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Consolidating Capacity Building For the Tajikistan National Mine Action Programme



Version 2.1 – 14 February 2006



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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

CASEVAC	Casualty Evacuation
CIHL	Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law
CV	Curriculum Vitae
FFE	Free From Explosives
FSD	Fondation Suisse de Déminage – Swiss Demining Foundation
FYSP	Five Year Strategic Plan
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
MYFF	Multi-Year Funding Framework
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
SOP	Standing Operational Procedure(s)
TMAC	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VHF	Very High Frequency

BASIC PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project:	Capacity Building Support to National Mine Action Programme
Appealing Agency:	UNDP Tajikistan Mine Action centre C/O UNDP Country Office 39 Aini Street Dushanbe 734024 Tajikistan ++992 372 21 66 87/23 51 87 William.lawrence@undp.org
Name of project	Continuation of national capacity building and coordination of national mine action programme.
Project Budget:	\$331,935 for one year's (2006) continuing operations.

Project summary - Continue to develop and guide a sustainable, national institution which is able to plan, coordinate and implement a comprehensive national mine action program.

Objectives

- Continuation of the capacity-building support project, to assist the national government in the development of transparent and accountable state institutions linked with demining.
- Fully integrate all mine action activities with MRE, clearance and assistance to survivors.
- Promote a broad understanding of the needs of mine affected communities and make efforts to ensure they receive the necessary consideration and guidance to reduce their risk.
- Ensure that all mine-affected communities receive the support they need to reduce the risk to themselves, their property and their environment.
- Formulation of a strategy of mine action policies by CIIHL which will make mine action activities available to all communities at risk with the ultimate aim of zero new victims.
- Development of national quality assurance management system.

Activities

Within this project, UNDP will assist the government with national capacity building to address the landmine problem from a socio-economic and development point of view, this will include:

- Provision of an international advisor for core managerial and technical project and technical assistance and support to the CIIHL and TMAC.
- Responsibility for support and advice to planning and management activities.
- Reporting, accounting and monitoring of UNDP and other resources donated.
- Assistance to the government in mobilization of resources to achieve strategic goals.
- Provision of advice and assistance on implementation of the Ottawa Convention.

Expected Outcomes

- Competent, trained national management of the TMAC and national mine action programme by 2007.
- Reduction in the number of landmine victims and a country safe from mines to increase agriculture, trade and commerce.
- Increased capabilities of TMAC to assess mined areas and plan initiatives, ensure accountability through reporting to stakeholders and mobilize donor support for future projects

1. COUNTRY BACKGROUND

1.1 One of the poorest countries in the world, with a per capita income of less than \$250, the Republic of Tajikistan is landlocked, located in the south eastern corner of Central Asia. The country's 3,000 kilometre long borders include 1,000 kilometres adjoining Afghanistan to the south and 450 kilometres with China to the east. Kyrgyzstan is to the north and Uzbekistan to the west. The total land area is about 143,100 square kilometres, 93 percent of which is covered by mountains. Of the 7% of the total land area which is non-mountainous, 5.2% is arable land. The country's mountains are dominated by the Trans Alay range in the north and the Pamirs in the southeast. The population of Tajikistan is over 6,000,000 and comprises primarily of Tajiks and Uzbeks. Over 40% of the population is currently under the age of 14. Tajikistan continues to be subject to natural disasters including earthquake and flooding.

1.2 the country is administratively divided into four regions: Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast in the east, Khatlon Oblast in the south, Leninabad Oblast in the north and the Regions of Republican Subordination in the centre. The capital of Tajikistan is Dushanbe with over 600,000 inhabitants.

1.3 After existing as one of the Soviet Central Asian Republics, The nation as we know it

today came into being on 9 September 1991 after gaining independence from Russia. The nation then experienced a five-year civil war and several changes in government between the years 1992-1997. Despite numerous obstacles, Tajikistan has demonstrated a firm commitment to stability and has made substantial progress in peace building. Today Tajikistan is a safe, secure and politically stable country and on 30 April 2003, it became the second Central Asian country (after Turkmenistan) to accede to the Ottawa Treaty on anti personnel landmines. This means we have committed ourselves to protecting present and future generations from the death, mutilation and impoverishment that anti-personnel mines inevitably cause.

1.4 Independence and civil war have proved economically catastrophic for Tajikistan and, no longer propped up by the Soviet Union, it remains one of the world's poorest countries. With the disintegration of the Soviet trading system, the country has been left badly equipped to fend for itself financially.



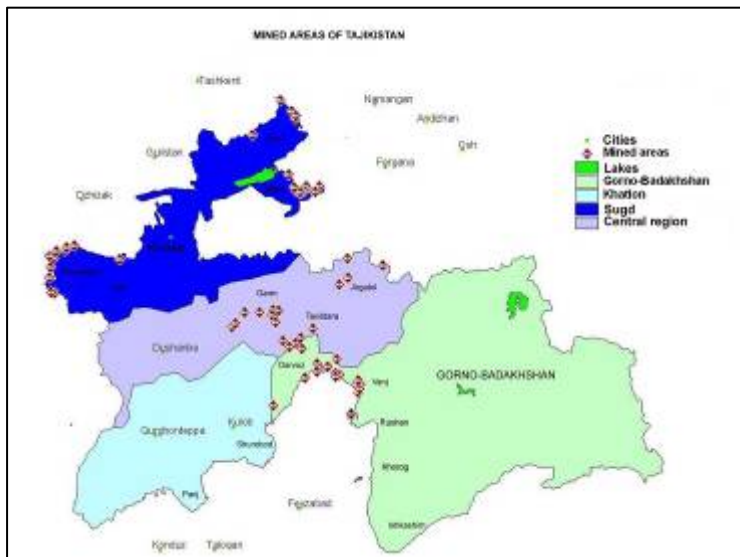
- 1.5 Agriculture dominates the economy, with cotton being the most important commodity for export. Tajikistan's economy was seriously weakened by the civil war, but is now making a slow recovery. However, it remains one of the world's poorest nations and per capita GDP remains lower than any other former CIS country. Mineral resources include silver, gold and uranium. Industry is limited to a large aluminium plant, hydropower facilities, and small factories specializing in light industry and food processing. The hydropower potential in the country is significant and the nation's major economic assets include vast water resources.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This proposal is to continue development of national capacity, so that local capability can continue to maintain the national Mine Action Programme and will be able to meet sporadic and residual landmine issues exists once the proposed end-state required by the Ottawa Convention to ban anti personnel landmines is reached.
- 2.2 Coordination in mine action helps to promote economic growth and reduce poverty; the sustainable development dimension of an integrated mine action plan in Tajikistan is consistent with national development plans and is a necessary part of national capacity for infrastructure reconstruction, such as transportation and power networks, as well as agricultural development in areas most affected by landmines and the explosive remnants of war.
- 2.3 Coordination in mine action is not an either-or proposition; mine action needs to be directed and coordinated to best serve humanitarian purposes. As well as saving lives and limbs, it enhances peace building measures by creating confidence in a shared future and it helps the government to meet its international obligations, such as complying with the obligations of the Ottawa Treaty. We are well aware of our obligations under Ottawa and are extremely concerned that we have only four years left to complete clearance of Tajikistan. International assistance to continue the creation and development of national capacity for mine action is needed *now*, if we are to meet our obligations to the treaty.
- 2.4 **Development and mine action.** A common way to assess whether an activity promotes economic growth is to calculate the benefits and costs. Examples taken from other countries show considerable economic returns are often created indirectly from demining. In areas where intensive agriculture is planned (orchards, vineyards, etc.) demining can offer significant net economic benefits.
- 2.5 While economic growth may be the main engine of development, it doesn't solve all development problems – there is also a need for targeted poverty reduction efforts to help citizens escape poverty traps. Landmine contamination can trap communities and households in poverty and this situation needs to be dealt with.

3. SITUATION - LANDMINES IN TAJIKISTAN

3.1 Tajikistan is the only country in Central Asia with a structured humanitarian mine action program. The clearance of landmines and other explosive remnants of war in Tajikistan is a vital component of national development. All mine action in Tajikistan is coordinated and projects are integrated as part of the national mine action programme by the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC). In the strategic long term, it is possible that TMAC could provide support to regional mine action and development in our neighbouring countries.



3.2 Tajikistan’s landmine problem is comprehensive and the challenge to overcome impediments presented by landmine contamination is significant. In the northern and western areas of the country, landmines were laid by Uzbekistan in 1999 and 2000 as part of their border protection strategy. On the southern border, landmines were laid by the Soviet Union and by Russia to guard the extreme perimeter of their borders. Minefields in the Central region are relics of the civil war which raged from 1992 to 1997. The contamination which most seriously affects the civil population is in the border region with Uzbekistan, particularly within the Asht and Isfara regions of the northern peninsula, where there is still a Tajik enclave on territory which remains nominally Uzbek, although national borders in these regions are not marked nor locally recognised. Until an intra governmental political solution is found clearance of mines in areas where the border is not clearly defined will remain problematic.

3.3 **Victims.** Although the war finished almost ten years ago, landmines and other abandoned weapons continue to kill or maim innocent men, women and children. They also impede the nation’s ability to recover from conflict. Since August 2000, 91 deaths and almost 100 injuries, plus extensive livestock losses have been reported. No mined areas are formally marked and few records are available. Thanks to mine action work completed so far, the landmine problem in Tajikistan is contained, but it is a long way from being eradicated and much more work is still needed to clear contaminated areas. Ongoing access to medical care and socioeconomic reintegration services continue to be needed by survivors of landmine accidents. Although victims are receiving more and better assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration, these services remain inadequate to meet growing needs in Tajikistan.



- 3.4 **Land use.** A principal problem facing mine action in Tajikistan is that **more than 25,000,000 square metres of mainly agricultural land remain unusable** by the population. This primarily affects the rural poor and in a country where less than 10% of the total land is suitable for cultivation, these areas are vitally important, not only to present societies but also future generations.
- 3.5 **Coordination and Consultation.** Humanitarian mine action in Tajikistan is well developed and a mature, though relatively new national program, initiated in 2004, includes projects on Mine Risk Education, Assistance to Survivors of landmine accidents, Clearance and Survey Operations and Advocacy. All activities are closely linked and are coordinated by the national Mine Action Centre, which is supported by UNDP and exists as part of a framework to help the population recover from conflict and allow people to live normal, productive lives. The Government has designated its Commission on Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL) as the legal authority for mine action in Tajikistan.
- 3.6 **TMAC.** The aim of the UNDP supported Tajikistan Mine Action Centre project is to create a sustainable, indigenous national institution able to plan, coordinate, and implement a comprehensive national mine action programme in Tajikistan. The TMAC is the executive arm of the CIIHL and is staffed by eight Tajik personnel and one UNDP expatriate technical advisor. The Manager of the TMAC is a senior public servant seconded from the President's office and the Operations Coordinator is a Tajik Army Officer seconded from the Ministry of Defence.
- 3.7 **FSD.** The Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) are the field operational arm of the national program and have made significant inroads into survey and clearance operations across all contaminated regions of the country. Thanks to FSD efforts, many areas are now prioritized for further survey actions or clearance of known landmine hazards. In 2005, FSD cleared more than 100,000 square metres of contaminated ground in Tajikistan.
- 3.8 Thanks to the combined efforts in recent years of government, the United Nations and our partner NGOs, the situation in Tajikistan is improving. The number of civilian casualties from landmine accidents has been reduced and valuable land has been cleared, helping to allow people to live normal, productive lives. With continuing and further donor support, mine action capacity will be expanded to include more survey teams and a mine dog capacity. Such

increases to the national capacity will increase productivity and cost effectiveness of demining operations and assist Tajikistan to make progress toward its obligations to the Ottawa Treaty.

- 3.9 **The challenge.** In 2003, the Government's estimate of the area suspected to be mine-contaminated totalled 2,400 square kilometres and 700 kilometres of roads. General mine action assessment has now substantially reduced these totals to approximately twenty-five square kilometres of contaminated area.
- 3.10 **Landmine Impact Survey.** A full Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) will be conducted during 2006 by the internationally recognised Survey Action Centre, based in Maryland, USA. Confirmed estimates will come from the LIS and future operations will be based upon their figures.

4. NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGY

- 4.1 **The government and mine action.** The national mine action programme in Tajikistan functions within a responsive and welcoming host nation environment. As well as the provision of helicopter support for casualty evacuation exercises and operations, the national government provides use of training areas, buildings and facilities. In addition, the ministries of defence and emergency situations, and the national Border Defence Committee contribute human resources to the programme. Mine action equipment and supplies imported into the country enjoy tax and duty-free status and expatriate personnel travel without hindrance throughout the country. Tajikistan is one amorphous nation, there is no ethnic divide; we operate generally within an amiable climate and there is a demonstrated commitment as well as clear signals from the very top that the government is committed to overcoming the landmine scourge for the good of its people.

4.2 **The Ottawa Convention.** The United Nations has announced that the framework for all mine action is the Ottawa Convention against anti personnel landmines; in Tajikistan there is no discrepancy between the national strategy and The Convention, to which Tajikistan is a State Party 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.

4.3 **Strategic Plans.** A five year strategic plan for mine action has been approved by the national government and involves estimates of capacity needed and resources required.

Four strategic goals, on which the national plan is based, have been identified. Although the plan is under annual revision at present, the strategic aims will remain:

- *Reduce civilian casualties*
- *Clear mine contaminated agricultural land together with other economically important sites.*
- *Facilitate improved access for treatment of mine survivors*
- *Comply with Ottawa Treaty obligations*

4.4 Achievement of the first two goals requires a combined approach, planned and coordinated by the TMAC, and involving UNICEF, ICRC and RCST mine risk education projects, together with the FSD-supervised survey and clearance operations.

4.5 The CIIHL has been advised of the projected resources required to sustain an operational capacity that can solve the mine contamination problem within a reasonable timescale, commensurate with anticipated donor support.

4.6 To comply with its obligations under the Ottawa Convention, Tajikistan is obligated to remove all landmines from its territory by April 30 2010. In order to have some chance of achieving anywhere near this objective, it is necessary to increase current levels of productivity in mine action. It is widely agreed that manual clearance techniques will never be as cost efficient or as productive as operations supported by mine detecting dogs.

4.7 **Survey.** Tajikistan has an estimated total of twenty-five square kilometres (25,000,000 square metres) of high priority mined areas that we know about so far. Survey operations continue and it is likely that this figure will increase as more knowledge is gathered. A comprehensive national Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) will be completed by the Survey Action Centre (SAC) during 2006. Information from the survey will be used as a guide for future clearance

Quotes from the 6th Meeting of States Parties to the Ottawa Convention – November 2005

Kofi Annan - Mr. Annan called on parties to the Convention to fulfil all of their obligations, including completing the destruction of stockpiles of anti-personnel landmines, clearing mined areas within the deadlines and *assisting affected States* and victims in need.

Jacques Forster, vice-president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) cautioned that a false sense of complacency is threatening progress. "Although the landmine crisis is not as visible today as it was ten years ago, it has lost none of its urgency," he said. "We may have slowed the pace of destruction caused by anti-personnel mines, but we are still far from ending it."

Stjepan Mesic, Croatian President. "I would like to stress the importance of organized, adjusted and continuing care for mine victims."

operations as well as mine marking efforts, public education campaigns, and victim assistance projects.

- 4.8 Eventually a total of six survey teams and four manual clearance teams will be deployed as part of the ongoing FSD project. As well as this, and subject to donor support, six Mine Detecting Dog teams are planned for operational deployment in 2006 and beyond.

5. THE REQUIREMENT

- 5.1 **Capacity Building.** Tajikistan is developing towards becoming a self-sustaining programme, but much work needs to be done first. Creating a national mine action capacity in any country relies on people; good supervisors, trainers and managers are the strength of every programme and for Tajikistan to become self-sufficient in the management of its own national Mine Action Programme, continuing training, support and advice is needed from the UNDP TMAC project.
- 5.2 **Mine Clearance.** In order to make the most of donors' money a significant improvement in cost-effectiveness is needed in Tajikistan. Costs per square metre of ground cleared can only be reduced by a major increase in productivity.
- 5.3 To meet our obligations to the Ottawa Treaty, Tajikistan needs to clear more than 25,000,000 square metres of land by 30 April 2010. Because of climatic conditions in Tajikistan, works can only take place during about six months each year and are further restricted by geographical and meteorological conditions within areas where the mines are laid.

6. OBJECTIVES

6.1 **General.** The overarching objective is to ensure that the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme is able to meet its strategic commitments, during 2006 and beyond, particularly regarding preparation towards national responsibility for the national programme, in accordance with the Ottawa convention. UNDP's targets for the programme in 2006 are:

- Government compliance with the implementation and reporting requirements under the Ottawa Treaty.
- Competent, trained national management of the TMAC and national mine action program by 2007.
- Reduce *impact* of landmines on poor communities.
- Reduce the *number* of landmine victims and a country safe from mines to increase agriculture, trade and commerce.
- Increase cost effectiveness and productivity of mine clearance, primarily by the introduction of mine detecting dogs into the programme in 2006.
- Increase Mine Risk Education and Victims Assistance activities.

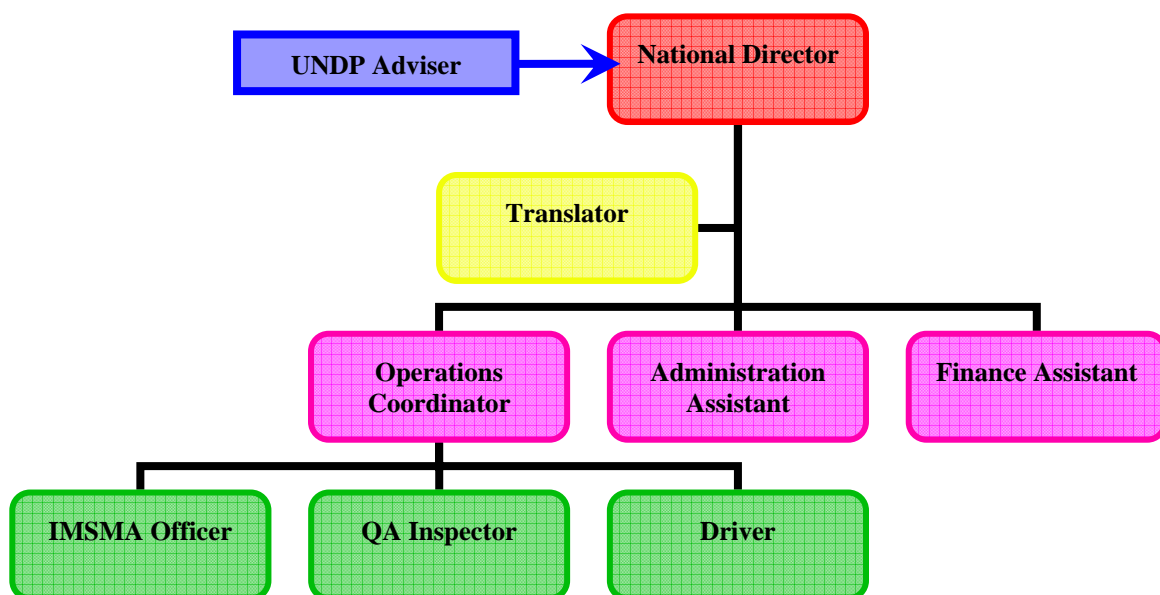
7. OUTLINE PLAN

7.1 **Approach.** Within UNDP's thematic area, "Reversing Declines" and the Multi Year Funding Framework for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, TMAC has submitted a Five Year Strategic Plan to the government for increasing the capabilities of TMAC to assess challenges and plan initiatives.

- Ensure accountability by reporting to stakeholders.
- Mobilize donor support for future projects.
- Continue capacity-building support project to assist national government in development of transparent and accountable state institutions linked with demining.
- Issue Operational Plan for 2006.
- Assist government with national capacity building to address landmine problem from a socio-economic and development point of view.
- Continue to provide an international advisor for core managerial and technical project.
- Assistance to the government in mobilizing resources to achieve its strategic goals.

8. PERSONNEL

- 8.1 As part of the UNDP capacity building project to support the government, establish and develop the TMAC, one expatriate Chief Technical Advisor is provided by UNDP. Originally this was for two phases: Phase 1: May 03 – Feb 04 (10 months) Phase 2: Mar 04 – Feb 06 (2 years) and the project is now planned to continue to end 2006, depending on requirements of national government and UNDP Country Office. The role of the CTA within a programme that is the responsibility of national government, is to provide support and aims for achievement of the host government’s national objectives, within UN policies and donors’ expectations, personal capabilities and morality. The CTA reports to UNDP Resident Representative.
- 8.2 TMAC consists of eight Tajik staff members, as shown in the organization chart below. Manager TMAC is also the Director of the National Mine Action Programme and reports to Chairman CIIHL.
- 8.3 It is planned to take on one extra staff member in 2006, to deal with Victims Assistance issues.



9. FUNDING

- 9.1 Although common thinking dictates that mine action should be demand driven, mine action in Tajikistan is supply driven and this situation 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 Convention 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.

- 9.2 TMAC's current funding will end on 30 December 2005; after this date, no donor funds are available to maintain this vital programme to coordinate mine action at a national level.
- 9.3 **2005 Programme Costs.** Funds received from donors for capacity building and TMAC running costs during 2005 included:

Donor Funds Spent in 2005		
Donor	US\$	Project
Canada	\$220,328	TMAC capacity building support
UK	\$150,000	National capacity building through TMAC (mine clearance)
Italy	\$76,336	MRE and victim assistance in 2005

- 9.4 **2006 Programme Costs.** Budget is shown at Annex B.
- 9.5 **Long term funding.** To sustain efficiency in planning and operations and to assure donors of continuing progress towards our national objectives, longer term commitment would be a considerable improvement on the current situation. The national Mine Action Programme encompasses a number of multi-year projects and these would benefit greatly from the stability created from knowing the certainty of future donations.
- 9.6 **Table** – Indicative estimates of Outline Costs 2006

INDICATIVE BUDGETS - TAJIKISTAN NATIONAL MINE ACTION PROGRAMME 2006

Ser	Project	2006 Budget	Donor	Remarks
<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(c)</i>	<i>(d)</i>	<i>(e)</i>
1.	Capacity building - TMAC	\$450,000	?	Ongoing, multi-year project
2.	Maintain FSD Clearance Teams 1 & 2	\$340,000	?	Ongoing, multi-year project
3.	Maintain FSD Clearance Teams 3 & 4	\$340,000	?	Ongoing, multi-year project
4.	Maintain FSD Survey Teams 1 & 2	\$200,000	?	Ongoing, multi-year project
5.	Maintain FSD Survey Teams 3 & 4	\$200,000	?	Ongoing, multi-year project
6.	Purchase of 12 dogs in 2005	\$90,000	UNDP	Buy & train dogs in Afghanistan, for deployment in Tajikistan July 2006.
7.	Construct mine dog training centre	<\$100,000	OSCE	Kennels, office, fenced training area
8.	National mine dog project	\$600,000	Canada	In conjunction with Ser 1.
9.	Construct national mine action training centre	\$275,000	?	Classroom, accommodation, MT pool, stores.
10.	Demining machine		Japan?	Short project for one or two machines in 2006/7.
11.	National MRE Project	\$197,851	?	UNDP, UNICEF, ICRC, TRCS

10. ACHIEVEMENTS

TMAC Achievements 2005	
Outputs and Monitoring Activities	Key Activities
1.1 Five Year Strategic Plan for Mine Action amended in the light of impact survey information obtained during 2004. Publication of Operational Plan for 2005 following appropriate consultation.	<p>Submit amendment to Five Year Strategic Plan to the CIIHL for Approval.</p> <p>Issue Operational Plan for 2005.</p> <p>Monitor progress of Hazard sign Project. Order additional signs.</p>
1.2 Government compliance with the implementation and reporting requirements under the Ottawa Treaty.	<p>Manager TMAC to participate in Inter-sessional Meetings of the Ottawa Treaty.</p> <p>Submit Article 4 reports on activities undertaken in compliance with the Ottawa Treaty.</p>
1.3 Additional resources mobilised for the National Mine Action Programme.	<p>Report to quarterly meetings of Donors' mine Action Consultative Committee.</p> <p>Produce brochures and publications in support of resource mobilisation (in cooperation with OSCE and other bilateral funded projects).</p> <p>Draft project proposals to seek resources for further mine action activities.</p>
2.1 TMAC staff trained to be able to carry out TMAC's mandated mine action activities nationally and regionally.	<p>Participate in all on-the-job training arranged by the CTA.</p> <p>English language skills of all staff improved.</p> <p>TMAC Manager & Operations Coordinator prepare for attendance at UNDP middle managers courses.</p>
2.2 Continued the Introduction of International Mine Action Standards and development of national standards for mine action activities. Apply accreditation procedures. Train and deploy a quality control inspector.	<p>Where applicable, in conjunction with OSCE's implementation agency – FSD:</p> <p>With advice from CTA, undertake accreditation of FSD.</p> <p>QA Inspector fully trained after course in February.</p> <p>Select suitable training and test area for MDD teams and obtain Government approval for its long term retention.</p>
2.3 National mine information database (IMSMA) consolidated, enabling effective and efficient setting of priorities and tasking of assets.	<p>Implement any residual general mine action assessment to be undertaken by FSD survey teams.</p> <p>Back up staff for IMSMA data base operator trained. Additional training for IMSMA database operator.</p> <p>Update priority setting tasks using socio-economic impact data from IMSMA.</p> <p>Update survey information and revise plans if necessary.</p>
3.1 Formulation of mine risk education policies and the establishment of appropriate coordination mechanisms for mine risk education activities by the CIIHL throughout the country.	<p>Mine risk education policies in accordance with the International Guidelines on MRE drafted.</p> <p>National MRE plan issued.</p>

4.1 Victim data gathered and made available to concerned ministries.	TMAC to ensure that survey teams trained under the parallel OSCE project are able to gather appropriate victim data.
4.2 New MRE project commenced 1 January 2005	Victim data from all sources entered into IMSMA database and made available to concerned ministries.
4.3 New project providing assistance to Central Orthopaedic Clinic commenced 1 January 2003	Coordinate MRE activities with FSD survey & clearance operations.
4.4 New project – income generation for selected mine survivors and their families commenced 1 January 2005	Monitor execution of project by Ministry of Labour & Social Protection. Monitor execution of project by RCST.

- 10.1 **Clearance Statistics.** 100,000m² on the Tajik-Afghan border and in internal central areas of Tajikistan, have been manually cleared this year. Since the beginning of the programme in 2003 the cleared area amounts to a total of 144,386m².
- 10.2 **Afghan Border Survey.** Russian Border Forces vacated the Tajikistan Afghanistan border earlier this year and this has allowed mine action operations to begin in that region. Survey operations so far reveal that there are 27 mined areas on the border and these will be prioritised for action in 2006 and beyond.
- 10.3 **Tbilisi Regional Landmines Conference.** Representatives from TMAC attended Tbilisi conference and surprised to hear Kazakh delegate announce that his country are considering laying landmines during 2006, to protect their national borders. Much work still needs to be done on regional advocacy and cooperation.
- 10.4 **MRE and Victims Assistance.** UNICEF has now successfully joined the national MRE programme and ICRC/Red Crescent MRE and VA projects continue to run successfully.
- 10.5 **National Standards.** Regulations, policies, procedures, guidelines for mine action in Tajikistan based on UN International Mine Action Standards. Twenty-five chapters of Mine Action Standards for Tajikistan (TMAS) are now complete in first draft stage in English language. Next they will be locally edited and then translated into Tajik language, ready for use prior to 2006 demining season.
- 10.6 **Mine Dog Centre.** OSCE have pledged €60,000 to build our MDC for 12 dogs and associated handlers, trainers and instructors before end 2005 at Leninsky barracks, Dushanbe. National government will provide human resources, construction contractor, goodwill and land for training areas and construction. UNDP and Norway will provide \$US60,000 to purchase dogs from Afghanistan and this process has already started.
- 10.7 **QA Monitor Training.** QA Monitor course is completed and Mr Lutfullo SATTOROV has now taken to the field with his clipboard to inspect FSD survey training and medics' training. Early reports are encouraging and it looks as though training was successful.
- 10.8 **TMAC Staff Training.** In 2005 TMAC Staff members have received training in the following subjects:
- Cranfield middle management training course in Bangkok.
 - Operations training with the Azerbaijan National Programme.
 - QA Monitor training.

- **IMSMA Training.** Our national database manager has received training in Kabul and a further course will be held in Geneva, during 2006 for Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) operators and users. We intend to send at least two persons from TMAC to attend this event, which will be funded by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and places are already allocated.
- **IT Training.** Four staff members have continued their education on Microsoft Office products through regular lessons, most recently on spreadsheets and Microsoft Excel.
- **Language Training.** Two persons continue to receive English language classes at the MAC, with an externally contracted teacher.
- **Mine Action Subjects.** Internal training continues on computers, mine action and general subjects.

10.9 **Mine Risk Education.** The RCST sustainable mine risk education programme is now fully integrated and coordinated with other national mine action projects. Activities focus on risk reduction and educating the population on how to protect themselves against the threat from landmines. Our in-house MRE coordinator and thirty trained volunteers support the ongoing initiatives of community leaders and teachers to teach people about how to recognize dangerous areas and how to live with landmines.

11. BENEFITS

11.1 **Beneficiaries.** Tajikistan Mine Action is based on meaningful measures of effectiveness to improve the lives of victims, survivors and the rural poor people who are living with land mines, in order to restore access to land and infrastructure. The total number of households so far known to be affected by landmines in Tajikistan is 35,566. Median number of population per one household is 7.5 persons. Therefore, this project will benefit at least 266,745 persons, all of whom are at risk from landmines and UXO and who live within poor communities in rural areas.

12. SHORT TERM FORECAST

12.1 **Continuing development.** Tajikistan has a workable, realistic strategy, based on specific information gained through survey operations, on donor responses so far and on UN IMAS. Donor support so far has been encouraging, but without more resources, this programme can not meet its Ottawa obligations and there is a danger that the national programme will become indifferent to the substantial challenges which lay ahead.

12.2 **Increase productivity.** Current projections show that in order to have any success in achieving significant gains in clearance of land, we need to increase our productivity by a very large degree. To accomplish national clearance by April 2010, as demanded by Ottawa, is not possible without significant increase in donor funding.

12.3 **Improve targeting.** Survey Action centre's Landmine Impact Survey will be implemented in 2006. It is likely that the results of this comprehensive analysis of impact data will have a significant effect on the national strategy and this will result in a revised policy paper in

support of the national mine action strategy to be submitted for government approval next year.

13. INTERNATIONAL TREATYS AND OBLIGATIONS

13.1 **Ottawa Convention.** Article Six of the Ottawa Convention, to which Tajikistan is a signatory, requires that each State Party to the Convention in a position to do so shall provide assistance for mine clearance and related activities. Our goal is ambitious; Article Five of the Convention requires that we destroy all anti personnel landmines on the territory of Tajikistan before 30 April 2010. This means we have less than four years to complete clearance. If this is to be achieved, we need to get smarter and swifter at what we do; we need to increase productivity and to target priorities accurately. To prevail in mine action Tajikistan, we need support from the government and from our donors.

14. MINE CLEARANCE OPTIONS

14.1 **Manual clearance.** Set against the obligations of the Ottawa Convention and despite the diligent clearance efforts of our deminers, results from clearance operations in Tajikistan are slow, timid and almost insignificant. This year's achievement is 100,000 square metres cleared. This leaves an estimated 24,900,000 to be cleared within the next four years. Manual mine clearance techniques have served well so far and have been a good base for the national programme; now we need to increase speed and productivity of operations through the use of mine detecting dogs, and/or demining machines.

14.2 **Mechanical demining.** There are areas of land in Tajikistan that are suitable for operations by mechanical ground preparation vehicles. If an appropriate donor would consider bringing in a medium-sized demining machine for one season only, this would be an enormous asset and could make a significant contribution towards Tajikistan's Ottawa objectives. An approach has already been made to the Afghan programme with the intention of requesting a loan of mechanical equipment, to be brought to Tajikistan by road. A further alternative could be that, as Japan has shown some interest in mine action Tajikistan, perhaps they would be interested in a proposal or request to loan a Japanese machine for use here for a six month project. A verbal approach has been made to Japan and a response is anticipated.

14.3 **Mine Detecting Dogs.** A mine dog project for Tajikistan is an urgent requirement, needed to maintain and develop our national capacity. As well as assisting in clearing the country of the scourge of landmines, a national dog project will bring a major increase in productivity, which is needed to assist in meeting our obligations to the Ottawa Treaty. A project is already underway, to initiate a mine detecting dog capacity, linked to coordination and national capacity building aspects of the Tajikistan mine action programme. It primarily supports the mine action pillar of landmine survey and clearance and the dogs will be used in support of FSD mine action teams in the field.

15. END STATE

15.1 Tajikistan is obligated by the Ottawa Convention, 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 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.

16. MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

16.1 Mine action is not so much about landmines as it is about people and their interactions with mine-affected environments. Its aim is humanitarian and developmental: to recreate an environment in which people can live safely; in which economic and social well-being can occur free from the constraints imposed by landmines; and in which victims' needs are addressed.

16.2 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.

16.3 **UNDP's Role.** Large tracts of fertile land remain uncultivated in Tajikistan due to the threat of mines. Explosives in the ground degrade soil and have a long-lasting toxic effect on the environment. Mine action is providing a successful example of how global partnerships can support development causes. The critical role of UNDP in mine action is to:

- Help address the mine threat in a coordinated, comprehensive fashion
- Create an environment in which mine action activities are conducted to greatest impact and efficiency
- Engage stakeholders in discussions about mainstreaming mine action within national development strategies
- Mobilize resources in support of Tajikistan's nationally owned programmes

17. UNDP COMPLETION INITIATIVE

17.1 The United Nations has recognized that international assistance in support of mine action is

thinly stretched across a large number of countries, that many countries are finding it difficult to meet deadlines established by their own mine action plans and that donor fatigue is increasingly evident in the face of uncertain and changing requirements of what is needed to finish the job. More clearly defined and sharply targeted support is necessary if mine action programs are to reach their goals in a reasonable period of time.

- 17.2 The Mine Action Team of UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery has engaged the donor community in discussions about increasing assistance to those mine-affected countries that have a reasonable chance of solving their landmine problem in the next 3-5 years. Our objective through the 'completion initiative' is not to clear all mines, but rather to clear all high-priority areas and to get countries to a stage where they can manage the problem on their own with national resources.
- 17.3 As countries are identified and prioritised, it is anticipated that this initiative will offer assistance to selected countries to enhance or develop their national plans and work with affected states to mobilize resources and monitor implementation.
- 17.4 Tajikistan has submitted a National Plan for Completion and we have every reason to believe that we will eventually become a successful part of the Completion Initiative.

WE HAVE	WE DON'T HAVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amenable Environment • National Strategy • Operational Plans • National Standards • Trained Workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enough money in 2005 & beyond • Dog Project (2006) • Demining Machine(s) • Donor commitment to future?

18. COMPLETION PLAN and ELIMINATION of MAJOR IMPACTS

- 18.1 **National capacity.** The major components required to maintain a national capacity have already been created and all pillars of mine action are currently supported. Although the *scale* of the problems created by landmines is smaller than in many post-war countries, the *impact* of the non-availability of 25,000,000 square metres on a small nation like Tajikistan is very great. Total land area is of Tajikistan is 143,100 square Kilometres, 93% of the total land area is mountainous and mainly unusable for agricultural purposes. A total of 5.3% of Tajikistan's land is arable and 0.33% of this area is contaminated.
- 18.2 **Commitment.** It is not just resource levels which need to be sustained. We know that there is little chance of significant achievement without sustained commitment, and strong political commitment from both government and donor countries is required if Tajikistan is to meet their obligations for mine clearance and assistance to survivors. For 2006, the following projects are planned.
- 18.3 **Mine risk education.** ICRC, Tajik Red Crescent Society and UNICEF are implementing projects in specifically targeted areas of the country and these will be expanded during 2006.
- 18.3.1 **Objectives:**

- Provide MRE coverage in 45 communities living close to mine affected areas.
- Respond to the preventive mine action needs of at-risk communities and to make authorities aware of the need for these actions..
- Implement a sustainable Preventive Mine Action programme which is integrated and coordinated with other national mine action activities.
- Assist at the community level in the elimination of mine accidents.
- Assist in ensuring that economic activity and development projects can take place at the local level.
- Expand the Preventive Mine Action programme into the more remote areas along Tajikistan's borders.
- Reduce mine/UXO accidents by increasing educational activities in affected districts.

18.3.2 *Activities:*

- Two RCST mine-risk education coordinators will organize regular training sessions and meetings for volunteers who visit at-risk communities, and monitor their activities in the field.
- Develop and distribute appropriate messages among the specific target group populations.
- Organize refresher training courses for 50 volunteers of Preventive Mine Action program.
- Local RCST branches will collect information on mine incidents and forward details of victims to Tajik Mine Action Cell and the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.
- Ongoing training will be provided to improve the accuracy of data-gathering techniques.

18.3.3 *Expected Outcomes*

- Achieve an integrated and coordinated mine risk education programme.
- A significant reduction in the number of landmine accidents in all regions of the country.
- An increase in economic activity, particularly among the rural poor in mine-affected areas.
- Achieve a broad knowledge in all areas about the dangers of landmines and living in risk areas.
- Improve knowledge of the awareness of dangers from mines and UXO for children and adults in affected communities.

18.4 MRE – UNICEF

18.4.1 *Objectives*

- To build/strengthen the capacity to plan, coordinate and deliver MRE in a sustainable manner at:
 - a. UNICEF level (Child Development Program);
 - b. Institutional level (Ministry of Education, TMAC);
 - c. Grassroots level (25 communities in the most at risk areas).
- To consolidate the national response plan for MRE, coordinated by the TMAC.
- To support survey/marketing/demining operations (integrated approach with FSD).

18.4.2 *Activities*

- Phase 1: Train the Trainers course for a team of MRE focal points (August 2005).
- Phase 2: Lessons/Activities in the schools and youth committees, with a series of new tools: teacher's manuals, flip charts, and memory aids. Monitoring will be undertaken by the Ministry of Education (September 2005 till the end of the school year).
- Phase 3: Competition "Create your MRE postcard!" (April-May-June 2006).
- Phase 4: Evaluation of the pilot project (May-June 2006).

18.4.3 *Expected Outcomes (By mid-2006)*

- Ministry of Education and TMAC will be involved in each phase of the project and will have taken ownership of it.
- MRE pilot project will have been integrated into the UNICEF National Child Development Programme, including training of an UNICEF MRE national focal point.
- MRE pilot project will be coordinated with - and supported by - mine clearance operations undertaken by FSD and MRE activities of the Red Crescent Society.
- 25 areas/schools identified in (or close to) the most at-risk areas.
- 30 'MRE focal points' or 'MRE monitors' will have received extensive MRE training.
- Series of new MRE tools will have been developed, field tested and disseminated to all identified at-risk schools (manual for teachers, flip chart for classes, memory aid for children and their families).
- MRE lessons and activities will be implemented in all the at-risk schools.
- 25 schools will have participated in the competition "Create your MRE postcard".
- A set of the best postcards will be printed and widely disseminated in the at-risk areas

- MRE pilot project will have been evaluated with a set of recommendations for further development and possible extension of the project.

18.5 **Survey, marking and clearance.** OSCE's project, implemented by the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) which has provided an operational capability since mid 2003, has been expanded in 2005 and further development will continue into 2006. FSD currently operate four survey and marking teams and four clearance teams as part of their OSCE contract.

18.6 It is hoped that the Government of Uzbekistan will continue to act upon its claims, made in October 2005, that it is clearing the mines it has laid along the Uzbek / Tajik border and thereby eliminate the mine contamination which continues to exact a heavy toll on communities living close to that border, particularly in the Sugd Region.

18.6.1 *Objectives*

- Continuation of National capacity building, with eventual aim of handing over to national execution through a national NGO.
- Raise four mine detection dog teams to deploy as part of FSD clearance and survey operations.
- Assist the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in fulfilling their obligations to survey and clearance operations as a signatory of the Ottawa Convention.
- Conduct Mine Action activities in regions of Tajikistan, prioritised by the TMAC.

18.6.2 *Activities*

- Continue the deployment of four survey and four clearance teams and raise six mine detection dog teams.
- The Tajik Army Engineer Battalion, the Ministry of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence and the Tajik State Border Protection Committee provide 53% of the operational manpower, thereby creating a national capacity to undertake survey, mapping, marking and clearance of contaminated areas.
- Manual clearance teams undertake tasks identified by the survey teams and designated by the TMAC as priorities.
- Mine detection dog teams used to enhance the survey and clearance teams' productivity, accompanying the teams in their survey and clearance operations.

18.6.3 *Expected Outcomes*

- Survey and clearance activities will be coordinated with mine-risk education projects supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross and conducted by Tajikistan Red Crescent Society staff members and volunteers in affected areas.
- General mine action assessment and technical surveys completed in areas prioritised by the TMAC and in accordance with the yearly action plan.

18.7 **Survivor assistance.**

18.7.1 *Objectives*

- The Orthopaedic Centre provides transport costs reimbursement to patients arriving from remote areas, thereby making the services accessible to the rural poor.
- The MLSP provides accommodation and three meals per day for patients under treatment.

18.7.2 *Activities*

- The Orthopaedic Centre to provide transport costs reimbursement to patients arriving in Dushanbe from remote areas for treatment, fitting of prostheses and ongoing maintenance.
- The Orthopaedic Centre to provide quality services, accommodation and three meals per day for patients under treatment.

18.7.3 *Expected Outcomes*

- Orthopaedic services are accessible for all mine action victims and other disabled throughout the country.
- Patients receiving treatment are accommodated in the hostel of the Centre and provided with free and quality food (three meals per day).

18.8 National Orthopaedic Centre.

18.8.1 *Objectives*

- At present ICRC provides incentives and compensation payments to the Orthopaedic Centre's staff members. This assistance is about to cease. Therefore a new source of finance is sought to enable the Orthopaedic Centre's operations to continue and accomplish the following:
- Generate income to in order to maintain the salaries of our trained Prosthetic and Orthotic technicians
- Increase the sustainability of the Orthopaedic Centre, stabilise operations, and provide quality services to survivors of landmine accidents.
- Employ handicapped people (around 50% of the staff) to work at the workshops.

18.8.2 *Activities*

- Government boarding schools, orphanages and other institutions in Tajikistan all have an ongoing requirement to purchase clothing and special orthopaedic footwear, as well as ordinary shoes.
- The Orthopaedic Centre is making attempts to become self-sustaining; the intention for this project is to sell shoes and clothing, manufactured in our own workshops and use the income to cover part of the salaries of the Orthopaedic Centre's technicians. In this way we intend to become less dependent on our donors.
- The workshops are to be located within the precincts of the Orthopaedic Centre and their activities will be fully overseen by the Centre's directorship.

18.8.3 *Expected Outcomes*

- In a one-year period, the workshops will generate income sufficient to cover supplementary payments to the technical staff of the Orthopaedic Centre.
- The workshops will produce shoes, bed linen, uniforms, underwear, required for different bodies under MLSP (boarding schools, orphanages etc.)
- A number of handicapped people will be employed as part of this small project.

18.9 Satellite Workshops.

18.9.1 *Objectives*

- These maintenance workshops are physical premises, where plastic limbs for mine victims and other disabled people are repaired and serviced. The workshops are located in provincial towns and are satellites of the main orthopaedic centre in the capital city. Aims of this project are to:
- Improve physical conditions and output capabilities of the Dushanbe Orthopaedic Centre's satellite workshops in Khujand, Kulob and Khorog.
- Provide improved quality services to mine victims and the disabled residing in provincial areas.
- Create a medical database on local mine victims and survivors which can be maintained locally.

18.9.2 *Activities*

- Three satellite Orthopaedic workshops will provide minor repairs and servicing of the plastic limbs and other equipment used by mine victims and other disabled persons. This will spare patients the long and arduous journey to Dushanbe Orthopaedic Centre for minor repairs or services to their artificial limbs.
- The satellite workshops will maintain a database that includes information on all mine victims. Part of this information will be used to feed the national mine action database at TMAC.

18.9.3 *Expected Outcomes*

- In a one-year period, the orthopaedic workshops will ensure improved quality of *local* services to landmine survivors and the disabled residing in their respective areas.
- Appropriate local registration of mine victims will have been confirmed, so as to ensure regular maintenance and servicing of artificial limbs.
- Victims and survivors' information will be regularly channelled to TMAC for inclusion in the national IMSMA database.

18.10 **Advocacy.**

18.10.1 ***Objectives.***

- To assist the government in finding legal provision to enforce the international provisions of the Ottawa Convention.
- Help and advise the government to make legislative acts that facilitate the implementation of the Convention. Analyze existing criminal, legal, administrative and other measures to determine whether they are in compliance with the Ottawa Convention. In cases where laws do not comply with the Convention, corrections may be suggested that will be taken into consideration during the creation of the new laws.
- Reveal and develop creative potential of mine victims.

18.10.2 ***Activities***

- Work with jurists, governmental bodies, students, NGOs and international organizations to analyze national legislative measures to determine whether they comply with Article 9 of the Ottawa Convention.
- Conduct an overview and analysis the existing legislation that relates to the Convention.
- Review international experience in the legislative domain to acquire lessons learned and best practices in the area of legislative reform.
- Create recommendations to be considered by the government when preparing legislation to bring the country's laws into accordance with the Ottawa Convention

18.10.3 ***Expected Outcomes***

- Proposal to the Ministry of Justice that includes recommendations for amendments and additions to national legislation to make Tajikistan compliant with the Ottawa Convention.

19. **DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CAPACITY**

19.1 **Reduction of international assistance.** UNDP's initial capacity building project to assist the Government create a sustainable, indigenous national institution able to plan, coordinate, and implement a comprehensive mine action programme in Tajikistan is extended to September 2006. As national capacity increases and the government becomes sufficiently secure enough to support its own Mine Action Programme, donor support will reduce to minimal levels, in comparison to contributions which need to be made during earlier stages in the programme. Progress toward this achievement will be monitored through the UNDP TMAC project.

20. PROJECT RATIONALE

- 20.1 **Development Plans.** The foundation of this proposal is based upon UNDP and national development plans. The guiding principles for mine action in Tajikistan include robust, acceptable practices and confirmed achievement of objectives, led by donor guidance, leading to efficiency, transparency and flexibility. For field demining operations, productivity, cost effectiveness, speed and safety are the driving factors. Although we have made progress in clearing mined land, the pace will have to pick up significantly if we are to meet the Ottawa Convention's mine clearance deadline, in 2010.
- 20.2 **Principles of demining structure.** TMAC undertakes centralised functions, such as standards, national planning, Quality Assurance, maintenance of the national database, coordination and setting priorities. FSD, supported by army engineers and the Ministry of Emergency Situations, implements field operations.
- 20.3 As the TMAC completes its second full year of operation it continues to face challenging times as it moves forward with responsibility for solving the mine pollution problem. The field capability remains small and donor support has not been sufficiently forthcoming to meet plans for expansion during 2005. The challenge remains to ensure that the capability is accurately directed against identified tasks and in a manner according to national and regional priorities, to effect detailed and timely control of operations, to continually monitor technical standards and to conduct the specialised training that will be necessary to sustain the very specialised capability for overall control of demining operations in Tajikistan.

21. THE REGIONAL DIMENSION

- 21.1 The landmines in Tajikistan were laid, not by our enemies, but by our friends. Area denial and border security is not necessarily about war; drugs, national sovereignty, 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.
- 21.2 **Support to regional developments.** Many of Tajikistan's minefields are on the border with Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. As well as to improve the Tajikistan national programme, this initiative 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.
- 21.3 **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.

22. CONCLUSION

- 22.1 The battle against land mines can be won. The strategies and plans outlined in this proposal will speed up that process, but only with the continued support of international donors.
- 22.2 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. 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.

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ANNEX A: DRAFT WORK PLAN IN LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

TMAC Annual Work Plan - Year 2006 - DRAFT

Expected Outcomes

- Competent, trained national management of the TMAC and national mine action programme by 2007.
- Reduction in the number of landmine victims and a country safe from mines to increase agriculture, trade and commerce.
- Preparation towards national responsibility for the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme, in accordance with the Ottawa convention.

UNDP Thematic Area: Reversing declines

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET, US\$
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
<p>MYFF: Crisis prevention and recovery</p> <p>Output 3: Mine Action</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased capabilities of TMAC to assess challenges and plan initiatives. • Ensure accountability by reporting to stakeholders • Mobilize donor support for future projects <p>Target 3.1.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FYSP submitted for approval by the Government 	<p>Continue capacity-building support project to assist national government in development of transparent and accountable state institutions linked with demining.</p> <p>1.1 Issue Operational Plan for 2006</p> <p>1.2 Assist government with national capacity building to address landmine problem from a socio-economic & development point of view</p> <p>1.3 Continue to provide an international advisor for core managerial and technical project.</p> <p>1.4 Assistance to the government in mobilizing resources to achieve its strategic goals.</p>	X	X	X	X	TMAC	<p>Indicative budget: \$331,935</p> <p>TRAC: Nil</p> <p>Donor Proposal: \$331,935</p>
<p>Target 3.2. Government compliance with the implementation and reporting requirements under the Ottawa Treaty</p> <p>Indicator:</p>	<p>2.1 Fully integrate all mine action activities with mine risk education (MRE), clearance operations and assistance to survivors.</p> <p>2.2 Assist CIIHL to report and participate in intercessional meetings for the Ottawa Treaty</p>	X	X	X	X	TMAC	Included with above

Number of meetings attended by the Government	2.3 Provision of advice and assistance on the implementation of the Ottawa Convention. 2.4 Provision of technical assistance and support to CIIHL and TMAC.						
Target 3.3. Capacity of the staff strengthened to able carry out mine action activities nationally and regionally Indicator: 6 staff members trained	3.1 Promote a broad understanding of the needs of mine affected communities and make efforts to ensure they receive the necessary aid and guidance to reduce risks. 3.2 On-job training for staff continued	X	X	X	X	TMAC	Included with above
Target 3.4. International Mine Action Standards complied Indicator: National standards complied with international standards	4.1 Ensure that all mine-affected communities receive the support they need to reduce the risk to themselves, their property and their environment. 4.2 National standards for mine action completed 4.3 Quality assurance management system developed. 4.4 Accreditation system developed	X	X	X	X	TMAC, UNDP/BCPR	Included with above
Target 3.5. National mine information database (IMSMA) consolidated. Indicator: All mine action information recorded	5.1 Continue to formulate of mine action strategy policies by CIIHL which will make mine action activities available to all communities at risk with the ultimate aim of zero new victims. 5.2 Responsibility for support and advice to planning and management activities. 5.3 Relevant staff trained on IMSMA 5.4 Residual general mine action assessment organized 5.5 Priorities for mine action using socio-economic impact data continued 5.6 Victim data entered into IMSMA and available to concerned ministries	X	X	X	X	TMAC	Included with above
Target 3.6. MRE policies formulated and coordination mechanisms for MRE activities established Indicator: MRE activities undertaken in all mine affected areas	6.1 Develop national quality assurance management system. 6.2 CIIHL assisted in developing mine risk education policies in accordance with the International Guidelines on mine risk education.	X	X	X	X	TMAC	Included with above

<p>Target 3.7. New activities supported: MRE, Orthopaedic Clinic and income generation for mine survivors and their families</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of people covered by MRE 2. Number of the Orthopaedic Centre's clients 3. Number of beneficiaries provided by income generation opportunities 	<p>7.1 Monitor execution of projects by the Ministry of Labour & Social Protection and by the RCST</p> <p>7.2</p>	X	X	X	X	TMAC	<p>Indicative budget: \$206,725</p> <p>TRAC: 20,000</p> <p>Donor Proposal: \$186,725</p>
<p>TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 3:</p>							<p>Indicative budget : \$538,660</p> <p>TRAC: \$20,000</p> <p>Donor Proposals: \$518,660</p> <p>TRAC/Non core: 1/26</p>

- DRAFT -

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET -

-Tajikistan Mine Action Indicative Budget 2006-		
	Per month	TOTAL US\$
Insurance and security costs		2500
ALD Employee costs		116,000
Local Consultants		4000
Service Contract Individuals	3500	42,000
SSA Individuals	200	2400
Travel		20,000
Training and Educational Services		7000
Equipment and Furniture		2500
Materials and Goods	200	2400
Land Telephone Charges	70	840
Mobile Telephone Charges	100	1200
E-mail subscription	700	8400
Supplies		10,000
Rental and Maintenance	1650	19800
Maintenance and operation of vehicles	700	8400
Professional services	100	1200
Audit Fees		600
Translation Costs		3000
Miscellaneous Expenses		70,000
Sub Total		322,240
2.8% UNDP Recovery Cost	9695	
Grand Total		331,935

- DRAFT -