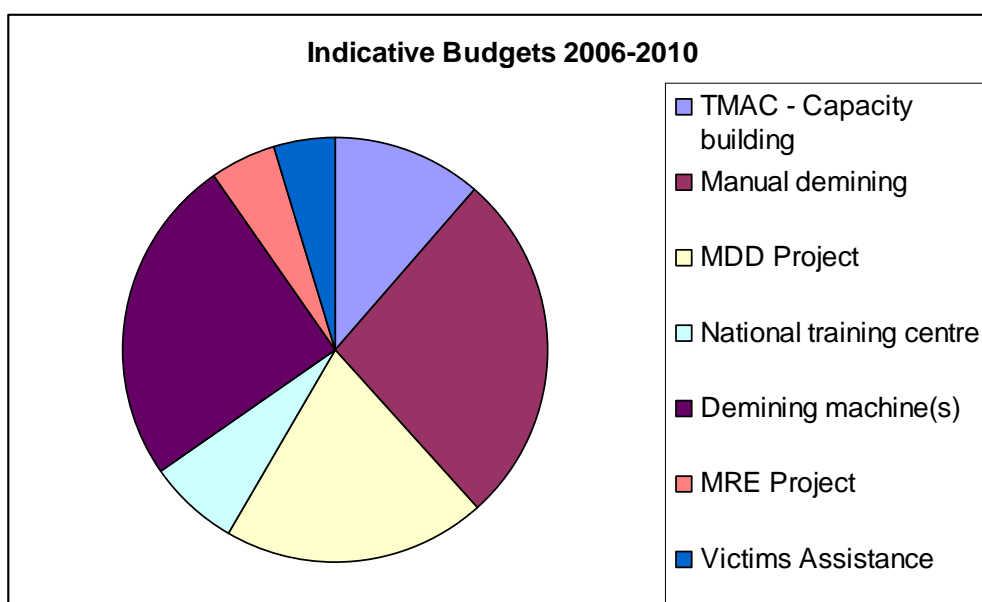
6.0 LANDMINE IMPACT SURVEY

- 6.1 **Landmine Impact Survey.** The requirement for a full Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) will be considered during 2006 by the internationally recognised Survey Action Centre, based in Maryland, USA. The Survey Action Centre will confirm estimates of requirements and future operations will be based upon their statistics. It is also anticipated that the results from the LIS may be the foundation for substantial development to the national mine action strategy.
- 6.2 The overall aim of the LIS is to establish a national database to be used for planning purposes and assist in rationalizing limited resources. The LIS identifies communities impacted by landmines based on victims and socio-economic blockages which, in turn, describe the landmine problem nationally. The data collected provides a means to measure progress towards meeting national mine action goals and objectives.

7.0 FUNDING

- 7.1 **Contributions from international donors.** Although common thinking dictates that mine action should be demand driven, up to the present time, mine action in Tajikistan has been supply driven and this constraint on resources has so far ensured that all aspects of the national programme have been consistently under-funded since inception. The drive for a successful implementation of the national strategy and fulfilment of our obligations to the Ottawa Treaty on anti personnel landmines can only become reality if our efforts are underpinned by a supply of substantial funding and donor commitment for 2006 and to the future.
- 7.2 **Funding gaps.** Some funding possibilities exist, but so far there is no long-term commitment by any specific donor. Resources required to implement the programme are shown in the following table, no pledges have been made so far, although there has been some interest from some donors.

INDICATIVE BUDGETS FOR TAJIKISTAN MINE ACTION PROJECTS 2006 - 2010							
Ser	Project	Budget and Donor					Remarks
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1.	Capacity building	\$450,000	\$350,000	\$250,000	\$200,000	\$150,000	Ongoing, multi-year project
2.	Manual Clearance	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000	Ongoing, multi-year project
3.	Dogs - UNDP, OSCE, Canada	\$790,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
4.	Build national training centre	\$275,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
5.	Demining machine(s)	\$1,000,000 Japan?	\$400,000	tbc	Nil	Nil	Project(s) for 1 or 2 machines in 2006/7.
6.	National MRE Project	\$197,851	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
7.	Assistance to Victims	\$185,000	\$185,000	\$185,000	\$185,000	\$150,000	



8.0 GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

- 8.1 **The government and mine action.** Although the economic situation and the level of economic development within the country is currently such that medium-term financial support from the international community and donor countries is expected, it should be accepted that this financial help is conditioned by the expectation that State bodies will eventually take over all responsibility for mine action and participate more significantly in ensuring national support for mine action, as well as in the creation of positive laws and regulations in support of the Ottawa Treaty.
- 8.2 **Current situation.** The national mine action programme in Tajikistan functions within a responsive and welcoming host nation environment. The national government provides the use of training areas, buildings and facilities. As well as this, the ministries of defence and emergency situations, and the national Border Defence Committee provide human resources to the programme. The national TV and radio broadcasting agency broadcasts mine action messages and film spots without charge; mine action equipment and supplies imported into the country enjoy tax and duty-free status and we operate generally within an amiable political climate.

Equivalent \$ Value of Government Contributions to Mine Action				
Ser	Contribution	Detail	Equation	US \$ Equivalent pa
<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(c)</i>	<i>(d)</i>	<i>(e)</i>
1.	Use of training areas, buildings and facilities	Areas at Leninsky	3mths x \$13,000	\$39,000 ¹ per year
2.	National TV and radio broadcasting		Info not available	
3.	Human resources from ministries and agencies	Deminers	100 Pers x \$300 x 7mths	\$210,000 ¹ per year
4.	Equipment and supplies imported tax and duty-free		Info not available	
5.	National Orthopaedic Clinic	12% usage by mine victims	Annual cost	\$235,000 ¹ per year
6.	Disability pensions for mine victims	500 victims	500 x 12 months x \$10	\$60,000 ¹ per year
7.	Total			

¹ Government figures

- 8.3 **Local Support.** The national Mine Action Programme is integrated with other projects managed by national authorities and enjoys wide ministerial support and cooperation. Within its capabilities, the national government of Tajikistan provides support and coordination to all mine action activities.
- 8.4 Although OSCE is currently largely responsible for the raising of funds for manual mine clearance activities, when the FSD project is nationalised, this responsibility may change. If FSD becomes fully nationalised, or controlled by the government, it is likely that donors will expect Tajikistan to make a financial commitment to the maintenance of the project. The country must progressively take financial responsibility for its own mine action programme. The international donor community may also expect such contributions to be made from the government's own sources to maintain and continue the capacity.
- 8.5 As part of ongoing efforts to encourage increased resources for mine action from the national government in 2006 and beyond, UNDP will assist national authorities to integrate mine action needs into national development plans and budgets to a level where national authorities have at least developed effective plans to assist the development and strengthening of appropriate, nationally funded institutions and capacities which will achieve nationally defined goals and objectives to address the residual mine/ERW threat.
- 8.6 TMAC will also advocate for and assist national authorities to identify, develop and strengthen national institutions and capacities that can meet long-term mine action requirements.

9.0 ADVOCACY

- 9.1 Tajikistan is a State Party to the Ottawa Treaty against the use and dealing in anti personnel landmines and confirms its commitment by regular attendance at inter-sessional meetings. A project has been recently proposed for a local NGO to scrutinize national legislation and provide recommendations to government to ensure that it complies with the obligations demanded by Ottawa.
- 9.2 **Harmonisation of the national legislation.** Local NGO, '*Harmony in the World*', aims to help and assist the government to make legislative acts that are important for the implementation of the Ottawa Treaty. A 2006 project will scrutinize and analyze existing criminal, legal, administrative and other measures of the national legislation. In case of inconsistency between national law and international treaty, recommendations will be made to the national government, about changes that could be made to governmental structures, legislative arrangements and institutional agreements that relate to mine action.
- 9.3 Deputy Head of the CIIHL, Mr HAMIDOV, has already promised a jurist from the ministry to take part in this project.

10.0 MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- 10.1 Large tracts of fertile land remain uncultivated in Tajikistan due to the threat of mines. The aims of mine action in Tajikistan are humanitarian and developmental; it is about re-creating an environment in which people can live safely; in which economic and social well-being can occur free from the constrictions imposed by landmines; and in which victims' needs are addressed.

Mine action is not just about demining; it is also about people and societies, and how they are affected by landmine contamination.

UN International Mine Action Standards

- 10.2 Mine action is fundamental to the advancement of the UN Millennium Development Goals and complementarity to other actors in other sectors is an important part of promoting mainstreaming. Mine action directly supports three of the Millennium Development Goals: poverty reduction (MDG 1), environmental sustainability (MDG 7), and Global Partnerships for Development (MDG 8). Our implementing partners, including ICRC, Tajik Red Crescent, the various governmental ministries, UN agencies and a local NGO, are all involved in other sectors and it is our intention to support their humanitarian efforts through efficient and coordinated prioritisation of mine action taskings and by providing mine action maps, data and statistics wherever they are needed.
- 10.3 **UNDP's role in partnerships and mainstreaming.** Mine action is providing a successful example of how universal partnerships can support development causes. The critical role of UNDP in mine action is to:
- Engage stakeholders in discussions about mainstreaming mine action within national development strategies.
 - Mobilize resources in support of Tajikistan's nationally owned programmes.
 - Help address the mine threat in a coordinated, comprehensive manner.
 - Create an environment in which mine action activities are conducted to greatest impact and efficiency.

11.0 STAFF TRAINING

- 11.1 Education for our managers is vital; our supervisors deserve the best preparation that we can provide and international standards must be applied to all parts of the national programme.
- 11.2 **Management training and creation of a national capability.** Since 2004, TMAC staff members have taken part in a comprehensive series of training events and course. These have included in-house training in languages, information technology, management, and general mine action subjects. As well as regional exchanges, TMAC staff members have attended training in Europe and Thailand. Such activities will continue as part of the national strategy and a senior management course is already confirmed in the USA for the national programme manager.

- 11.3 **Deminer Training.** In an industry where a mistake can mean death or permanent disablement of an operator, initial training and continuation training are vital and on-the-job training remains an ongoing requirement. Courses are held by the Foundation of Swiss Deminers (FSD) in basic demining techniques courses and minefield surveying, as well as specialised courses to train instructors, team leaders, radio operators, paramedics, site supervisors, etc. For 2006 and beyond, these courses will be continued for new recruits to the national programme and new courses will also be needed to train dog handlers, operators of mechanical demining machines and new managers and supervisors for both these disciplines.
- 11.4 As the FSD project becomes increasingly nationalised, training will become more focussed to prepare military, government, and civilian managers with management skills and coach them in how the project will continue to develop positively under Tajik management.

12.0 THE REGIONAL DIMENSION

- 12.1 Area denial and border security is not necessarily about war; the landmines in Tajikistan were not laid by our enemies, but by our friends. Drugs, national sovereignty and support of ethnic divisions are some of the reasons landmines are used in the Central Asian region to prevent border incursions, and to limit terrorism, smuggling and international criminal activities.
- 12.2 **Support to regional developments.** Many of Tajikistan's minefields are on our borders with Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and to a lesser extent, with Kyrgyzstan. As well as to improve the Tajikistan national programme, it is intended that border mine action initiatives will also improve cooperation and understanding between Tajikistan and our neighbours. In so doing we hope to send a clear signal to other countries in the region about the benefits of regional cooperation and clearance of shared borders.
- 12.3 **Delimitation of borders.** Although both countries have plans for development projects in the area, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have not yet delimited borders. Uzbekistan's recent accession to the Agreement on Foundation of the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) promises well for the potential outlook between our countries and we hope that a broader dialogue across the region may include further discourse on mine action subjects in future.

- 12.4 On 12 December 2005, Uzbekistan's ambassador to Tajikistan, Shokasym Shoislomov, said he had formally briefed the authorities of Tajikistan on progress in the mine-clearing operation on the Uzbek-Tajik border; he said that all mines have been removed along the West Babatag section of the state border. This is welcome news and, coupled with Uzbekistan's recent accession to the Asia Economic Forum, gives us reason to anticipate that further dialogue, about issues related to mine action, is imminent.
- 12.5 **Activities related to regional democratic consolidation.** For the purposes of mine action, it is UNDP's intention to support national authorities. Through training and advice, TMAC will seek opportunities to support regional developments and cooperation and to facilitate networking, peace initiatives and confidence building measures in mine action. TMAC staff members are trained to be able to carry out mine action activities regionally as well as nationally and should a requirement become apparent, support to other programmes in the region will be offered.

13.0 CONCLUSION

- 13.1 The national mine action programme is in good shape; Tajikistan is the only country in Central Asia with a structured national mine action programme, based on the Ottawa Treaty. All five pillars of mine action; Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education, Victims Assistance, Stockpile Reduction and Advocacy are being served and plans are being implemented to ensure that these subjects continue to develop commensurate with the nation's needs. The primary requirement at this time remains international support and funding to allow the programme to continue as planned in this strategy.

14.0 AIMS OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME

14.1 Activities and objectives for specific periods within the broader national mine action programme will be defined from annual targets. The table on the following pages shows an *outline* of activities and objectives to be addressed during the next five years.

NATIONAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMME – OUTLINE 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Funding	UNDP's Completion Initiative. Define and publicize Government's contributions to mine action.	Increase governmental funding to national programme.	Increase governmental funding to national programme.	Increase governmental funding to national programme.	Increase governmental funding to national programme.
National capacity	Preparation towards national responsibility for the National Mine Action Programme, in accordance with the Ottawa Treaty.	(From 2006) Establish an operational base adjacent to the Army Engineer Battalion barracks near Dushanbe.	TMAC fully functional under national management with limited support from UNDP.	Experienced and trained <i>national</i> management structure control all aspects of mine action in Tajikistan.	All aspects of the national mine action programme will continue to develop.
Mine Clearance	Clear at least 260,000 square metres of ground within Priority One minefields.	Clear at least 400,000 square metres of ground within Priority One minefields.	Clear at least one million square metres of ground. All three components of The Vision achieved.	Continue to develop capacity and increase clearance targets.	April 2010– Ottawa Treaty requires all APMs cleared.
Survey	Survey Action Centre - Landmine Impact Survey initiated.	Survey Action Centre - Landmine Impact Survey completed.	Clear large tracts of land identified as clear by survey.	Continue to clear large tracts of land identified as clear by survey.	
Nationalisation of FSD	Define concept & create strategy.	Initiate nationalisation of FSD.	Continue nationalisation plans.	Handover of responsibility.	Complete nationalisation.
	Operational capacity increasingly under national management as Tajik supervisors and managers gain sufficient experience to enable them to work without international supervisors.				

Mine Detecting Dogs	Build MDC. Purchase dogs.	Deploy dogs to field.	Ongoing operations	Ongoing operations	Ongoing operations
Mechanical demining equipment	Define concept. Make bids to donors.	Deploy MMC to field.	Increase MMC Capacity	Ongoing operations	Ongoing operations
Assistance to Victims	Understanding the extent of the challenge. National workshop for ideas.	Improve capacities for physical rehabilitation	Improve Emergency and ongoing medical care.	Address challenges in equal opportunities and prospects for training and jobs for survivors and victims.	
MRE Current situation: Using existing resources and networks and mass media. Started development of MRE presentations and community-based approach.	<u>Transition I</u> Strengthen community based MRE activities. Integrate national TRCS, UNICEF and school MRE systems with health and mass media. Promote a broader understanding of the needs of mine affected communities and make efforts to ensure they receive the necessary aid and guidance to reduce risks.	<u>Transition II</u> Ongoing networking. Ongoing MRE presentations. Ongoing mass media. Ongoing training. Start institutional approach. Community based approach continues.	<u>Development</u> Institute capacity building, community based activities and mass media. Phase out MRE presentations. Decrease mass media. <i>Training: ongoing.</i>	Continuing development	Ongoing institutional approach. Ongoing community based approach.
Advocacy	Define 'End State'. Examine & analyse national legislation.	Make recommendations to government.	Enact laws related to Treaty-related advocacy efforts that can benefit or contribute to the objectives of specific treaties.	Continue to draw public support <i>regionally</i> , and create positive publicity with the aim of reducing the threat in C Asia.	April 2010– Ottawa Treaty requires all APMs to have been cleared.

