

Republic of Tajikistan

Summary

Over the past two years there has been increasing support for the development of locally led mine action programmes in Tajikistan. Since 2003, when Tajikistan abstained from voting on a UN General Assembly Resolution promoting the Mine Ban Convention, it has undertaken actions that reveal its commitment to the Convention. By destroying its stockpile of anti-personnel landmines on 31 March, 2004, and producing a *Five Year Strategic Mine Action Plan*, the government has demonstrated its willingness to comply with the convention and show leadership on the issue of mine action. With the final withdrawal of Russian forces along the Tajik-Afghan border in 2005, an opportunity for Tajikistan to spearhead its own demining programmes and to work to create a national programme without an international adviser. The momentum, however, must increase in order for organizations such as UNDP to grant the national authorities greater responsibility for mine action in the country.

The total amount of the Mine Action Portfolio country team's 2006 funding appeal is \$2,696,797 –

Scope of the Problem

Within the Republic, Tajikistan has three sources of land mines from three different periods, deployed in three different regions. Along the Southern border with Afghanistan in the Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) and Khatlon regions, Soviet forces laid land mines two decades ago to protect the Soviet Union's outermost perimeter and minelaying continued into the Russian period, after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Secondly, during the country's civil war (1992-1997), landmines were placed primarily in the Rasht Valley in the Central region of country. Thirdly, within the past five years landmines were laid by the neighbouring Uzbekistan authorities along Tajikistan's western and northern borders in the Sugd Region.

In the annual figures, all reported deaths and the majority of landmine-caused injuries have occurred in this Sugd Region. The present stance of the Uzbekistan Government has prevented mine action operations in the Sugd Region, which has diverted focus to the Central and GBAO Regions. Assistance has been limited to the positioning of more than 2,000 large hazardous warning signs along Tajikistan's borders with Uzbekistan. At least a further 800 signs are being replaced by FSD in the Central and Southern regions. The Government estimates that, provided that there is a continued satisfactory donor response, 19 mined areas affecting nearby communities in the Central Region and GBAO could be cleared by 2008. However, unmarked minefields laid on disputed Uzbek / Tajik territory in the northern Sugd region still exact a toll on the inhabitants of 26 different communities in Tajikistan and their livestock. Until the Government of Uzbekistan clears these mines, casualties will continue. Because of ongoing political limitations, no landmine clearance operations took place in the northern region. Projects concentrated instead on the central and western regions; surveys occurred on the Afghan border and in GBAO.

In the south, where departing Russian border troops left behind landmines planted by the Soviets for infiltration-prevention purposes, the population density is the lowest of the country. The amount of flat ground available in the south is equally scarce due to the mountainous terrain in this region. Notably, the flat ground which is ideal to the inhabitants was also ideal for laying landmines. Therefore much of the habitable and arable land needs to be de-mined in order to sustain the growing population and the increasing amount of livestock. Assessments of population figures thus do not always accurately reflect the areas which require the most attention.

Sustainable progress has been made with the mine-clearing capacity since it first started in 2003. Progress so far has resulted in four clearance teams and four survey teams, despite minimal additional assistance being expected this year for mine clearance operations. The TMAC estimates that there are currently up to seventeen square kilometres in 68 potentially hazardous areas. But survey operations continue and it is likely that these figures will increase as more information is gathered. Mine Action surveys continue and a Five Year Plan has been presented by the TMAC and accepted by the national government, and with appropriate funding, the goals presented in the plan are attainable. This means that the landmine problem in Tajikistan can, for the most part, be addressed within five years if resources are available. At this stage UNDP is also working towards essential transference of leadership to the Tajikistan Government.

The primary proposal for the upcoming year is the acquisition of mine detecting dogs. The use of dogs as a detection system can increase mine-clearing capacity up to five-fold. The cost of each dog is

approximately \$12,000 if trained and purchased at an internationally recognised school; this could be reduced by about half for dogs if they are trained and purchased in Afghanistan for arguably the same quality of product.

Appreciating the donors, this year's portfolio has brought a restructuring of the national project portfolio to allow for a more direct investment opportunity for respective donors rather than partial shareholding in different projects. This new approach is intended to give donors more direct and individual influence as well as the opportunity for more individual selection. There will essentially be more selection available to allow for donors' individual preferences as the sole investors in any chosen project.

Coordination and Consultation

Since the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC) was established in 2003 with support from UNDP, there has been continual involvement by the government of Tajikistan. The TMAC represents the executive arm of the Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), which was designated by the government.

Development of the capacity of the TMAC will continue, including enhancements to the national landmines database and International Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA)

The TMAC is responsible for coordination of all mine action activities including mine-clearance operations being implemented by the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) for the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), with staff provided by the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Emergency situations (MoES) and from the national Border Protection Committee.

Mine-risk education activities are being conducted by the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), supported by ICRC. A Ministry of Education supported UNICEF project has recently appointed a Mine Risk Education Officer to implement a pilot scheme in 25 communities.

The OSCE's project, implemented by the FSD (which has provided an operational capacity since mid 2003), will be further expanded in 2005. It is working closely with the UNDP and TMAC in making assessments in consultation with UN agencies.

The assistance by UNDP to help create a sustainable national institution capable of planning and coordinating a comprehensive mine action program is ongoing. This support will include the continuation of the UNDP Chief Technical Adviser's contract, which will probably be phased out after 2006.

Advocacy in Tajikistan to make recommendations to the national government to comply with Article 9 of the Ottawa Convention continues. After a governmental request, this year a local national NGO will review the national legislation and make recommendations to the ministry of justice for amendments and additions to harmonise national laws with the requirements of Ottawa. A regional conference was held in Dushanbe in April 2004, as a precursor to the ICBL's Nairobi conference in December 2004, to which Tajikistan sent a delegation. A Tajikistan delegation continues to regularly attend inter-sessional meetings of the Standing Committee of States Parties to the Ottawa Convention.

Mine Action Strategy

Long term strategic goals for mine action in Tajikistan are:

- *To reduce civilian casualties*
- *To clear mine contaminated arable and grazing land together with other economically important sites.*
- *Facilitate improved access for treatment of mine survivors.*
- *Comply with obligations under the Mine Ban Conventions.*

Achievement of the first two goals has required a combined approach planned and coordinated by the TMAC and involving the ICRC / RCST mine risk education programme and FSD supervised survey and

clearance operations. UNICEF has now joined the national MRE program and FSD's operations continue to expand.

The strategic mine action plan in Tajikistan includes development of FSD's clearance capability into a national NGO and continuing local national management of all aspects of the programme. The purpose is to empower the national managers and to ensure donor confidence in national staff members. By 2006, the intent is to have the operational capacity to increasingly be under national management as Tajik team leaders gain enough experience to enable them to work without international supervisors.

After an agreement between the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP), the RCST, and the ICRC, the former MLSP Orthopaedic clinic in Dushanbe was reopened in 1999 after the civil war and has expanded its operations and mandate. The clinic has three satellite workshops in the provinces, and can provide upper and lower limb prostheses, orthoses, crutches, and wheelchairs to the currently over 1500 registered amputees of Tajikistan. More than 2400 non-amputees also require orthoses. There is an established system for repayment of travel expenses for patients and accompanying family and friends and for the provision of meals while they reside in the clinic's hostel. To enhance the livelihoods of mine victims and their families, the RCST has extended a pilot micro-credit scheme to increase internal confidence and civic engagement in the pilot. Such activities have been to give two goats to a land mine survivor and to support them to give birth to another. The cycle continues, and survivors of landmine accidents will soon be able to engage in their local socio-economic system as a result of this initiative.

As the year has progressed, the programme's goal of one additional survey team and two additional manual clearance teams has almost been met. While donor commitment has been substantial, it was not sufficient to expand the operational capacity envisaged by the Five Year Plan.

The following abbreviations are used:	
CIIHL	Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law
FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action
GBAO	Gorno Badakshan Autonomous Oblast (Region)
MLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population
MoES	Ministry of Emergency situations
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
RCST	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan
TMAC	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre

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Project:	Capacity Building Support to National Mine Action Programme
Pillar:	Multiple
Appealing Agency:	UNDP supporting Tajik Mine Action Centre (TMAC)
Project Budget:	\$236,529
Funds Requested:	\$236,529
Implementing Partners:	Commission on Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL), UNICEF, Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST),
Objective(s):	Continue to develop a sustainable, national institution which is able to plan, coordinate and implement a comprehensive national mine action program.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	At risk communities in rural areas, landmine survivors and victims' families.
Project Duration:	2005 - 2008
Project Code:	P04-TJ01

Objectives

- Continue 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 mine risk education (MRE), clearance operations and assistance to survivors.
- 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.
- Ensure that all mine-affected communities receive the support they need to reduce the risk to themselves, their property and their environment.
- Formulate 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.
- Provision of 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 mobilizing resources to achieve its strategic goals.
- Provision of advice and assistance on the implementation of the Ottawa Convention.

Expected Outcomes

- Competent, trained national management of the TMAC and national mine action program 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 challenges and plan initiatives, ensure accountability by reporting to stakeholders, and mobilize donor support for future projects.

Budget Items for 2006, in US\$

Employee salaries, insurance & security costs (CTA was 6 mths in 2005, 12 mths in 2006)	162,476
Travel, Training & educational services	15,238
Equipment, Furniture & Supplies	6,872
Communications, Printing & publications	13,500
Rental, utilities & maintenance	21,480
Maintenance, operation of transportation equipment	5,700
Overheads, UNDP Cost Recovery & GMS	11,263
Total	236,529

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Project:	Mine Clearance, Survey and Mine Detection Dog Capacity Building in Support of the Tajikistan National Mine Action Programme
Pillar:	Mine clearance
Appealing Agency:	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
Project Budget:	\$2,279,528
Funds Requested:	\$2,279,528
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Defence, Commission on Implementation of International Humanitarian Law, (CIIHL), Tajik Mine Action Centre (TMAC).
Objective(s):	Continue the supervision of four survey and four clearance teams and in addition raise four mine detection dog teams.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Population of mine / UXO contaminated areas, including arable farmers, livestock herdsman, and firewood gatherers. Many of these tasks are often performed by women and children.
Project Duration:	One year
Project Code:	P04-TJ03

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.

Activities

- Continue the deployment of four survey and four clearance teams and raise four 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.

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.

Budget lines for 2006, in USD\$	
Manual Mine Clearance Teams	800,432
Emergency Response / Survey	514,179
Mine Detection Dog Teams	602,949
Support Costs	361,968
Total	2,279,528

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Project:	National Mine Risk Education Programme
Pillar:	Mine Risk Education
Appealing Agency:	UN Development Programme (UNDP) International Committee Red Cross (ICRC)
Project Budget:	\$42,000
Funds Requested:	\$20,000
Implementing Partners:	The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)
Objective(s):	To reduce casualties by teaching the inhabitants of 45 communities living close to mine-affected areas how to live safely within proximity of areas contaminated with landmines and of unexploded ordnance.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	45 at risk communities
Project Duration:	Four years, since 2005
Project Code:	P05-TJ01

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.

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.

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.

Budget Items, 2005 to 2008, in US\$	2005	2006	2007	2008
Staff (2 full time national staff)	5,400	5,400	8,400	8,400
Capital Costs (Vehicle, Radio etc)	9,000	0	0	0
Operational costs (transportation, training, materials)	38,850	34,600	30,000	28,000
Overhead	1,750	2,000	1,800	2,000
12 percent indirect program support costs				
Total	55,000	42,000	40,200	38,400

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Project:	Mine-Risk Education Pilot Project in Rasht Valley and Gorno Badakshan
Pillar:	Mine Risk Education
Appealing Agency:	UNICEF
Project Budget:	2005: \$50,000; 2006: \$50,000
Funds Requested:	\$50,000 (2006)
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Education, TMAC, FSD
Objective(s):	The main goal is to contribute to minimize the number of UXO/Mine victims in Rasht valley and Gorno-Badakhshan province
Targeted Beneficiaries:	25 most mine/UXO affected communities in four districts.
Project Duration:	One school year
Project Code:	P06 – TJ (New)

Objectives

- To build/strengthen the capacity to plan, coordinate and deliver MRE in a sustainable manner at:
 - 1) UNICEF level (Child Development Program);
 - 2) Institutional level (Ministry of Education, TMAC);
 - 3) 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/markings/demining operations (integrated approach with FSD).

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).

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 the 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.

Budget Items for school year 2005 to 2006, in US\$	2005	2006
Development of MRE strategy	15,000	13,000
Printing of MRE tools	20,000	15,000
Implementation of MRE projects in at risk schools/areas	13,000	20,000
Programme Support	2,000	2,000
Total	50,000	50,000

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Project:	Harmonization of Tajik legislation to coincide with the requirements of the Ottawa Convention.
Pillar:	Advocacy
Appealing Agency:	Tajikistan National NGO “Harmony of the World”
Project Budget:	\$13,195
Funds Requested:	\$9,210
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Justice, TMAC
Objective(s):	Analyse national legislation in order to identify requirements for harmonisation with the standards of the Ottawa Convention. Propose amendments and additions to appropriate government bodies. A 14-day summer camp for landmine survivors.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	State members of Ottawa Convention
Project Duration:	2006 - 13 weeks
Project Code:	P06 – TJ (New)

Objectives

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.

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

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.

Budget Items for 2006, in US\$	
Payment of personnel (Project Coordinator, Secretary/clerk, IT expert, Consultants – Lawyers, Artist, Psychologist, Trainers)	4,760
Administrative and office charges	1,715
Conduct seminars and public hearings	700
Preparation of final recommendations (translation into English and Tajik languages)	450
Travel (50 persons x US \$65)	3,250
Transportation (Sugd Region, Districts under republican subordination)	1,400
Artwork, printing etc.	920
Total	13,195

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Project:	Travelling and Subsistence Assistance for Landmine Survivors attending Dushanbe Orthopaedic Centre
Pillar:	Victim Assistance
Appealing Agency:	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan (MLSP)
Project Budget:	2005: \$34,009; 2006: \$35,270; 2007: \$35,354; 2008: \$35,442
Funds Requested:	\$35,270 (2006)
Implementing	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)
Partners:	
Objective(s):	Mine victims from remote areas have their transport costs reimbursed. Mine victims are accommodated at the hostel and have three meals per day while receiving treatment at the Orthopaedic Centre in Dushanbe
Targeted	
Beneficiaries:	Mine victims and other categories of the disabled
Project Duration:	Four years
Project Code:	P05-TJ02

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.

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.

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).

Budget items, in US\$	2005	2006	2007	2008
Food for patients treated in the Orthopaedic Centre	17,600	17,600	17,600	17,600
Travel expenses for patients	12,390	12,390	12,390	12,390
Salary for food assistant	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Medication for the hostel	0	1,200	1,200	1,200
Overhead (5%)	1,619	1,680	1,764	1,852
Total	34,009	35,270	35,354	35,442

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Project:	Shoe and Clothing Manufacture Workshops at the Dushanbe Orthopaedic Centre
Pillar:	Victim assistance (Income Generation)
Appealing Agency:	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan (MLSP)
Project Budget:	\$27,010
Funds Requested:	\$27,010
Implementing Partners:	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), TMAC.
Objective(s):	The Orthopaedic Centre uses income of the project to cover part of the running costs of providing services to mine victims.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Mine victims and other categories of the disabled. Employees at the Dushanbe Orthopaedic Centre.
Project Duration:	One year
Project Code:	P06 – TJ (New)

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.

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.

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.

Budget items for 2006, in US\$	
Necessary machines, tools and equipment	15,650
Initial floating funds (material and components)	5,600
Wages of staff (12 employees)	5,760
Total	27,010

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Project:	Improvements to Provincial Workshops
Pillar:	Victim assistance
Appealing Agency:	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP)
Project Budget:	\$18,930 for 3 x Workshops
Funds Requested:	\$18,930 for 3 x Workshops
Implementing Partners:	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)
Objective(s):	The patients residing in remote areas of Tajikistan have access to the minor orthopaedic services immediately through satellite workshops.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Mine victims and other categories of the disabled
Project Duration:	One year
Project Code:	P06 – TJ (New)

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.

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.

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.

Budget items for 2006, in US\$ (for three satellite workshops)	
Refurbishment of the workshops' premises	12,450
Machines and equipment	3,600
Wages of staff (2 employees in each workshop)	2,880
Total	18,930

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