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Tajikistan Mine Action Centre

**Report on the Implementation of
Tajikistan's Mine Action Programme
2006**



Dushanbe

Version 1.5 – Dated 15 February 2007

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Despite significant under-funding, (\$3,250,000 appeal for 2006, \$2,500,000 pledged), Mine Action in Tajikistan achieved exceptional cost efficiency and productivity gains during 2006 and all targets for the year were achieved. Nationalisation and capacity building is ongoing and a National Five Year Strategic Plan for mine action has been ratified by the national government. As well as these strategic achievements, a mine detecting dog project has been initiated and medium term plans for the project are developing as expected.

1.2 **Capacity Building and national Infrastructure.** The table below shows UNDP TMAC's achievements for 2006.

UNDP Tajikistan TMAC Achievements 2006	
Annual Targets and achievement indicators	Results
<p>Annual Target #1 Government compliance with implementation & reporting requirements of Ottawa Treaty.</p> <p>Indicator 1: Two international meetings attended by the Government.</p> <p>Indicator 2: National Mine Action Strategy written.</p> <p>Indicator 3: Proposal to the Ministry of Justice that includes recommendations for amendments and additions to national legislation to make Tajikistan compliant with the Ottawa Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TMAC National Director and a government team attended the 7th Meeting of States Parties (7MSP) to the Ottawa Treaty in September 2006 as well as the intersessionals in Geneva during May 2006. • National FYSP written and accepted by government.
<p>Annual Target #2</p> <p>TMAC and the national mine action programme have competent, trained national management</p> <p>Indicator 1: Five people trained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Persons trained internationally. External training for TMAC staff has included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – IMSMA training (2 staff members), – Senior management training (1 staff member), – Mid-management training (1 staff member), – Quality assurance training (1 staff member). • Comprehensive in-house and on-the-job training for staff members continued at TMAC.
<p>Annual Target #3</p> <p>Double cost effectiveness and productivity of mine clearance achieved in 2005.</p> <p>Indicator 1: Clear at least 200,000 square metres, at less than \$12.50 per metre.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Deploy an operational MDD capacity to work in the field during 2006 and beyond.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swiss Foundation for Mine Action demining teams cleared more than 270,000 square metres in 2006, at less than \$7.00 per metre. • 12 Mine Detecting Dogs purchased by UNDP, trained and deployed with local handlers. • Mine Detecting Dog Centre designed and planned by TMAC and built with OSCE funding. Operated by FSD on behalf of the national government.
<p>Annual Target #4</p> <p>Increase MRE and VA activities in order to reduce impact of landmines on poor communities.</p> <p>Indicator 1: Provide financial, medical and social assistance to 90% of landmine survivors.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Provide education to all affected communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 2006's landmine victims and their families in have received support. • In 2006 MRE volunteers conducted 1786 meeting in poor communities and 20,132 people received MA educational activities. • 87 mine affected communities received land mine education.

<p>Annual Target #5</p> <p>Mobilize donor commitment to the national mine action program.</p> <p>Assure at least \$10,000,000 <i>for mine clearance</i> over the next five years by gaining support for Tajikistan in the UNDP Completion Initiative.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing initiative • Stated Completion Initiative commitment for 2006 from BCPR NY, Germany & UK.
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1.3 Other major achievements of the programme in relation to the expected results during the year under review include:

- Mine Detecting Dog project successfully initiated.
- Cost efficiency and productivity of mine clearance increased by more than 100%.
- National strategy for Victims Assistance written by TMAC and accepted by national government.

<p>2. PROJECT ISSUES</p>

2.1 The programme was implemented in 2006 in accordance with the national Five-Year Mine Action Strategy (2004-2008) and our 2006 Operational Plan. On 28 July 2006, the CIIHL approved the Action Plan for 2007 and Mine Action Strategy (for 2004-2009, with amendments).

2.2 Although there is no justification for any substantive revision of the current Project Document, which was written by an external consultant for 2004-2005, we continue to work under the same document into 2006-7 and up to the present time. UNDP Country Office is working on a new ProDoc for mine action and this will be published before end March 2007. UNDP Country Office evaluated the TMAC in 2006, in order to improve the UNDP Project Implementation Unit's understanding of the project before writing the new project document and before discussing any possible refocus. Results of the evaluation are so far unpublished.

2.3 UNDP Country Office plans for the national Mine Action Project to be evaluated by an external consultant in 2007.

2.4 Mine Action Projects (mine clearance, MRE and Assistance to landmine survivors) for 2007 have been developed and submitted to the UNDP international Mine Action Portfolio.

- 2.5 Longer-term delivery of the national mine action programme is planned to bring:
- A country free of the threat of landmines, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development, and where the needs of mine victims are met and they are fully integrated into their societies.
 - National mine action management and technical expertise in place to effectively address threats posed to human safety by landmines, contributing to peace, confidence building and recovery activities.
 - Mine action programming integrated into broader national development planning and budgeting processes, maximizing socio-economic impacts.
 - Advanced and sustained mine action programming by the government in place and

UNDP support phased out when no longer required.

- Landmine problem addressed effectively and country declared free from the effects of mines

TMAC PROJECT SITUATION AS AT JANUARY 2007	
Current Risks:	Open Issues:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. TMAC Project is secure, provided resources are available. b. Tajikistan's obligations to Ottawa Treaty will fail: There is no possibility of all landmines being cleared by 2010. c. Productivity & cost effectiveness will continue to improve only if a clearance machine is procured for Tajikistan. d. Current Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) will depart imminently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fund raising and mainstreaming project into development issues and MDGs. b. Resources for National Mine Action Programme's Projects continue to be sought from International donors. Government is encouraged to increase domestic commitment. c. Resources to buy mine clearance machine are being sought. d. New Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) is being recruited.

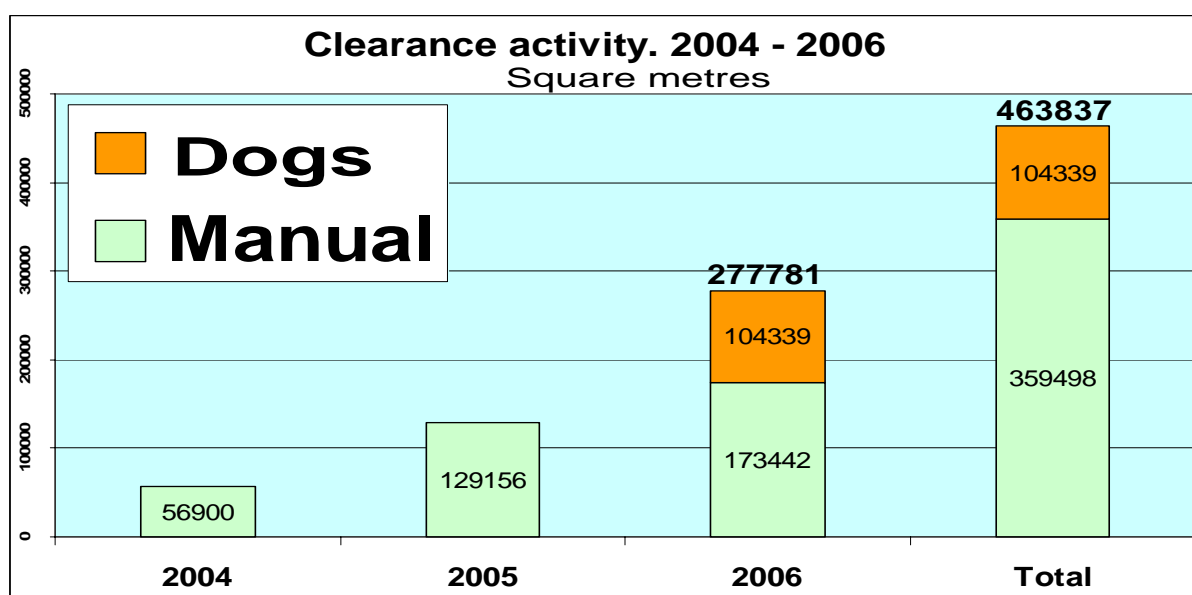
3. MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

- 3.1 **Landmines in Tajikistan.** Both the government and the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) laid mines during the civil war. The Tajik government primarily used Soviet PMN, PMN-2, PMD-6 and OZM antipersonnel mines, while the UTO used a mixture of antipersonnel and anti-vehicle mines (Italian TC-6, Pakistan P2Mk2 and Soviet TMN series). Several CIS countries sent peacekeeping forces to Tajikistan, and Russian Border Forces in Tajikistan laid antipersonnel mines along the Tajik-Afghan border, including as recently as 2000.
- Government and UTO minefields left over from the civil war are concentrated in the Central Region of the country and in the western part of Gorno Badakshan.
 - Uzbek forces laid mines on the border in 2000 and 2001, to prevent rebel incursions. These affect Tajikistan and some of them may be on Tajik territory, particularly on the western border and in the northern, Sugd region.
 - Russian Border Forces laid minefields along Tajikistan's southern border with Afghanistan and these affect poor people living in remote rural communities.
- 3.2 **Survey and Assessment.** More than one hundred mined areas have so far been identified as a result of survey operations by our mine clearance partner, the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action. Survey and mine clearance activities began after the completion of training and procurement of equipment in April. TMAC estimates that approximately 100,000 mines and items of ERW remain deployed in Tajikistan, in approximately 25 square kilometres of agricultural land. All minefields so far identified in the Central Region and Gorno Badakshan are unmarked, as are those along the Uzbek and Afghan borders. Records of some minefields laid by government forces during the civil war exist, as do records of mines laid by Russian forces along the border with Afghanistan. However, heavy snowfalls, avalanches, rockfalls and mud slides make location of those mined areas very difficult.
- 3.3 As our primary partner and field implementation agency, the **Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)** is currently involved in all mine clearance operations in the country. During the

2006 working season, **four mine clearance teams** commenced their activities in April and **twelve Mine Detecting Dogs (MDD)** began working in August. The teams consisted of 138 FSD staff members as shown in the following table.

FSD Mine Clearance Personnel 2006	
Ministry of Defence	46 (8 officers, 38 deminers)
Ministry of Emergency Situations	11 (2 officers, 9 deminers)
State Committee on Border Protection	19 (3 officers, 16 deminers)
Medics	12 (civilians)
Drivers	22 (civilians)
Civilian deminers	28 (civilians)
Total	138

- 3.4 Throughout the year, **technical survey and mine clearance activities** were carried out in minefields in Chorcharog and Shul (Rasht), Halkayor (Panj), Ishtiyon (Tavildara), Kirghochak (Rudaki), Pushing (Darvoz) and Dashti Yazgulom (Vanj).
- 3.5 During the 2006 working season (April - December) our mine clearance teams inspected and cleared a total area of **307,320 square metres** and a total of 463,837 square metres has now been cleared since the beginning of the programme.



- 3.6 In 2006, the teams found and destroyed **1101 mines and 56 UXOs (bomblets and other types)**. This creates a total of **2462 mines and 767 UXOs** destroyed since the beginning of the programme.
- 3.7 Today in Tajikistan, we have comprehensively left behind a reputation of being among the world's most expensive mine clearance programmes; in 2004, it cost more than \$20 to clear each square metre of land handed back to the population. In each of 2005 and 2006 this figure improved by 100%, this was a big increase from last year and was made possible by changes in deployments and procedures as well as TMAC's introduction of Mine Detecting Dogs into the national programme.

4. LANDMINE ACCIDENTS

- 4.1 There were twenty casualties as the result of landmine accidents in 2006, including three children killed and six children injured. As the result of a landmine explosion during clearance activities in Halkayor minefield in Pyanj district in April, a French military officer died and a Tajik deminer was injured. Another local deminer was severely injured during mine clearance activities in Shull minefield in Rasht district during August. **Since 1992, 295 people have been injured and 274 killed by landmines.** 30% of casualties so far have been children.

Tajikistan – Landmine Casualties 2006			
Region or district	Injured	Dead	Remarks
Gorno Badakhshan		1	
Hamadoni	1		
Hisor	2		2 children injured by explosion of UXO
Jilikul		1	A soldier from the Border Protection Committee
Jirgatoil	3	2	Three injured, including one teenager Two dead; both children
Panj	1		
Panj	1	1	Deminers
Rasht	1		Deminer
Rudaki	2	1	
Soghd	2		Tajik-Uzbek border
Qabodiyon	1		Tajik-Afgan border, a soldier from the Border Protection Committee
Total	14	6	

5. MINE DETECTING DOGS

- 5.1 Within a framework of cooperation with the Afghanistan Mine Detecting Dog Centre in Kabul, UNDP allocated USD \$90,000 to purchase twelve dogs and implement the project by training nineteen Tajik handlers together with the dogs in MDC Kabul. Thanks to OSCE support of USD \$70,000 a Mine Detecting Dog Centre was constructed within the Engineering Battalion of the Ministry of Defence.



Dog Team searching a minefield near Garm



Clearing mines from electric power lines

- 5.2 The government of Germany provides Mr Mario Boer as a specialist Technical Adviser to the programme and head of our Mine Detecting Dog project. His work so far has brought new clearance methodology to the programme and is supporting FSD operations in Tajikistan. We continue to be grateful for his very capable presence and we thank the Government and people of Germany for this very useful contribution to our mine detection dogs' project. Germany has confirmed their continued support and cooperation for 2007 and, after our successful 2006 season, we anticipate that productivity of mine clearance with dogs will continue to rise. MDD operations through FSD are made possible through an Extra budgetary contribution of Canada through the OSCE.
- 5.3 The United Nations General Assembly designated 4 April 2006 as the International Day of Mine Action, the official opening ceremony of the Centre was held. This is an excellent example of international cooperation in the area of implementation of the Ottawa Convention. In 2007 Donor countries have also expressed willingness to support the programme.

6. MINE RISK EDUCATION (MRE)

- 6.1 In 2006, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) and the Ministry of Education have conducted **MRE activities in 15 districts** of the country (seven districts in Soghd region, five in Central Region, and two in Gorno Badakhshan region and in Tursunzoda district). UNDP, UNICEF and ICRC supported these activities both technically and financially. Local authorities received information about the danger of mines through the activities of our 40 project volunteers and through various Mine Action activities carried out by them. The Ministry of Education, supported by UNICEF, continued MRE activities in 22 schools (involving more than 6200 schoolchildren and teachers) in Rasht, Tavildara, Darvoz and Vanj districts. It is envisaged that in 2007 similar activities will be conducted in 28 more schools in Isfara and Panjakent schools of Soghd region.
- 6.2 In 2006 the implementation of **Mine Hazard Warning Signs Project** also continued. During 2005-2006, 687 Warning Signs were placed, primarily on the southern and western borders of the country.
- 6.3 In 2006, within the framework of UNDP's Zarafshon Valley Project, two additional **Safe Playgrounds for Children** (sports facilities) were constructed in Panjakent district. In total, 10 such Safe Playgrounds for Children have been constructed in border districts of Soghd region including four in Panjakent and two each in Asht, Isfara, Konibodom and Panjakent districts.

- 6.4 **In order to provide more information on MRE activities**, more than 30,000 people in fifteen mine affected districts received MRE messages. More than 22,000 hazard warning leaflets and guidelines and 5000 calendars were distributed among the programme's volunteers, military personnel, local authorities, teachers and advocates of the programme. More than 45 representatives of local authorities were trained by our MRE project through various Mine Action activities conducted independently within village communities. In 2006 the Mine Risk Education implementation process was monitored on 10 separate occasions.

7. ASSISTANCE TO LANDMINE SURVIVORS

- 7.1 **Assistance to Victims.** The Government of Tajikistan's victim assistance objectives and plan of action for the period from 2005 to 2009 received plaudits from practitioners in other national mine action programmes and it has also been adopted as a template by other countries. But we are living in a paper paradise so far, because the plan remains largely unsupported. By the end of June 2006, none of TMAC's Victims' Assistance projects or Mine Risk Education projects had been funded and no interest had been elicited from any potential donor. At that time we therefore reluctantly and very substantially scaled down our Mine Risk Education and Victims Assistance projects for 2006, although UNICEF continued with their own MRE pilot project.
- 7.2 Our *Assistance to Landmine Survivors* Project was implemented within the framework of cooperation between MLSP, ICRC, UNDP and RCST. Disabled persons, including landmine survivors continue to be provided with **prosthesis and medical assistance** at the **National Orthopaedic Centre in Dushanbe**. In 2006, forty four landmine survivors received prosthesis and medical assistance in the Centre and ten more were assisted in the national rehabilitation centre. Six landmine survivors passed medical examinations in the Republican Clinic and one of them received medical assistance in the children's trauma clinic. All of 2006's landmine survivors received treatment in national medical facilities: seven of them at the Central District Hospitals, three at the Republican Clinic, two at the Republican Centre of reconstructive surgery, two border guards at the military hospital. During monitoring trips, individual consultations were provided to fifteen landmine survivors and the standard Needs Assessment forms were completed for one hundred and eighteen (118) survivors of landmine accidents.
- 7.3 Within the framework of **Income Generation** project implemented by RCST, seventy two families of the landmine survivors in three districts of Sugd region and three districts of Rasht valley took part in the second phase of the project (breeding pairs of goats or sheep so that the families of landmine survivors can establish small-scale livestock enterprises with one offspring being returned to the RCST to redistribute and expand the project). In addition twenty one landmine survivors are currently involved in bee-keeping activities. The following number of landmine survivors have been assisted through the Victims Assistance program:
- 5 landmine survivors received sewing machines,
 - 1 landmine survivor received a musical instrument (synthesiser),
 - 1 landmine survivor received 2 bee-keeping equipment,
 - 11 landmine survivors received food supplies, provided by TATSIAD – a joint Tajik/Turkish company – on the eve of Ramadan Eid.

7.4 As a result of cooperation between MLSP, ICRC, RCST and TMAC a **Summer Rehabilitation camp for nineteen landmine survivors** was organized in the resort area of Kharangon in Varzob district during September 2006.

8. COOPERATION

- 8.1 **TMAC's partners** in 2006, included: UNDP, OSCE, EU, diplomatic representatives of donor countries in Tajikistan, CIIHL, GICHD, FSD, Ministries of Security, Justice, Interior, Labour and Social Protection, Defence, Health, Education, Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, State Border Protection Committee, national Agency "Tojikkoinot" and local authorities. The cooperation between these agencies and organizations has been positive and productive.
- 8.2 Throughout the year, three meetings of the Donors Consultative Committee took place in which the representatives of the appropriate ministries and diplomatic representatives of donor countries in Tajikistan attended and discussed the process of implementation of the Tajik mine action programme and international cooperation.
- 8.3 TMAC staff members participated in international and regional meetings on mine action such as the Ottawa Treaty meeting of State parties in September 2006, as well as the Standing Committee meeting, which took place in Geneva in June 2006.
- 8.4 As part of the ongoing nationalization of the programme and in order to improve the professional knowledge of staff members, employees attended various internationally-recognized programmes and courses abroad in 2006 and through such training over the last three years, we have strengthened the positions of national managers and supervisors, appointed a national programme manager to the national mine clearance project and have begun to gradually shift responsibility from expatriate staff members towards local nationals. FSD have now two national minefield supervisors and plan to have two more trained by the end of 2007. Since 2004 most TMAC and some agency staff members have completed internationally recognised training courses, as well as other training, in the countries shown in the table below.

Staff Training - Tajikistan 2006			
Ser	Training Subject	Staff Attended	Location
<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(c)</i>	<i>(d)</i>
1.	Senior management	1 Person	USA
2.	Middle Management	2 Persons	Bangkok
3.	Use of IMSMA Database	2 Persons	Istanbul
4.	Introduction to IMSMA V4	1 Person	Murten, Switzerland
5.	Database Management	2 Persons	Geneva
6.	Quality Assurance	2 Persons	Baku
7.	Dog Handlers	21 Persons	Kabul
8.	Social work (Distance Learning)		Stockholm University

- 8.5 As well as this, UNDP require that all staff members complete a minimum quota of online learning as part of staff development activities and in-house training also continues at TMAC and FSD for all personnel. During 2007, managers will continue to receive further training and this year we will focus on development in fund raising, proposal writing, donor liaison and mobilisation of resources.

9. LESSONS LEARNED

9.1 To date, both positive and negative have been drawn from the experience of the programme:

- Tajikistan is a poor country and mine clearance is an expensive business; for continued success after nationalisation is completed, donor support may be required to reinforce any nationally-executed mine action programme even after technical support from UNDP has come to an end.
- The Government of Tajikistan has provided an excellent positive frame work in support of Mine Clearance, and if the programme should fail in Tajikistan it would be most likely due to the lack of interest from the International Community. Donors need continuous encouragement, reporting and direction. More interest is often given to reports than to operational issues and there is only a very small number of donor countries which appear to be committed or interested in Mine Action Tajikistan.
- The success of National Capacity Building initiatives or projects should not be measured only by the aptitude of individuals within the project, but also by the strengths of the organizations and systems which should support and sustain mine action.
- Nationalisation takes time and the capacity building process is not simple. More thought needs to be given to targets and the method of measuring progress in capacity building, including how and when to terminate UNDP support to the TMAC.

10. CHALLENGES AHEAD

- 10.1 Based on our working results from 2006, we have planned a national portfolio of projects for next year which anticipates more than twice as much funding as our appeal for last year. Although it relies to some extent on the procurement of at least one demining machine, in 2007 we plan that productivity and cost efficiency of clearance figures will improve again, as they have during the last three years, but such plans rely on funding and without money, they may easily become empty promises.
- 10.2 Our current capacity of four MAT Teams is simply not enough. With sufficient funding, we could expand our current manual clearance capacity from 4 teams to 12 teams and could then make considerable inroads to the existing problem with an increase in Manual mine clearance capacity. Additionally we would be able to utilize our dogs more effectively if there were more MAT teams for them to support in Area Reduction and Minefield border delineation operations.
- 10.3 We now also need new assets in order to develop, progress and to move the programme on towards what we know can be achieved here. Radical alternatives may have to be trialled and drastic alterations to current practices may be required. Ministries and government agencies have roles to play in mine action and, if donor support declines, more governmental support will be needed to maintain the programme into the long term future.
- 10.4 Mined areas already cleared are used by rural poor people and significantly improve their lives. Poor people living in rural areas want the mines cleared and want access to land which is already contaminated.

- 10.5 Comprehensive and gender-sensitive community mine action plans to mitigate the socio-economic impact of landmines are seen by target groups as fundamental to their positive development, rehabilitation and re-integration into community life.
- 10.6 The major issues and problems affecting the achievement of programme include
- Completion of Tajikistan's obligations to the Ottawa Treaty before April 2010.
 - Clearance of all antipersonnel mines.
 - Assistance to victims of landmines.
 - Nationalisation of capacity.
 - Donor commitment in the medium to long term.
 - Insufficient funds to expand the national programme and for purchase of mine clearance machines. We have had to decrease the amount of teams in relation to 2005 due to lack of funding. There are currently also no Survey teams or EOD teams for the same reason.
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 - Insufficient funds to implement projects to assist victims of landmine accidents.
 - Insufficient funds to implement project relating to national mine action legislation.
 - Building national capacity through training and nationalisation of projects.
 - Purchase of major assets to be handed over to national capacity.
- 10.7 To resolve these issues, cooperation, coordination and concerted efforts will be needed. Mine action is not just about demining; it is also about people and societies, and how they are affected by landmine contamination. 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.
- TMAC, UNDP Country Office and BCPR New York should do more to continue lobbying donors.
 - Mine Action Programming should be integrated into broader national development planning and budgeting processes, maximising socio-economic impacts. UNDP Country Office should be responsible for including mine action into Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP), Combined Project Appeals Process (CPAP), Combined Appeals Process (CAP) and planning for major development projects.
 - National government should be planning *now* for greater financial responsibility for the programme. During 2006, our mine clearance component has been further nationalized, as the Government has prepared to take over greater organizational responsibilities from the Swiss NGO, FSD. TMAC is also taking active part in ongoing discussions about the future position of mine clearance within government structures, primarily with a view of identifying the government body with the best

capacities to handle mine clearance. MoD and government planning for the nationalisation of the national demining capacity has been dormant for most of 2006 and we urgently need answers to questions already proposed about the future of this project.

- BCPR New York, UNDP CO and TMAC should encourage donors to mobilise funds and to provide training opportunities within an international environment for managers and supervisors.
- Mine Action should be recognised by national government, UNDP CO and by donors as a vital component in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and as an important adjunct to the promotion of sustainable human development.

10.8 Developments likely to affect the achievement of programme results will need a planned response and we should be aware of the risks to our programme in the coming year.

- It is very unlikely that more landmines will be laid. Tajikistan is the leading country in Central Asia in matters of Mine Action. If donors recognise these two facts together, it could lead to positive consideration of Tajikistan's plans for the near to mid term future.
- More resources will accelerate the programme and improve the likelihood that Tajikistan might make significant progress towards its obligations to the Ottawa Treaty against Antipersonnel Landmines.
- A mechanical demining project will increase productivity and cost effectiveness of the national demining programme by 100%.
- Productivity could further increase exponentially with an increase in the number of manual clearance teams deployed.

10.9 In 2007, TMAC expects to purchase at least one mechanical demining machine. It is hoped that TMAC can benefit from the generosity of the governments of the USA, Japan and other countries on this issue. Our great concern at this time is that although we know that the enhancements in cost and time benefits a mechanical demining project will bring to the productivity and cost effectiveness of the national demining programme, there is no explicit interest that we are aware of from any potential donor for this project.

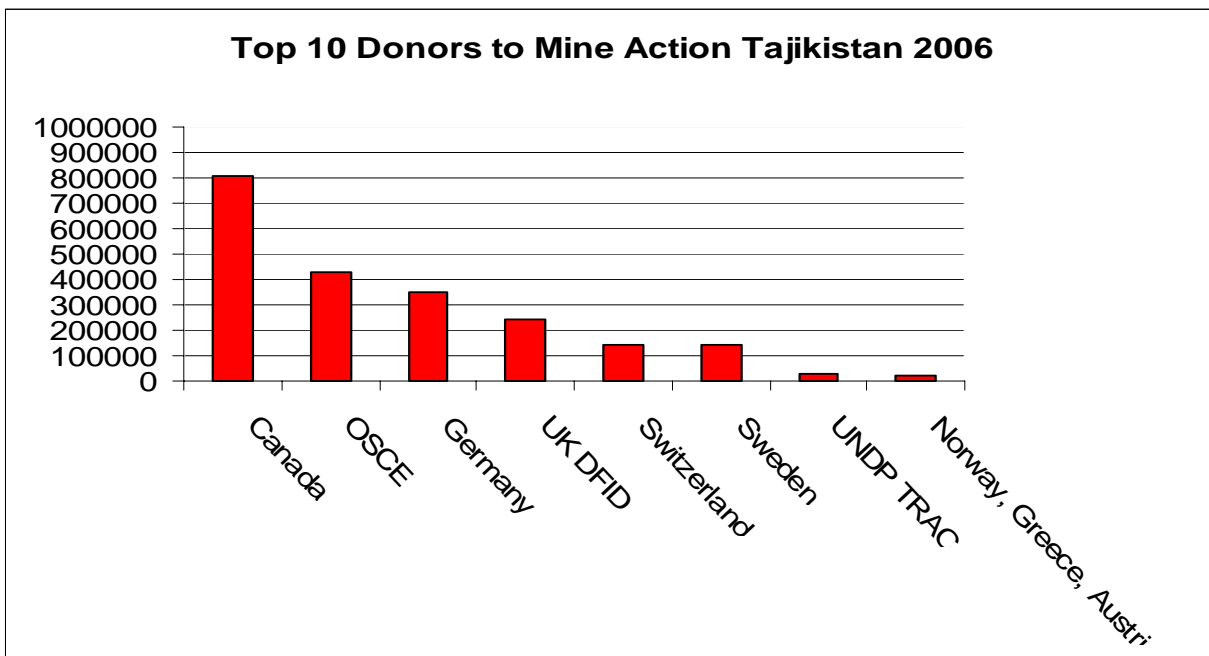
10.10 The national programme has the capability to absorb more resources and more capacity. A main task in 2007 is to provide the Tajikistan mine action programme with the necessary resources in time so that the programme can operate at full capacity, i.e. six survey teams, four manual mine clearance teams, six mine detecting dog teams, and two mechanical machines. **Total cost of all projects in 2007 is USD\$5,500,000.**

Projects 2007	
Capacity Building Support to TMAC	\$448,052
Income Generation for Mine Victims	\$26,770
FSD Mine Clearance	\$3,711,247
Commercial Mine Clearance	\$650,000
Mechanical clearance	\$937,450
UNICEF Mine Risk Education	\$190,000
RCST Mine Risk Education	\$40,200

Medical care for landmine survivors	\$18,990
Dushanbe Orthopaedic Centre	\$35,354
Provincial Prosthetics Workshops	\$18,930
Shoe and Clothing Workshops	\$27,010
Social centres for victims	\$51,251
Total	\$6,155,254

11. FINANCIAL

11.1 Fund raising efforts have continued throughout the year; with some thrust from the Completion Initiative, we found financing for most planned activities and in this regard the donors shown in the following graph have been stalwart supporters of the programme. However, it has proven difficult so far to obtain any significant long-term commitment from the donor community.



*France provided an in-kind contribution of mine action specialists to the programme.

- 11.2 While we remain conscious of the dedication and generosity of our supporters, it seems clear that in future, the international community expect us to do more work in mine action with less funding from international donors. However, to achieve a programme where value-for-money counts, coordination between donors, implementing agencies and other stakeholders needs more focus on the efficient use of mine action resources next year than ever before.
- 11.3 After a very slow start, the central coordinating organisation, TMAC, was eventually funded for 2006. We are so far unfunded for 2007, but there is still plenty to do and plenty of opportunity for donors.
- 11.4 Whilst this has been an exceptionally productive year in mine clearance, there have been challenges associated with funding for national infrastructure and capacity building and for our FSD mine clearance teams, which have had a detrimental effect on deployment of teams

to the field. The 2006 season got off to a slow start due to the late arrival of funds and this meant that our two most recently trained survey teams missed three months of Tajikistan's very short demining season because they did not deploy until September. Even more significantly detrimental to operations was the lack of funding to deploy any survey teams after May. This effectively reduced our operational capacity by 21 deminers, thereby eliminating our GMAA and technical survey and EOD capability for the entire year.

- 11.5 Shortfalls in resources for mine action continue to jeopardize plans to achieve higher productivity and there is a growing apprehension among some sections of the mine action community here that, although we are the only structured mine action programme in Central Asia, some major elements of the international community have yet to grasp the opportunities presented by mine action Tajikistan; possibly because there is no oil here. Although many thousands of words have been written, meetings held and attended, proposals proposed and requests made, progress is painfully slow and the future seems almost as uncertain now as it was four years ago. Tajikistan is a small problem; it is an opportunity waiting for stakeholders with vision. Unlike Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Bosnia, Iraq, Sudan and many other countries, solutions here will not mean endless amounts of money over extended periods of time. This is a successful programme and Tajikistan's landmine problems can be solved within a short period if the tools are provided in good time.

12. CONCLUDING REMARKS

- 11.6 In last year's report I wrote that *Tajikistan's national programme has sufficient capacity to absorb additional financial, technical and personnel resources, and without considerable increases in these resources, little **significant** progress can be made to our obligations to the Ottawa Convention or to the rural poor people of Tajikistan who suffer from the effects of landmines*
- 11.7 This year I am pleased to report that some progress has been made in many areas. However, last year's comments still apply, particularly in terms of Article Five to the Ottawa Treaty; at current levels of funding it remains entirely impossible that Tajikistan can clear all its anti-personnel mines not later than ten years after its entry as a state party to the Convention.

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Part III: PROJECT PERFORMANCE—CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK (SRF) GOALS

SRF Goal: Crisis Prevention and Recovery	SRF Sub Goal: Mine Action	Strategic Area of Support: Reversing Declines - “Saving Limbs, Saving Lives”			
Outcomes	Update on outcome	Annual outputs (Results)	Update on outputs	Update on partnership strategies	Recommendations and proposed action
<p><u>General Outcome (Capacity Building):</u> A country free of the threat of landmines, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development, and where the needs of mine victims are met and they are fully integrated into their societies.</p> <p><u>Specific Outcomes (Mine Action):</u></p> <p>1. National mine action management and technical expertise in place and effectively address threats posed by mines to human safety, contributing to peace, confidence building and recovery activities.</p> <p>2. Mine action programming integrated into broader national development</p>	<p>The objectives of the programme are in line with UNDP’s aim, to create a sustainable national institution to plan, coordinate and implement comprehensive mine action in Tajikistan as part of the “Saving Limbs, Saving Lives” initiative. The key objectives are all part of the UNDP supported national mine action program.</p>	<p>2. Government compliance with implementation & reporting requirements of Ottawa Treaty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two meetings attended. - One National Mine Action Strategy written. 	<p>7MSP to Ottawa Treaty attended.</p> <p>Annual National Directors’ meeting attended.</p> <p>National FYSP written & accepted by government.</p>	<p>Implementation of TMAC’s plan to nationalise FSD’s mine clearance project has been initiated and is now supported by government.</p> <p>Dog centre is running well.</p>	<p>We need more money.</p> <p>Without full resource mobilisation, Tajikistan can NOT fulfil its obligations to the Ottawa Treaty.</p> <p>Continue to expand training, capacity building for nationalisation.</p> <p>New dog training adviser will arrive in 2007.</p>
		<p>3. TMAC and the national mine action programme have competent, trained national management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five people trained. 	<p>5 Persons trained internationally</p>		
		<p>4. Double cost effectiveness and productivity of mine clearance achieved in 2005.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear at least 200,000 square metres, at less than \$12.50 per metre. 	<p>Cleared more than 270,000 square metres, at less than \$7.00 per metre.</p>		

<p>planning and budgeting processes, maximizing socio-economic impacts.</p> <p>3. Advanced and sustained mine action programming by the government in place and UNDP support phased out when no longer required.</p> <p>4. Landmine problem addressed effectively and country declared free from the effects of mines</p>	<p>5. Increase MRE and VA activities in order to reduce impact of landmines on poor communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide financial, medical and social assistance to 90% of landmine survivors. - Provide education to all affected communities. 	<p>All outputs have been achieved.</p>	<p>After advice and guidance from TMAC, UNICEF has taken the lead role in MRE</p>	<p>Long-term aim is zero casualties.</p>
	<p>6. Mobilize donor commitment to the national mine action program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assure at least \$10,000,000 <i>for mine clearance</i> over the next five years by gaining support for Tajikistan in the UNDP Completion Initiative. 	<p>Ongoing initiative</p> <p>Stated commitment from BCPR NY, Germany & UK.</p>		<p>Raise profile, increase awareness of mine action.</p> <p>UNDP should MAINSTREAM Mine Action.</p> <p>Target specific donors for 2007 projects.</p>