

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

COUNTRY: TAJIKISTAN

PROJECT DOCUMENT

*Project Title: Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme Phase II (STMAP II)*

**UNDAF Outcome:**

Outcome 4: Disaster risk management capacities are enhanced to integrate improved environmental and water management.

Output 4.3.: Government capacity to plan, coordinate and implement mine action is supported to help ensure Tajikistan is compliant with the Ottawa Convention.

**Expected CP Outcomes:** Outcome 5: Government is able to plan, coordinate and implement comprehensive mine action.

**Expected Output: Tajikistan' mine action programme under a national legal entity manages to reduce risk from contaminated land and to support people with disabilities including mine victims in compliance with the Ottawa Convention**

- Land release activities are conducted expeditiously and cost-effectively according to International Mine Action Standards and National Mine Action Standards under the coordination of designated national institutions with support of UNDP Tajikistan Mine Action Center.
- Victim Assistance activities are mainstreamed into programmes and projects developed and implemented by national institutions, United Nations, or other development partners, to fulfil the rights of people with disabilities including victims from landmines and explosive remnants of war.
- Mine Risk Education is provided by implementing partners and community members to all mine/ERW affected communities and at-risk groups in 35 districts. Public information is disseminated to advocate for the support of mine action and to provide safety messages to the wider public.

**Implementing Partner:** Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)

**Responsible Parties:** National Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL); National Mine Action Authority to be designated by the Government of Tajikistan (GoT)

**Brief Description**

The project aims at strengthening the Government of Tajikistan ownership on the mine action sector and its capacity to coordinate, plan, regulate and monitor the national mine action programme. The objective of the project is to ensure that Tajikistan will comply with the obligations of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), also known as the Ottawa Convention, regarding demining (the aim is to destroy most of the remaining landmines in Tajikistan before December 2015), mine risk education and victim assistance. The project will also contribute to develop national capacities to address the residual contamination to be eliminated - for landmines until 2020 according to the Ottawa Convention obligations. UNDP TMAC will support coordination and collaboration among all stakeholders. Support to mine victims will be continued but, to ensure long term sustainability of the benefits for victims, those services will be mainstreamed and integrated within other national institutions and development programmes and projects. Risk education activities will be coordinated with a focus on community liaison and school-based activities in the mine-affected districts. A programme transition/exit strategy will be implemented to prepare the handover of the activities to national authorities. The project will be conducted during a period of three years (2013-2015).

Programme Period:	2010 - 2015
Key Result Area:	Mine Action
Atlas Award ID:	00059170
Start date:	01/01/2013
End date:	31/12/2015
PAC Meeting Date:	28/11/2012
Management Arrangements:	NIM

2013 AWP Budget:	USD 943,857
Total resources required for 2013-15:	USD 3,256,000
Total allocated resources:	USD 943,857
▪ Regular (TRAC)	USD 300,000
▪ Other	
UNDP BCPR	USD 571,242
DFAIT Canada	USD 72,615
Unfunded budget	USD 2,312,143
In-kind contribution (GoT)	USD 700,000 (annually)

Agreed by (Government)

Agreed by (UNDP)



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
AP	Anti-personnel
APMBC	Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention
AV	Anti-vehicle
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCPR	Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Recovery (of UNDP)
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
CoESCD	Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense
CIIHL	Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law
CL	Community Liaison
CO	Country Office
CP	Communities Programme
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CR	Central Region
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of People with Disability
CWFA	Committee on Women and Family Affairs
DCC	Donor Coordination Council
DEX	Direct Execution
EC	European Commission
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ER	Early Recovery
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action – Fondation Suisse de Déminage
GICHD	Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining
GoT	Government of Tajikistan
HDI	Human Development Index
HI	Handicap International
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
JMU	James Madison University
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
LR	Land Release
MAX	Mine Action Exchange
MBT	Mine Ban Treaty
MDD	Mine Detection Dog
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NDMS	National Disaster Management Strategy

NDS	National Development Strategy
NEX	National Execution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSU	Project Support Unit
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RCST	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan
SCoES	State Commission of Emergency Situations
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SIDA	Swedish International Development Assistance
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPF	Strategic Partnership Framework
STMAP	Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme
SWA	Sector-wide approach
TA	Technical Assistance
TAB	Tajik Afghan Border
TMAC	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
TMAP	Tajikistan Mine Action Programme
TCBL	Tajikistan Campaign to Ban Landmines
TS	Technical Survey
TUB	Tajik Uzbek Border
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOG	United Nations Office in Geneva
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VA	Victim Assistance
VIS	Victim Information System
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme



## 1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 1.1. Context

1.1.1. The population of Tajikistan is approximately 7.8 million<sup>1</sup>, of which over 73% live in rural areas and more than 40% is under the age of 18. The country is faced with challenging geography as it is landlocked - with limited access to other countries and regions - and 93% mountainous (half of the country is above 3,000 meters). Following the civil war period (1992-97), Tajikistan slowly transitioned from the status of post-conflict recovery requiring direct humanitarian assistance into an economically viable nation-state, promoting sustainable development based upon nascent democratic and market economy principles.

1.1.2. Tajikistan faces significant challenges in terms of its struggling national economy, fragmented administration, and considerable capacity constraints (in human and financial resources). The country often faces natural disasters, electricity supply shortages and threats to food security, which negatively impact economic growth and human development. These challenges require the continued support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in partnership with the Government and other national partners, as well as with other UN and international agencies.

1.1.3. Tajikistan is the poorest of the central Asian countries with a 2011 Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.607 (127<sup>th</sup> out of 187 countries); the poverty rate is 46.7% (2009)<sup>2</sup>. In 2000, the Government of Tajikistan (GoT) signed the UN Millennium Declaration and took action to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by adopting a National Development Strategy (NDS) for the period to 2015 implemented through the medium-term Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS). Since these strategies were developed, Tajikistan has faced unanticipated development challenges, notably arising from a compound water, energy and food crisis, and further exacerbated by the 2008-2009 global economic crisis. Recent MDG country reports concluded that, unless current trends are reversed, Tajikistan's ability to achieve most MDG targets is increasingly unrealistic. More worrying, there is a risk that past achievements may be jeopardized, unless effective anti-crisis measures are realized.

### 1.2. Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) contamination

1.2.1. Tajikistan's landmines contamination is a legacy from various past conflicts:

- Russian forces laid landmines on the Tajik-Afghan Border (TAB) during the 1992-1998 period to protect the border and the border posts from armed groups attempting to enter Tajikistan from Afghanistan.
- Starting from 1999, Uzbekistan forces used mines along the Tajik-Uzbek Border (TUB) to protect the border from armed groups and bandits attempting to enter Uzbekistan from Tajikistan.
- The Central Region (CR) of the country was contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW)<sup>3</sup> during the 1992-1997 civil conflict.
- ERW resulted from recent sporadic armed clashes in the Rasht valley (Garm) 2010 and in Khorog (GBO) in 2012.
- Unexploded ordnance is being encountered in the environs of army shooting ranges.

1.2.2. In order to provide a response to the problems caused by the presence of landmines and ERW, and in accordance with United Nations strategies and policies<sup>4</sup>, the UNDP has played a central role in the setting up and development of the Tajikistan Mine Action<sup>5</sup> Centre (TMAC) since 2003, as its flagship project.

<sup>1</sup> All statistics and figures in this section are from the 'National Human Development Report 2011', the 'Millennium Development Goals – Tajikistan Report 2010' and the 'Republic of Tajikistan: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper – Progress Report' (IMF, February 2012).

<sup>2</sup> Calculated under USD 2.15/day in term of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP); GDP per capita is USD 742.8 (2010); average monthly salary is USD 80.9 (2010).

<sup>3</sup> ERW are comprised of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO); ERW as defined by the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Protocol V does not comprise landmines as they are dealt with in other legal instruments.

Cluster munitions are included in the definition of ERW; the convention was drafted post CCW Prot. V.

<sup>4</sup> 'United Nations Inter-Agency Mine Action Strategy: 2006-2010' (extended to 2012) and 'Mine Action and Effective Coordination: the United Nations Inter-Agency Policy'.

<sup>5</sup> Mine Action is defined as a group of 'activities which aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of mines and Explosive Remnants of War'. 'Mine Action comprises five complementary groups of activities: Mine Risk Education (MRE), humanitarian demining, victim assistance (including rehabilitation and reintegration), stockpile destruction and advocacy against the use of anti-personnel mines', International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) 04.10, 2nd Edition, January 2003, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations. For a definition of mine action terms as 'landmine', 'anti-personnel mine', 'cluster munition', 'Explosive Remnants of War', 'Unexploded Ordnance', 'Battle Area Clearance', 'mine action', 'mine action organisation',



1.2.3. During initial survey activities carried out in 2004 and 2005 by TMAC and the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), a total of 159 suspected hazardous areas (SHA) had been identified for a total of approximately 50 km<sup>2</sup> of contaminated land. TMAC and FSD cooperated to carry out land release (LR), survey and clearance<sup>6</sup> activities that resulted in the reduction of the surfaces considered contaminated. However, those operations could not eliminate totally the threat of landmines in the country due to limited funding and the absence of mechanical demining capacity. In addition, while operations could be initiated in the TAB and the CR areas, the lack of diplomatic cooperation with Uzbekistan impeded operations in the TUB region. Moreover, extreme climatic conditions, mountainous terrain and access difficulties did not contribute to facilitate implementation of land release operations.

So far, thanks to the joint efforts of FSD, one additional international NGO, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and the Ministry of Defence (MoD), TMAC has coordinated the elimination of 85% of all known suspected and contaminated land, resulting in the release of 87 suspect sites representing over 10km<sup>2</sup> of safe land, the destruction of 27,000 landmines and more than 7,300 pieces of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)<sup>7</sup>. The use of mechanical demining capacity has accelerated land release operations since 2010. By the end of 2012 it is estimated that more than 7 km<sup>2</sup> of land remain contaminated in the CR and along the TAB. Along the TUB, the contamination has only partially been surveyed due to challenging security environments. Sporadic armed clashes, as in the Rasht Valley in 2010 and in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) region in 2012, sometimes complicate and delay the conduct of mine action operations and lead to additional ERW contamination.

1.2.4. The presence of landmines in the affected regions continues to represent important risks to local populations. Between 1992 and June 2012, 841 mine and ERW victims have been recorded, including 367 fatalities (44 %); 30% were children at the time of the accident, mostly boys. More than 500 are mine victims (489 from AP and 17 from AV mines) and more than 200 are UXO victims including 136 from cluster munitions (rest of 122 unknown device type). The province with the highest number of casualties is the Region under Republican Administration, mainly what is known as the Central Region (462), followed by Sughd (157). Most victims were civilians (757 or 93%) out of those whose status is known (817), 45 were military at the time of the accident (6%) and 15 were deminers. Men and boys are the most affected also among civilians they make up 87%. Thanks to clearance and mine risk education (MRE) operations, the number of mine victims has dropped spectacularly from 88 victims in 2000 to 13 in 2008, 9 in 2009, 10 in 2010 and 6 in 2011 (to date in 2012, 9 victims were recorded). Landmine contamination restricts the possibility to use land for grazing and agricultural purposes and represents a serious risk to civilian populations engaged in farming and wood gathering activities. The presence of landmines and ERW represent a threat for military patrols operating along the country's border with Afghanistan and Uzbekistan.

1.2.5. In cooperation with TMAC, UNICEF, Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), MRE activities have been conducted in the affected regions. More than 4,500 mine warning bill boards have been erected near known SHAs by FSD-teams with support of UNDP TMAC; this is particularly important along the Tajik-Uzbek border. Key results achieved from 2010-12:

1. Annually around 75,000 people in mine-affected districts reached with MRE messages
2. MRE material is tailored to the needs of individual target groups (children, women, men, shepherds, farmers, border guards)
3. Creation of a network of local MRE volunteers of the Red Crescent Society to raise awareness of people in 25 districts affected by landmines.
4. Gender balance reached among 82 national MRE volunteers (43 male and 39 female)
5. 155 teachers and District Education Department instructors trained on MRE for schoolchildren
6. 16 MRE safe play areas constructed in rural schools

<sup>6</sup> 'mine risk education', 'mine victim', 'victim assistance', 'mine action center', 'mine action authority', etc., see IMAS 04.10. All mine action terms used in this document refer to IMAS definitions, unless specifically indicated.

<sup>6</sup> 'Land release' describes the process of applying 'all reasonable effort' to identify, or better define, Confirmed Hazardous Areas and remove all suspicion of mines/ERW through non- technical survey, technical survey and/or clearance. 'Clearance' refers to tasks or actions to ensure the removal and/or the destruction of all mine and ERW hazards from a specified area to the specified depth. IMAS 4.10, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations.

<sup>7</sup> UNDP TMAC, July 2012.



7. MRE training provided to 300 border guards at the Tajik-Afghan border
8. National mass media covered MRE topics

1.2.6. Victim assistance (VA) services have been made available to mine accidents survivors and their families through services provided by the UNDP, civil society organizations, the RCST and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MoLSP). Key results achieved from 2010-12:

1. Income generation projects for 86 landmine survivors and families of victims
2. Yearly Summer Camp for 100 landmine survivors/PWDs
3. Capacity building of new established NGOs of survivors
4. Awareness raising and CRPD advocacy campaign (every year three - four round tables).
5. Strengthening of regional Cooperation - two Inter-country Conference o psycho-social rehabilitation of landmine survivors and other PWDs (2010- in Kabul, 2011- in Dushanbe, Inter-country Working Group was established and Joint Plan of actions is developed (now under translation).
6. Coordination, planning (LTAP 2011-2015 was developed in cooperation with all VA partners and with HI's consultant assistance)
7. TMAC VA programme took responsibility for reporting to the international community on Tajikistan's efforts to address the rights and needs of mine victims and thereby meet its obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.
8. Production of guidelines and brochures devoted to VA and disability.



## 2. SCOPE AND STRATEGY

2.1. The legal framework for United Nations mine action rests on the following instruments:

- the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel (AP) Mines and on their Destruction, also called the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) or the 'Ottawa Convention',
- the Protocols II and V to the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW),
- the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) that prohibits all use, stockpiling, production and transfer of Cluster Munitions; separate articles in the Convention concern assistance to victims, clearance of contaminated areas and destruction of CCM stockpiles,
- the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (the 1977 Additional Protocol I),
- the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) that offers a comprehensive framework to guide efforts to protect the rights of mine/ERW survivors within national disability frameworks<sup>8</sup>.

2.2. Tajikistan is a State Party to the MBT, Amended Protocols II and V to the CCW but has not yet joined the CCM and the CRPD<sup>9</sup>. Tajikistan acceded to the Mine Ban Treaty on 12/10/1999, becoming a State Party on 1/4/2000. Tajikistan complied with the MBT Article 4 obligations by destroying all AP mines stockpiles before April 2004. Tajikistan also complied with the Article 7 obligations by providing annual implementation reports to the Disarmament Affairs Department of the United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). Tajikistan has been very active in participating in the MBT States Parties Meetings, in the inter-sessional meetings of the Standing Committees of the Convention as well as in the annual meetings of the Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisors. According to Article 5 of the MBT, Tajikistan had the obligation to destroy all anti-personnel mines on its territory before April 2010. As this was not considered possible, Tajikistan introduced a detailed request for extending the deadline for completion of the Article 5 obligations. A ten-year extension request (until 2020) was approved by the States Parties to the Convention during the Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World held in Colombia on 29/11-4/12/2009. Tajikistan is part of the group of 26 State Parties with a sizeable number of landmine/ERW victims, called the VA26 and has been an active participant from the onset.

2.3. To ensure the most effective and appropriate response to the landmine threat, UN mine action activities promote national ownership, institution-building and capacity development, and are contingent on adherence to the core requirements of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). The primary responsibility for mine action lies with the government of the mine-affected state. This responsibility should be vested in a national mine action authority (NMAA) that is charged with the regulation and supervision of a national mine action programme within its national borders, including the authorization of national mine action standards, standard operating procedures (SOP) as well as the accreditation of mine action operators. For the time being, the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC) is tasked to manage the national mine action programme (to plan, coordinate and monitor) in the country.

2.4. Within the UN system, the UNDP is responsible for providing comprehensive support to assist mine-affected countries to establish or strengthen national mine action programmes to undertake all elements of mine action. UNDP capacity development support aims at assisting national and local authorities to: develop laws, policies and national and sectoral strategic plans; establish comprehensive information management systems necessary for the efficient planning and prioritization of mine action activities; advocate for the inclusion of mine action in national development plans; and meet their legal obligations under relevant international conventions.

<sup>8</sup> The convention supplements provisions on victim assistance found in the MBT, CCW and CCM. The Convention clarifies States' obligations to respect and ensure the equal enjoyment of human rights by persons with disabilities, including: discrimination against persons with disabilities, the rights of women and children with disabilities, accessibility, protection measures during armed conflicts, access to rehabilitation services and health care, etc..

<sup>9</sup> Tajikistan also joined other important human rights instruments:

- the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in 1999,
- the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 1999,
- the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993,
- the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1993.



2.5. In 2010, the UNDP TMAC, and all involved operators and partners jointly developed a National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NMAP) 2010-2015. The purpose of the plan is to provide a clear, measurable and realistic approach to describe how Tajikistan intends to systematically address its landmine and ERW threat. The document sets the technical and institutional responses to landmines within the context of broader poverty reduction, socio-economic development and legal obligations assumed by the Government of Tajikistan. The NMAP promotes the principles of national ownership, institution-building and capacity development as well as compliance to IMAS. The strategy underlines the civilian character of the mine action programme and reaffirms that the national agency managing the mine action programme is a civilian entity.

2.6. UNDP's Tajikistan Mine Action Centre is responsible for planning, coordination and monitoring of all mine action activities in Tajikistan. Since its inception in 2003, UNDP TMAC reports to the Commission for the Implementation of the International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL) that acts as the de facto national mine action authority (NMAA) and is supposed to mainstream mine action in the Government's socio-economic development plans. The Commission approved the national strategies and reviews the UNDP TMAC's annual plans, budgets and reports. The institutional framework of the mine action programme in Tajikistan is considered consistent with what is generally recommended by international standards. However, at present, TMAC operates as a UNDP project and is not yet officially established as a national agency. A decision is expected from the GoT to designate the official structure and responsibilities of national institutions for the mine action sector, i.e. a national mine action authority and national mine action centre.

2.7. The ultimate goal of UNDP's Support to Mine Action Programme is to help ensure Tajikistan's compliance with the MBT obligations. As required by MBT Article 5 Tajikistan intends to conclude its land release operations in the nearest future. Despite all ongoing efforts, it is however likely that the anti-personal landmines contamination will not be totally eliminated by the end of 2015. In addition, like all countries confronted to protracted periods of armed hostilities, Tajikistan will have to address the ERW threat in the long term. It is therefore necessary to establish a national and sustainable response capacity to address a residual mine and ERW threat for the period beyond 2015<sup>10</sup>.

2.8. In the conduct of this project, UNDP will continue to promote gender mainstreaming throughout all the activities and will strengthen women's organizational capacities, networks and grass root structures. Involvement of women groups in the planning and monitoring of mine action activities will be reinforced. UNDP will comply with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) to reinforce national ownership, donor coordination and efficiency of the assistance provided in the frame of this project. The project also promotes inter-agency coordination and cooperation towards a 'One UN Approach'.

2.9. The project will develop a partnership strategy aiming at involving all existing partners – at the national and regional levels - that will contribute to the objectives of the project. The project will cooperate with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to reinforce the information management capacity and facilitate the nationalization process.

2.10. The direct beneficiaries of the project include national official structures in charge of mine action (to be designated) and mine action operators using the services provided by those institutions (planning, regulation coordination, and monitoring). Communities affected by the presence of landmines and ERW in their immediate environment will directly benefit from the programme implementation, as well as the general public that will take advantage from the rehabilitation and development projects and activities becoming possible as a result of the land release process. By encouraging cooperation among all segments of the society and by improving human security in the target areas, mine action concretely contributes in reducing social tensions and in preventing conflicts. Victim assistance support helps ensuring that existing health care and social service systems, rehabilitation programmes and legislative and policy frameworks are adequate to meet the needs of all citizens – including landmine survivors and family members of deceased victims.

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<sup>10</sup> In September 2012, UNDP's TMAC, GoT and all operators met to elaborate a Mine Action programme Exit Strategy. The outline of this strategy is in the annex of the present document.



### 3. SUPPORT TO THE TAJIKISTAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME

3.1. Since 2003, UNDP has supported the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme through a series of initiatives formalized in project documents (PRODOC): those projects were systematically endorsed and signed by the GoT. The latest project covered the period from January 2010 to December 2012 and was called 'Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme' (STMAP). The main objectives of the project included:

- To support TMAC capacity to operate as a national mine action agency and effectively coordinate, regulate, plan and monitor all mine action activities in the country,
- To strengthen and enhance land release operation to accelerate MBT Article 5 achievement,
- To provide Victim Assistance services to all survivors and mine victims' families,
- To build safer environment for all mine/ERW affected communities and groups through Mine Risk Education services.

3.2. Throughout 2010-2012, the main strategic objective of the STMAP Phase 1 project was to transform the status of TMAC – considered as 'ambiguous' –and officially establish the center as a national entity administratively attached to a GoT institution; this process was called 'nationalization' in the Tajik mine action context. The GoT was expected to issue the necessary legal and administrative documentation to clarify and endorse the status of the centre; the Government was also encouraged to increase its in-kind contribution to the programme.

3.3. An evaluation of the STMAP was commissioned by UNDP and conducted in December 2011<sup>11</sup>. The evaluation concluded that TMAC functioned reasonably well and that the organization succeeded in coordinating and monitoring activities at the implementation level and achieved many of the goals outlined in the project document, including: clarification of operations processes and procedures, upgrade of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), delivery of MRE to groups at risk and provision of VA through supporting appropriate service providers and a referral mechanism. The evaluation report however reported an absence of progress in establishing TMAC as a national mine action agency.

3.4. The evaluation included the following conclusions and recommendations:

- Because of the lack of progress toward nationalization, TMAC is failing to assert its authority over the mine action sector in Tajikistan; this can be partly explained because TMAC's ambiguous official status means that the agency has a low profile, is vulnerable to changing environment and cannot always be funded effectively,
- The evaluation observed that TMAC was still too involved in implementation and service delivery and recommended that the agency concentrate on coordination and monitoring,
- It is necessary to develop a vision and a transition/exit strategy that will guide the programme for the next 4 to 5 years.

The present project document 'STMAPII' aims at reflecting these conclusions and strategic recommendations of the evaluation. As suggested in the evaluation report, to provide guidance in the conduct of the project, a transition/exit strategy outline is proposed in the annexes of the project document.

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<sup>11</sup> 'Evaluation of United Nations Development Programme Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme', Rebecca Roberts, January 2012.



#### 4. STMAP PROJECT DELIVERABLES OUTLINE

4.1. National ownership and capacity development are at the centre of UNDP mine action initiatives, which focus on ensuring sustainable governmental responses to the human, economic and security challenges posed by landmines and ERW in Tajikistan. Having taken into account the ambiguous TMAC status since 2003, the 'National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2010–2015' (NMAPS) and the project document (PRODOC) 'Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme 2010–2012' had planned to officially establish TMAC as the national entity responsible for the coordination and management of all mine action activities in the country. As explained above, and despite efforts developed since the adoption of STMAP Phase I in 2010, this still remains to be formalized by the GoT.

4.2. The intended output of the project is to ensure that the Government of Tajikistan can comply with the obligations of the MBT. The project aims to achieve therefore, that “Tajikistan’s mine action programme, under a national legal entity, manages to reduce risk from contaminated land and to support people with disabilities including mine victims in compliance with the Ottawa Convention.”

The 'Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme Phase II' (STMAP II) project is articulated around three key components:

*4.2.1. Land release activities are conducted expeditiously and cost-effectively according to International Mine Action Standards and National Mine Action Standards under the coordination of designated national institutions with support of UNDP TMAC.*

To achieve this result, the following activities will be developed:

- Support GoT in regulating land release activities through maintaining National Mine Action Standards and accrediting demining operators
- Plan, prioritize, task and monitor land release activities to reduce and clear all priority areas – corresponding to approximately 6 km<sup>2</sup> of land – by the end of 2015
- Provide support to land release operators
- Create a national capacity to address residual risk from landmines and ERW after 2015
- Support GoT to provide quality reports on the compliance of the Ottawa Convention regarding the clearance of mined areas and regarding other relevant conventions; advocate to join the Convention on Cluster Munitions

*4.2.2 Victim Assistance (VA) activities are mainstreamed into programmes and projects developed and implemented by national institutions, United Nations, or other development partners, to fulfil the rights of people with disabilities (PwD) including mine/ERW victims.*

The following activities will be carried out:

- Support the mainstreaming of VA into other UNDP/UN and GoT programmes developed in favour of PwS in accordance with best international practice;
- Ensure that IMSMA or other database provides quality information on casualties from mines and ERW and on service provision to mine/ERW victims;
- Support GoT to provide quality reports on the compliance of the Ottawa Convention as a member of the VA26 group and other relevant conventions; advocate GoT to ratify and adhere to the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.

*4.2.3 Mine Risk Education (MRE) is provided by implementing partners and community members to all mine/ERW-affected communities and at-risk groups in 35 districts. Public information is disseminated to advocate for the support of mine action and to provide safety messages to the wider public.*

The following activities will be pursued during the project:



- MRE activities are mainstreamed into projects and programmes conducted by the Ministry of Education and the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan by the end of 2015; UNDP TMAC operates as a coordinator, provides technical assistance and monitors MRE
- Increase MRE done by communities through community-liaison; identify and support risk reduction mechanisms (safe play areas, fuel-saving stoves etc.)
- Increase general visibility of mine action and provide safety messages to the wider public (mass media, film, TV spots)
- Improve MRE data collection based on IMSMA-forms in order to support GoT to provide quality reports on the compliance of the Ottawa Convention and other relevant conventions



## 5. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<b>Intended Outcome as stated in the CP Results and Resource Framework</b>				
Government is able to plan, coordinate and implement comprehensive mine action to meet international standards.				
<b>Outcome Indicators as stated in the CP Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets</b>				
<b>Indicator:</b> Compliance with the Ottawa Convention.				
<b>Baseline:</b> Tajikistan is currently unable to fully meet obligations of the Ottawa Convention.				
<b>Target:</b> Tajikistan meets all obligations of the Ottawa Convention.				
<b>Applicable Key Result Area:</b>				
Conflict Prevention and Recovery / Mine Action				
<b>Partnership Strategy</b>				
Established with the assistance of UNDP since 2003, the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC) is the national agency <i>de facto</i> responsible for the coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of mine action activities conducted in Tajikistan (land release, mine risk education, victim assistance and advocacy against landmines). TMAC reports to the CIIHL under the Presidency. However, <i>de jure</i> TMAC is not a national entity. In this new phase of the project, UNDP will encourage the GoT to exert its authority and to accept national ownership of the national mine action programme; in the meantime UNDP will extend its support to TMAC to allow Tajikistan strengthening its national mine programme and complying with the obligations of the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) and other relevant instruments of IHL related to landmines/ERW and persons with disability.				
<b>Project Title and ID (ATLAS Award ID)</b>				
Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (STMAP) – Atlas Award ID :				
<b>INTENDED OUTPUTS</b>	<b>OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2013-2015</b>	<b>INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PARTIES</b>	<b>INPUTS</b>
<b>Project Output</b> Tajikistan’s mine action programme, under a national legal entity, manages to reduce risk from contaminated land and to support people with disabilities including mine victims in compliance with the Ottawa Convention				
<b>Activity Result 1</b> <i>Land release activities are conducted expeditiously and cost-effectively according to International Mine Action Standards and National Mine Action Standards under the coordination of designated national institutions with support of UNDP TMAC.</i>		1.1. Support GoT in regulating land release activities through maintaining National Mine Action Standards and accrediting demining operators - Update NMAS and integrate recently developed IMAS and seek NMAA endorsement; initiate an annual review process; - Undertake accreditation of demining operators		PSU: USD 750K Office rent: USD 75K Management: USD 75K Monitoring: USD 100K



<p><b>Baseline</b> 1.1 UNDP TMAC is managing all demining activities carried out in Tajikistan in accordance with all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 1.1 Compliance of QA/QC with IMAS and NMAS.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 1.2 In December 2012, it is estimated that approximately 7 km<sup>2</sup> of land remain to be reduced, surveyed or cleared from landmines.</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 1.2 Cleared/surveyed/reduced surfaces per year</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 1.3. Trained and equipped EOD rapid response capacity under CoES is not operational</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 1.3 National and sustainable EOD rapid response mechanism is working</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 1.4 TMAC provides information based on IMSMA data for Government reports; CCW Prot. V reports are not submitted; TMAC advocates to accede to Convention on Cluster Munitions</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 1.4 Timely submission of progress reports to comply with reporting obligations</p>	<p>1.1 By mid-2013 NMAS are revised and integrate IMAS; an annual revision of standards and SOP is in place.</p> <p>1.2 All priority areas – corresponding to at least to 6 km<sup>2</sup> of land - are reduced and cleared by the end of the project.</p> <p>1.3 A national and sustainable EOD Rapid Response mechanism is set up to address the residual ERW hazards after 2015.</p> <p>1.4. Government timely submits progress reports to comply with reporting obligations of the MBT, CCW Prot. V and other relevant conventions</p>	<p>according to NMAS.</p> <p>1.2. Plan, prioritize, task and monitor land release activities to reduce and clear all priority areas – corresponding to approximately 6 km<sup>2</sup> of land – by the end of 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TMAC plans, coordinates, tasks and monitors all land release operations</li> <li>- Promote agreement to complete Tajik-Uzbek-Border survey</li> <li>- Implement QA/QC according to IMAS/NMAS</li> <li>- TMAC QA/QC activities are conducted on all land release operations,</li> <li>- TMAC QA/QC staff participate in trainings and experiences exchange programmes.</li> </ul> <p>1.3. Provide support to land release operators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide administrative and technical support;</li> <li>- Help mobilize the necessary resources to cover the cost of survey and clearance operations in close cooperation with stakeholders;</li> <li>- Establish a semi-permanent training facility for the benefit of all land release operators in 2013.</li> </ul> <p>1.4. Create a national capacity to address residual risk from landmines and ERW after 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support creation of national demining capacity in cooperation with stakeholders</li> <li>- Seek ways to make use of established EOD Rapid Response capacity             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An internal evaluation of the previous project is conducted in the CoES,</li> <li>- A new strategy is designed to develop and maintain EOD capacity,</li> <li>- Provision of international trainers from partners,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>CIIHL TMAC</p> <p>TMAC UNDP CO FSD NPA UST/MoD</p> <p>CoES</p> <p>MoFA CIIHL TMAC UNDP CO TCBL&amp;CM</p>	<p>Resource mobilization/ Travel 205K Technical Assistance /Capacity Building: USD 240K</p> <p>IMSMA USD 25K Annual audits: USD 12K Mid-term review: USD 26K</p> <p>LR: 900K:</p> <p>Support for demining operator USD 200K</p> <p>QA/QC USD 100K</p> <p>EOD capacity: USD 500K</p> <p>Training facility USD 100K</p>
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		<p>- A reporting system is set up for EOD activities.</p> <p>1.5. Assess the land release and technical survey methodologies by the end of 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ask for GICHD support;</li> <li>- Conduct the assessment;</li> <li>- Integrate the assessment recommendations into SOP.</li> </ul> <p>1.6. Support GoT to provide quality reports on the compliance of the Ottawa Convention regarding the clearance of mined areas and regarding other relevant conventions; advocate to join the Convention on Cluster Munitions</p>		
<p><b>2. Victim Assistance (VA) activities are mainstreamed into programmes and projects developed and implemented by national institutions, United Nations, or other development partners, to fulfil the rights of people with disabilities including mine/ERW victims</b></p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 2.1. Integration of VA into existing development programmes is limited; many activities are directly implemented by TMAC.</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 2.1. VA is comprehensively mainstreamed in UNDP Disability programme and in MoLSP activities in favor of PwD; direct implementation is reduced to a minimum.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 2.2. Database on mine/ERW casualties</p>	<p>2.1. In accordance with best international practice, VA is mainstreamed into UNDP/UN and other programmes developed in favor of PwD</p> <p>2.2. IMSMA database provides quality information on casualties from mines and ERW and on service provision</p>	<p>2.1. Mainstream VA into other programmes developed in favor of PwD in accordance with best international practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Help ensure that existing health care and social service systems, rehabilitation programmes and legislative and policy frameworks are adequate to meet the needs of all citizens – including landmine survivors and family members of deceased victims.</li> <li>- UNDP TMAC Disability Support Unit provides referrals for survivors to the UNDP Communities Programme and other disability-specific or mainstream projects, and services</li> <li>- Undertake activities to enhance disability awareness and improved coordination in the disability sector</li> </ul> <p>2.2. Ensure that IMSMA provides quality information on casualties from mines and ERW and on service provision to mine/ERW victims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve ongoing data collection based on IMSMA forms; verify data systematically;</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP CO MoLSP Civil society organizations</p> <p>MoLSP TMAC ICRC</p>	<p>USD 400K</p>



<p>and on service delivery is weak and needs improvement</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 2.2. Database on mine/ERW casualties and service provision is fully functional.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 2.3. TMAC VA Officer provides high quality reports on the compliance of international law relevant to landmines/ERW and advocates GoT to join the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (CRPD).</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 2.3. High-quality input to Meetings of State Parties to the MBT and other international.</p>	<p>to mine/ERW victims.</p> <p>2.3. GoT provides quality reports on the compliance of Ottawa Convention and possibly to other relevant Conventions the GoT may want to join in the near future.</p>	<p>- Analyze data regularly and share findings among stakeholders.</p> <p>2.3 Support GoT to provide quality reports on the compliance of the Ottawa Convention as a member of the VA26 group and other relevant conventions; advocate GoT to ratify and adhere to the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities</p> <p>- GoT or institutions and individuals on its behalf participate in relevant fora on VA and disability and provide quality written and verbal input; share lessons learned.</p>	<p>RCTS</p> <p>TMAC ICRC RCTS</p>	
<p><i>3. Mine Risk Education (MRE) is provided by implementing partners and community members to all mine/ERW affected communities and at-risk groups in 35 districts. Public information is disseminated to advocate for the support of mine action and to provide safety messages to the wider public.</i></p> <p><b>Baseline</b> 3.1. MRE is not sufficiently integrated / mainstreamed in other development activities and projects</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 3.1. MoE and RCST are responsible for the conduct of MRE; TMAC provides monitoring, coordination and technical support</p> <p><b>Baseline</b></p>	<p>3.1. MoE and RCST provide quality MRE in at-risk villages according to risk-assessments.</p> <p>3.2 Community liaison activities strengthen the</p>	<p>3.1. Mainstream MRE activities into projects and programmes conducted by the MoE and the RCST by the end of 2014; UNDP TMAC operates as a coordinator, provides technical assistance and monitors MRE</p> <p>- Develop, field test and produce MRE materials; incorporate Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) safety messages;</p> <p>- Ensure MRE activities are undertaken, including rapid response MRE following accidents, school-, community-, and media-based MRE;</p> <p>- Mainstream MRE into education system, especially in high-risk areas;</p> <p>Strengthen national capacities through provision of training, shared experiences, equipment and funding.</p> <p>3.2 Increase MRE done by communities through community-liaison; identify and</p>	<p>TMAC UNDP CO RCST MoE UNDP Disaster Management</p> <p>TMAC UNDP CO RCST</p>	<p>Community-based MRE USD 90K</p> <p>School-based USD 150K</p> <p>CL/RR USD 90K</p>



<p>3.2Community liaison and risk reduction concept is not adequately developed.  <b>Indicator</b>                      3.2 Community liaison and Risk Reduction actions form an integral part of MRE.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b>                      3.3MRE is not yet mainstreamed in school curriculum.  <b>Indicator</b>                      3.3. MRE is made sustainable in target districts by being integrated into school curriculum</p>	<p>mainstreaming and sustainability of MRE in local communities</p> <p>3.3. MRE is mainstreamed into the school curriculum</p>	<p>support risk reduction mechanisms (safe play areas, fuel-saving stoves etc.)</p> <p>3.3. Increase general visibility of mine action and provide safety messages to the wider public (mass media, film, TV spots)</p> <p>3.4. Improve MRE data collection based on IMSMA-forms in order to support GoT to provide quality reports on the compliance of the Ottawa Convention and other relevant conventions                      - Improve ongoing data collection based on IMSMA forms; verify data systematically;                      - Analyze data regularly and share findings among stakeholders.</p>	<p>MoE</p> <p>TMAC                      RSCST                      MoE</p>	<p>IMSMA on MRE                      USD 18K</p>
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**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Country: Tajikistan**  
**6. ANNUAL WORK PLAN FOR 2013**

**Project Title:** Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme

**UNDAF Outcome(s):** **Outcome 4:** Disaster risk management capacities are enhanced to integrate improved environmental and water management.  
**Output 4.3:** Government capacity to plan, coordinate and implement mine action is supported to help ensure Tajikistan is compliant with the Ottawa Convention.

**Expected CP Outcome(s):** **Outcome 5.** Government is able to plan, coordinate and implement comprehensive mine action.  
 Land release activities are conducted expeditiously and cost-effectively according to International Mine Action Standards and National Mine Action Standards under the coordination of designated national institutions with support of UNDP Tajikistan Mine Action Centre.

**Expected Output(s):** Victim Assistance activities are mainstreamed into programmes and projects developed and implemented by national institutions, United Nations, or other development partners to fulfil the rights of people with disabilities including victims from landmines and explosive remnants of war.  
 Mine Risk Education is provided by implementing partners and community members to all mine/ERW affected communities and at-risk groups in 35 districts. Public information is disseminated to advocate for the support of mine action and to provide safety messages to the wider public.

**Implementing Partner:** Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)

**Responsible Parties:** National Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL); National Mine Action Authority to be designated by the Government of Tajikistan (GoT)

**Brief Description**

The project aims at strengthening the Government of Tajikistan ownership on the mine action sector and its capacity to coordinate, plan, regulate and monitor the national mine action programme. The objective of the project is to ensure that Tajikistan will comply with the obligations of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), also known as the Ottawa Convention, regarding demining (the aim is to destroy most of the remaining landmines in Tajikistan before December 2015), mine risk education and victim assistance. The project will also contribute to develop national capacities to address the residual contamination to be eliminated - for landmines until 2020 according to the Ottawa Convention obligations. UNDP TMAC will support coordination and collaboration among all stakeholders. Support to mine victims will be continued but, to ensure long term sustainability of the benefits for victims, those services will be mainstreamed and integrated within other national institutions and development programmes and projects. Risk education activities will be coordinated with a focus on community liaison and school-based activities in the mine-affected districts. A programme transition/exit strategy will be implemented to prepare the handover of the activities to national authorities. The project will be conducted during a period of three years (2013–2015)

Programme Period:	2010-2015
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
Start date:	01/01/2013
End Date	31/12/2013
PAC Meeting Date	28/11/2012
Management Arrangements	NIM

<b>2013 AWP budget:</b>	<b>\$ 1,144,000</b>
Total resources required	<b>\$ 1,144,000</b>
<b>Total allocated resources:</b>	
• Regular (UNDP TRAC 1)	\$ 300,000
• DFAIT (Canada)	\$ 72,615
• BCPR	\$ 571,242
• To be mobilized	\$ 200,143

Agreed by CIIHL:

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Agreed by UNDP:

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<b>Output 1: Tajikistan's mine action programme, under a national legal entity, manages to reduce risk from contaminated land and to support people with disabilities including mine victims in compliance with the Ottawa Convention</b>									
<b>Activity 1: The capacity of UNDP TMAC to plan, coordinate, regulate and monitor mine action is supported and reinforced. UNDP TMAC progressively mainstreams most of its activities into governmental and other development programmes and initiates the required actions to implement the transition/exit strategy by the end of 2015.</b>									
<p><b>(1.1) Baseline:</b> By the end of 2012 TMAC did not obtain its official status as a National MA Agency yet and needs to be supported to manage the activities of all mine operations in the country.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> TMAC obtained its legal status as a national institution and is able to coordinate and manage the National Mine Action program in Tajikistan.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> The Government of Tajikistan identified the agency having primary responsibility over mine action management by the end of 2015.</p>	<p><b>1.1 Activity Result:</b> Encourage the GoT to establish TMAC as a legal national entity responsible for managing the mine action programme under a designated National Mine Action Authority</p>					CIIHL, TMAC, UNDP	UNDP TRAC	Local consultant (TRAC 71300) - \$ 4,581.45	\$4,581.45
	<p>- Seek agreement on set up of national mine action structures in Tajikistan and on the required documentation</p>	X							
	<p>- Encourage GoT to endorse the necessary legal documentation to establish a legal national entity responsible for managing the mine action programme</p>	X	X						
	<p>- Support National Mine Action Authority and TMAC national management once officially endorsed</p>		X	X	X				
<p><b>(1.2) Baseline:</b> There is a continuous need to support the GoT to implement the National Mine Action Strategy 2010-2015.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> Management and technical support to implement the MA Strategy 2010-2015 is in place.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Quality support to TMAP provided, regular monitoring of the</p>	<p><b>1.2. Activity result:</b> Ensure coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of all mine action activities to implement the national mine action strategy; provide appropriate technical assistance through deploying a Chief Technical Advisor</p>					TMAC, UNDP	UNDP TRAC	International Consultant (TRAC-71200) - \$ 30,000 Contractual Services- Individual (TRAC 71400) - \$ 207,045.98 Rent & Maintenance – Premises (TRAC 73100) - \$40,800 Rent& Maintenance of other Equip (TRAC 73400) - \$ 9,600 Professional service Audit (TRAC 74100) - \$ 4,000	\$295,418.55
	<p>- UNDP TMAC supports the National Mine Action Authority in coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of all mine action activities with the aim to reinforce the capacity of GoT;</p>	X	X	X	X				



<p>Strategy outcomes conducted, and mid-term report on the implementation of the Strategy prepared.</p>	<p>-Organize national planning, training and coordination meetings at least on a quarterly basis; promote and monitor a gender-sensitive approach to Mine Action</p>	X	X	X	X		<p><b>DFAIT (Canada)</b></p>	<p><b>Miscellaneous expenses (TRAC 74500) - \$3,972.57</b></p> <p><b>Local travel, (DFAIT – 71600) -\$4,500</b></p> <p><b>Rental &amp; Maint Vehicle (DFAIT – 73400) - \$4,800</b></p> <p><b>Miscellaneous expenses (DFAIT 74500) – 1,953.65</b></p> <p><b>Facilities &amp; Administration (DFAIT – 74500) - \$787,76</b></p>	<p><b>\$12,041.41</b></p>	
<p>- Reinforce the Information Management capacity of TMAC to ensure that the 'Information Management System for Mine Action' (IMSMA) of the center is effectively functional; provide data analysis with sex-disaggregated data; provide assistance to improve the TMAC website.</p>	X	X	X	X						
<p>- Undertake field monitoring activities beyond land release related QA/QC visits (MRE, VA, Advocacy)</p>	X	X	X	X						
<p>- Provide appropriate technical assistance through deploying a Chief Technical Advisor</p>		X								
<p>-Undertake mid-term review of National MA Strategy (2010-2015)</p>		X								
<p>- Control optimal use of human and financial resources by TMAC through conducting an annual audit</p>		X								
<p><b>(1.3.) Baseline:</b> The Tajikistan mine action profile has to be raised properly.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> MA Programme of Tajikistan is internationally and nationally known to advocate for full</p>	<p>1.3. Activity result: Present mine action progress and needs at national and at international level to raise resources; support the GoT to report on the compliance of international law relevant to landmines and explosive remnants of war including cluster munition remnants and the rights of people with disability;</p>					<p>CIIHL, TMAC, UNDP</p>				



<p>compliance with the Ottawa Convention and CCW Prot. II and V.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> The profile of mine action in Tajikistan is raised in order to advocate for full compliance with the Ottawa Convention and CCW Prot. II and V.</p>	<p>- Raise the profile of mine action through advocacy events on International MA Day 4 April; conduct TV round tables, discussions and meetings with stakeholders.</p>	X	X	X	X				
	<p>-Contribute to key international mine action and disability related events and trainings through quality presentations, share outcomes with the Programme stakeholders in Tajikistan.</p>	X	X	X	X				
	<p>- Conduct mine action seminars and workshops in the national level.</p>	X	X	X	X				
	<p>- Organize donor coordination meetings at least twice a year and meet donors individually to raise funds.</p>	X			X				
	<p>- Update and actively use the portfolio of mine action projects to facilitate donor coordination and resources mobilization.</p>		X		X				
	<p>-Mobilize additional resources in line with the Resource mobilization Strategy - with the assistance of UNDP (Action Plan).</p>	X	X	X	X				
<p><b>Activity 2: Conduct land release activities expeditiously and cost-effectively according to International Mine Action Standards and National Mine Action Standards under the coordination of designated national institutions with support of UNDP TMAC.</b></p>									
<p><b>(2.1) Baseline</b> UNDP TMAC is managing all demining activities carried out in Tajikistan in accordance with all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Compliance of QA/QC with IMAS and NMAS.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> By mid-2013 NMAS are revised and integrate IMAS; an annual revision of standards and SOP is in place.</p>	<p><b>2.1 Activity Result:</b> Support GoT in regulating land release activities through maintaining National Mine Action Standards and accrediting demining operators</p>					TMAC UNDP			
	<p>- Update NMAS and integrate recently developed IMAS and seek NMAA endorsement; initiate an annual review process;</p>	X			X	TMAC UNDP			
	<p>- Undertake accreditation of demining operators according to NMAS.</p>	X				TMAC UNDP			



<p><b>(2.2) Baseline:</b> : In December 2012, it is estimated that approximately 7.5 km<sup>2</sup> of land remain to be reduced, surveyed or cleared from landmines in Tajik-Afghan border and the Central Regions.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Size of cleared /surveyed/reduced surfaces per year.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Coordinated reduction and clearance of 2,0 km<sup>2</sup> of the contaminated land by the end of 2013.</p>	<p><b>2.2 Activity Result:</b> Plan, prioritize, task and monitor land release activities to reduce and clear all priority areas – corresponding to approximately 6 km<sup>2</sup> of land – by the end of 2015</p>					TMAC, UNDP	DFAIT (Canada)	<p><b>Local travel (DFAIT – 71600) - \$980</b>  <b>Contractual Services- Companies, (DFAIT – 742100) - \$3,000</b>  <b>Facilities &amp; Administration (DFAIT – 74500) - \$278,60</b></p>	\$4,258.60
	- Plan, coordinate, task and monitor all land release operations; promote and monitor a gender-sensitive approach to land release	X	X	X	X				
	- Promote agreement to complete Tajik-Uzbek-Border survey	X	X						
	- Implement QA/QC according to IMAS/NMAS	X	X	X	X				
	- Conduct QA/QC activities in all land release operations	X	X	X	X				
	- Provide participation of the TMAC QA/QC staff in trainings and experiences exchange programmes.	X		X					
	- Provide administrative and technical support;	X	X	X	X				
	- Construction of training and MDD accreditation area for the benefit of all land release operators in 2013	X	X	X	X				
<p><b>(2.3) Baseline:</b> Trained and equipped Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) rapid response capacity under CoES is not operational</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> National and sustainable EOD rapid response mechanism is working.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> A national and sustainable EOD Rapid Response mechanism is set up to address the residual ERW hazards after 2015.</p>	<p><b>2.3. Activity result:</b> Create a national capacity to address residual risk from landmines and ERW after 2015</p>					TMAC, UNDP, demining operators			
	- Support creation of national demining capacity in cooperation with stakeholders (consultation process with MoD, UST, FSD, NPA, OSCE)	X	X						
	- Seek ways to make use of established EOD Rapid Response capacity through conducting an internal evaluation of the previous project in the CoES	X							
	- Design a new strategy to develop and maintain EOD capacity.	X	X						



<p><b>Activity 3: Victim Assistance activities are mainstreamed into programmes and projects developed and implemented by national institutions, United Nations, or other development partners, to fulfill the rights of people with disabilities including victims from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).</b></p>									
<p><b>(3.1) Baseline.</b> Integration of VA into existing development programmes is limited; many activities are directly implemented by TMAC.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> VA is comprehensively mainstreamed in UNDP Disability programme and in MoLSP activities in favor of persons with disabilities (PwD); direct implementation is reduced to a minimum.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> In accordance with best international practice, VA is mainstreamed into UNDP/UN and other programmes developed in favor of PwD</p>	<p><b>3.1 Activity Result:</b> In accordance with best international practice, VA is mainstreamed into other UNDP/UN and GoT-programmes developed in favor of PwD</p>					<p>MLSP, TMAC, UNDP</p>	<p><b>DFAIT (Canada)</b></p>	<p><b>Contractual Services- Companies (DFAIT 72100) - \$36,130.84</b></p> <p><b>Facilities &amp; Administration (DFAIT 75100) - \$ 2,529.16</b></p>	<p><b>\$38,660</b></p>
	<p>- Support the MLSPP to develop a National disability strategy through consultative process.</p>	X	X	X	X				
	<p>- Provide referrals for survivors' providers including through UNDP Communities Programme and other disability-specific or mainstream projects.</p>	X	X	X	X				
	<p>- Continue Peer-to peer support programme</p>	X	X	X	X				
	<p>- Provide training to partners' organizations on inclusive development and disability issues</p>	X		X					
	<p>- Undertake activities to enhance disability awareness and improved coordination in the disability sector; promote and monitor a gender-sensitive approach in VA</p>	X	X	X	X				
	<p>- Convene Technical Working Group Coordination meetings.</p>	X			X				



	<p>- Continue Inter-country cooperation with Afghanistan Disability and Mental health Programme on issues related to psycho-social rehabilitation for landmine survivors/persons with disabilities (joint meetings and consultations of Inter-country VA Working Group, exchange information, participate in the 3-rd Inter-country conference and raising awareness on mental health and disability, publications)</p>	X	X	X	X				
<p><b>(3.2) Baseline:</b> Database on mine/ERW casualties and on service delivery is weak and needs improvement</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> Database on mine/ERW casualties and service provision is fully functional.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> IMSMA database provides quality information on casualties from mines and ERW and on service provision to mine/ERW victims.</p>	<p><b>3.2 Activity Result:</b> IMSMA database provides quality information on casualties from mines and ERW and on service provision to mine/ERW victims.</p>					TMAC, UNDP			
	<p>- Improve ongoing data collection based on IMSMA forms; verify data systematically;</p>	X	X	X	X				
	<p>- Analyze data regularly and share findings among stakeholders.</p> <p>- Advocate for the inclusion of category of “landmine/ERW” as a cause of injury or disability in relevant information management systems at the national and district level;</p>	X	X	X	X				
<p><b>(3.3) Baseline:</b> TMAC VA Officer provides high quality reports on the compliance of international law relevant to landmines/ERW and advocates GoT to join the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (CRPD).</p>	<p><b>3.3. Activity Result:</b> Support GoT to provide quality reports on the compliance of the Ottawa Convention as a member of the V26 group and other relevant conventions; advocate GoT to ratify and adhere to the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.</p>					MLSSP, TMAC, UNDP			



<p><b>Indicators:</b> High-quality input to Meetings of State Parties to the MBT and other international fora.</p>	<p>- Monitor the inclusion of survivors in broader policy frameworks to facilitate reporting by the Government of RT on its obligations;</p>	X	X	X	X				
<p><b>Targets:</b> GoT provides quality reports on the compliance of Ottawa Convention and possibly to other relevant Conventions the GoT may want to join in the near future.</p>	<p>- GoT or institutions and individuals on its behalf participate in relevant fora on VA and disability and provide quality written and verbal input; share lessons learned</p>	X	X	X	X				
<p><b>Activity 4: Mine Risk Education is provided by implementing partners and community members to all mine/ERW-affected communities and at-risk groups in 35 districts. Public information is disseminated to advocate for the support of mine action and to provide safety messages to the wider public.</b></p>									
<p><b>(4.1) Baseline:</b> MRE is not sufficiently integrated / mainstreamed in other development activities and projects</p>	<p><b>4.1 Activity Result:</b> MRE activities are mainstreamed into projects and programmes conducted by the MoE and the RCST by the end of 2015; UNDP TMAC operates as a coordinator, provides technical assistance and monitors MRE</p>								
<p><b>Indicator:</b> MoE and RCST are responsible for the conduct of MRE; TMAC provides monitoring, coordination and technical support</p>	<p>Develop, field test and produce MRE materials; incorporate Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) safety messages</p>	X							
<p><b>Targets:</b> MoE and RCST provide quality MRE in at-risk villages according to risk-assessments.</p>	<p>- Ensure MRE activities are undertaken, including rapid response MRE following accidents, school-, community-, and media-based MRE</p>	X	X	X	X	UNDP, MoE, RCST, CoES			
	<p>- Mainstream MRE into education system, especially in high-risk areas (consultation process with the MoE, develop school based MRE Strategy)</p>	X	X	X	X				
	<p>- Increase MRE done by communities through community-liaison; identify and support risk reduction mechanisms (safe play areas, fuel-saving stoves etc.); promote and monitor a gender-sensitive approach to MRE</p>	X	X	X	X			<p><b>DFAIT (Canada)</b></p> <p><b>Travel (DFAIT 71600) - \$ 6,500</b></p> <p><b>Contractual Services- Companies, mass media (DFAIT – 72100) \$ 5,000</b></p> <p><b>Supplies, (DFAIT – 72500) - \$5,000</b></p> <p><b>Facilities &amp; Administration (DFAIT- 75100) - \$1,155</b></p>	<p><b>\$17,655</b></p>

	MRE curriculum materials for teachers		X	X						
<p><b>(4.2)Baseline:</b> Accurate MRE data is not provided to the MA stakeholders yet.  <b>Indicators:</b> The MRE data collection approved.  <b>Targets:</b> The MRE data collection improved based on the IMSMA forms and is available for the MA stakeholders.</p>	<p>4.2 Activity Result: Improve MRE data collection based on IMSMA-forms in order to support GoT to provide quality reports on the compliance of the Ottawa Convention and other relevant conventions</p>					UNDP, MoE, RCST				
	<p>- Improve ongoing data collection based on IMSMA forms; verify data systematically;</p>	X	X	X	X					
	<p>- Analyze data regularly and share findings among stakeholders.</p>	X	X	X	X					
<b>Subtotal for Output 1 in 2013</b>									<b>\$372,615</b>	
<b>Output 2: Catalyzing Capacities for Mine Action in Tajikistan and Going Beyond to Development</b>										
<b>Activity 1: Support to the TMAC, as the national body responsible for coordinating, regulating, planning and monitoring of all mine activities in Tajikistan.</b>										
<p><b>(1.1): Baseline:</b> Management and administrative capacity of TMAC still needs to be supported and the national ownership should be provided.  <b>Indicators:</b> # of activities to support the management and administrative capacity of TMAC conducted.  <b>Targets:</b> Continued advocacy and dialogue with the Government on establishment of national MA authority, revised the UNDP and TMAC management arrangements and provided technical support to TMAC addressing the legislation issues for APMBT</p>	<p>1.1 Activity result: Strengthening the TMAC management and administrative capacity and providing assistance on the contracting issues to TMAC</p>					UNDP TMAC CIIHL	UNDP/BCPR \$111,350	<p><b>International Consultant, CTA and Expert for TMAC SOP, (BCPR – 71200) - \$52,850</b></p> <p><b>Contractual Services-Companies – Conducting events, round tables, support of setting national MAC (BCPR 72100) - \$ 48,500</b></p> <p><b>Contractual Services, Dialogue process(BCPR – 72100) - \$10,000</b></p>	<b>\$111,350</b>	
	<p>-Continue advocacy and dialogue with the Government on establishment of national MA authority with a mandate for landmines and ERW issues.</p>	X								
	<p>-Revise UNDP and TMAC management arrangements upon decision of the Government</p>	X	X							
	<p>- Dialogue process to strengthen national ownership of TMAP</p>	X								
	<p>-Provide technical support to TMAC and CIIHL in addressing the legislation issues for APMBT and other conventions.</p>	X	X	X	X					



and other conventions.	- Provide appropriate technical assistance through deploying a Chief Technical Advisor								
<p><b>(1.2)Baseline:</b> Programme activities need for recourses mobilization in order to allow the centre to perform its management and coordination functions.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> # of the Programme pillars are effectively implemented due to the TMAC performance of its management and coordination functions</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> TMAC provided appropriate management and coordination support for all pillars of the Programme.</p>	<p><b>1.2. Activity result:</b>Provide support to resource mobilization for the programme and day-to-day running costs of TMA Programme in order to allow the centre to perform its management and coordination functions.</p>					UNDP TMAC	UNDP/BCPR \$67,631	<p><b>Communication &amp; Audio Visual Equip, Internet, windows, anti-virus</b> (BCPR – 72400) - \$35,000  <b>Supplies, stationeries, office stuff</b> (BCPR – 72500) - \$ 1,800  <b>Rental &amp; Maintenance-Premises</b> (BCPR – 73100) - \$15,000  <b>Rental &amp; Maint of Other Equip, fuel &amp;vehicle maintenance</b> (BCPR 73400) - \$ 8,000  <b>Miscellaneous Expenses , admin cost, bank fee</b> ( BCPR – 74500) - \$ 7,831</p>	\$67,631
	-Conduct monitoring of the MA related activities	X	X	X	X				
	-Provide financial resources to manage the TMAC day to day activities (rent, administrative support costs, transport etc.)	X	X	X	X				
<p><b>(1.3)Baseline:</b> Experiences and knowledge need further strengthening for TMAC and CIIHL representatives to effective management of the Programme.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> TMAC and CIIHL role is reinforced in coordination of landmines and ERW issues with all stakeholders and partners.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> TMAC and CIIHL were capable to improve partnership and strengthen coordination among MA partners through</p>	<p><b>1.3. Activity result:</b> Facilitate TMAC and CIIHL representatives to participate at international meetings and conferences, contribute to reinforcing the coordination of the programme by supporting national technical and coordination workshops and seminars.</p>					UNDP TMAC CIIHL	UNDP/BCPR \$24,552	<p><b>International travel, workshop, seminars</b> (BCPR – 71600) - \$ 24,552</p>	\$24,552
	-Support the international and national travels of the TMAC and CIIHL representatives.	X	X	X	X				
	- TMAC acts as the executive secretariat for the CIIHL meetings, organize and co-chairs meetings of the Project Board, conduct consultation meetings and manages dialog process	X	X	X	X				

improved communication and monitoring of MA program.									
<p><b>(1.4) Baseline:</b> The financial and operational management of TMAC is not sufficiently strengthened.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> # of activities conducted to strengthen the financial and operational capacity of TMAC.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Appropriate trainings and workshops identified and the Programme staff trained on the finance, budget and procurement issues.</p>	<p>1.4. Activity result: Support the provision of ad-hoc trainings and technical assistance to strengthen the financial and operational management capacity of TMAC.</p>					UNDP TMAC	UNDP/BCPR \$1,500	<p><b>Contractual Services-Companies access to on-line UNDP training– (BCPR 72100) - \$ 1,500</b></p>	\$1,500
	-Assist all Programme staff to improve their knowledge and skills through participation in financial and budget issues trainings;	X		X					
	-Improve the operation and procurement management skills through supporting the Programme staff to take part in the relevant trainings.	X		X					
<p><b>(1.5) Baseline:</b> TMAC information management system needs in upgrading and enhancement, which will better respond to the needs of the program and make it more effective.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> The IMSMA NG and GIS systems of TMAC as well as the demining operators have strengthened.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Program Information Management improved through training of Programme IMSMA</p>	<p>1.5. Activity result: Build the capacity of TMAC to operate more effectively in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) that is used to plan and report all mine action activities in the country.</p>					UNDP TMAC	UNDP/BCPR \$7,902	<p><b>International travel, IMSMA Expert Workshop, trainings (BCPR – 71600) - \$ 5,902</b></p> <p><b>Local Travel, Monitoring &amp; Data Base activities (BCPR – 71600) - \$ 2,000</b></p>	\$7,902
	-Assist the Programme IMSMA staff to develop their information management skills, IMSMA Expert Workshop, Geneva (funds to be mobilized)	X		X					
	-Conduct on the job trainings for the IMSMA staff; ensure all data are disaggregated to allow gender-sensitive planning	X	X	X	X				
	-Update regularly the information; assess Data Quality.	X	X	X	X				
	-Provide the IMSMA with the required Software.	X		X					



<p>staff and the people in demining agencies and provision of necessary tools and equipment for IMSMA unit.</p>									
<p><b>(1.6) Baseline:</b> The MA pillars' coordination with stakeholders and partners is not effectively provided and managed.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> # of coordination meetings of the MA pillars conducted and effectively managed.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Two coordination meetings per three MA pillars (Operations, MRE and VA) conducted and managed effectively.</p>	<p><b>1.6.Activity result:</b> Support TMAC to conduct its annual coordination meetings with the partners and main stakeholders</p>					<p>UNDP TMAC</p>	<p>UNDP/BCPR \$8,800</p>	<p>Contractual Services-Companies, Pillars coordination meetings(BCPR 72100) - \$ 8,800</p>	<p>\$8,800</p>
<p>-Conduct 6 coordination meetings on the MA pillars and 2 national MA coordination meetings.</p>	<p>X</p>			<p>X</p>					
<p><b>(1.7)Baseline:</b> Internal monitoring of the Programme activities needs to be regularly conducted.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> # of the internal stakeholders and external experts involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the Programme outcomes.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> CIIHL, UNDP, TMAC representatives involved in the monitoring of the Programme.</p>	<p><b>1.7.Activity result:</b> Provided technical assistance and regular monitoring of the Project activities outcomes</p>					<p>UNDP TMAC CIIHL</p>	<p>UNDP/BCPR \$3,150</p>	<p>Local travel, Conducting monitoring with CIIHL, UNDP, GoT (BCPR – 71600) - \$3,150</p>	<p>\$3,150</p>
<p>- Conducting monitoring of the Project activities by the CIIHL, UNDP and TMAC representatives</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>					
<p><b>Activity 2: Support to TMAC capacity building to contribute to the mine survey and clearance operations.</b></p>									

<p><b>(2.1) Baseline:</b> MAC capacity in managing of the survey and clearance operations as an only coordination body of MA has to be supported.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> Some operations activities of TMAC strengthened to effectively manage the survey and clearance operation in the country.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> QA/QC, monitoring skills, regulation activities and coordination capacity of TMAC supported to contribute to the survey and clearance operations of the programme.</p>	<p><u>2.1 Activity Result:</u> Support to the Programme (TMAC and MAP) in coordinating demining and land release activities undertaken by the national and international operators to ensure that 4.5 sq. km of suspected hazardous areas reduced and cleared by the end of the project period (2011-2013) in full compliance with IMAS and NMAS.</p>								
<p><b>(2.2) Baseline:</b> The TMAC quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) Team is in need of regularly improvement of is knowledge and skills.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> Strengthening quality assurance capacities through trainings of # of team members on survey and clearance monitoring and quality control.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> QA/QC capacities of TMAC reinforced through supporting and training of 6 team members on the mechanical and manual survey and clearance monitoring.</p>	<p><u>2.2. Activity Result:</u> Support to the TMAC operations staff on quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) of manual and mechanical demining activities through trainings</p>					<p>UNDP TMAC</p>	<p>UNDP/BCPR \$70,107</p>	<p><b>Contractual Services-Individual, QA Officers salary Jan-Dec'13(BCPR 71400) - \$ 54,672 Travel , QA Officers QA/QC monitoring trip costs( BCPR – 71600) - \$15,435</b></p>	<p><b>\$70,107</b></p>
<p>-Reinforce the monitoring department of TMAC in mechanical demining in 2013.</p>	X	X	X	X					
<p>Improve the monitoring and operations skills of 4 TMAC QA/QC staff through necessary manual and mechanical demining trainings and courses.</p>	X	X	X	X					
<p>- Provide financial support to cover the salary for 4 Quality Management (QM) staff</p>	X	X	X	X					
<p>-Conduct the TMAC QA/QC activities in accordance with IMAS and NMAS.</p>	X	X	X	X					



<p><b>(2.3) Baseline:</b> Land release mechanism is not up to latest international standards and best practice.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> Land release assessment provides information to prepare new NMAS and SOP</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Land Release is accelerated in line with best international practice and adapted to national specific conditions.</p>	<p>2.3. <b>Activity Result:</b> Support TMAC to improve Land Release process and adopt Technical Survey methodologies</p>					<p>UNDP TMAC</p>	<p>UNDP/BCPR \$30,000</p>	<p><b>International Consultant</b> (BCPR – 71200) - \$20,000</p> <p><b>Contractual Services - Companies</b>, (BCPR 72100) - \$ 10,000</p>	<p><b>\$30,000</b></p>
	<p>-Assessment and developing of the appropriate land release process and methodologies by the end of 2013</p>	X	X	X	X				
	<p>-Translation of IMAS and Land release technical guidelines and other related operational documents for improvement of national guidelines.</p>	X	X	X	X				
<p><b>(2.4) Baseline:</b> The capacity of Soghd Regional Department for providing proper coordination among the government and non government stakeholders, monitoring of the mine related activities in TUB and reporting on the progress is not sufficient.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> # of activities conducted to strengthen collaboration and coordination of mine action activities in the TUB areas in Sogd region.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> The Department provided with necessary equipment, operation of the Department with ministries, local authorities and agencies involving in the TUB issue</p>	<p>2.4. <b>Activity Result:</b> Assist the Soghd Regional Department for providing proper coordination among the government and non government stakeholders, monitoring of the mine related activities in TUB and reporting on the progress</p>					<p>UNDP TMAC</p>	<p>UNDP/BCPR \$16,500</p>	<p><b>Local travel, meeting with local authorities, ministries, Operation staff monitoring and evaluation</b>(BCPR – 71600) - \$ 4,500</p> <p><b>Contractual Services-Companies, organization round tables, workshops, Sughd, Non-tech survey</b> (BCPR 72100) - \$12,000</p>	<p><b>\$16,500</b></p>
	<p>-Follow up the support provided to the Soghd Regional Department in 2012 (conduct meetings and joint field visits to mine affected Jamoats).</p>	X	X	X	X				
	<p>-Strengthen the Soghd Regional Department MA related activities through providing the necessary equipment.</p>	X	X						
	<p>- Conduct monitoring of the marking and Non-Technical Survey activities.</p>	X	X	X	X				

provided and monitoring of the activities conducted.									
<b>Activity 3: Support to socio-economic integration process of mine and ERW victims through the development of sustainable national policies and programs addressing the needs of people with disabilities in Tajikistan</b>									
<p><b>(3.1) Baseline:</b> Survivors and victims' families' access to medical, psychological and social rehabilitation is still limited.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> # of survivors having access to psycho-social rehabilitation support through summer camps; # of the medico-social rehabilitation services' providers strengthened their knowledge and skills on services quality.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> 25 survivors having access to psycho-social rehabilitation support through summer camps with taking into account the equal benefit for girl and boys, men and women; At list 5 experts for rehabilitation activities such as physiotherapy, psychological individual and group sessions, art-therapy, MRE, team building and communication involved in conducting of trainings during the Camps.</p>	<p><b>3.1 Activity Result:</b> Provide psycho-social support to survivors during Summer Camps' rehabilitation activities (physiotherapy, risk education, art-therapy, team building, etc.) and search for new opportunities on psychological and physical rehabilitation</p>					<p>UNDP TMAC MLSP</p>	<p>UNDP/BCPR \$28,000</p>	<p><b>Contractual Services-Companies, Summer Rehabilitation Camp(BCPR 72100) - \$22,000</b> <b>Equipment &amp; Furniture (BCR 72200) - \$6,000</b></p>	<p><b>\$28,000</b></p>
	<p>- Assess and prepare a list of the mine/ERW survivors and other people with disabilities for Rehabilitation Camps (aim for increased participation of women)</p>	X	X						
	<p>- Announce Request for Proposal among NGOs working with PwD for organization of the Summer Camps</p>		X						
	<p>- Support implementation of Summer Rehabilitation Camps for 25/year and provide necessary TA and monitoring of quality</p>		X	X					
	<p>- Technical support to the National Orthopaedic Centre (equipments &amp; facility stuff)</p>	X	X						



<p><b>(3.2)Baseline:</b> Access of survivors and victims’ families to socio-economic support and income generation initiatives is limited.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> # of mine and ERW victims (men and women) having access to socio-economic support and income generation projects with consideration of gender responsiveness aspects.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> 30 families of mine /UXO and ERW victims received socio-economic support for livelihood and income generation by the end of 2012.</p>	<p><b>3.2 Activity Result:</b> Provide victims and their families’ with access to income generating projects and socio-economic support through local NGOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Competition announcement on the income generation proposals for the landmine victims</li> <li>- Selection of the best and appropriate project proposals (criteria to include gender-aspect)</li> <li>- Identify stakeholders in mine/ERW affected districts providing socio-economic support to vulnerable persons including for persons with disability</li> <li>- Tendering and contracting of the stakeholders/NGOs for implementation of the income generation projects</li> <li>- Provide support to 30 persons with disabilities including mine/ERW victims and their families through referral to Implementing Partners</li> <li>-Monitoring and assessment of socio-economic project activities</li> </ul>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP TMAC MLSP</p>	<p>UNDP/BCPR \$ 26,000 USD</p>	<p><b>Local Travel</b> (BCPR – 71600) - \$2,000</p> <p><b>Services-Companies, socio-economic project</b>(BCPR 72100) - \$24,000</p>	<p><b>\$26,000</b></p>
<p><b>(3.3) Baseline:</b> There is a need for development of medico-social rehabilitation services’ providers knowledge and skills.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> # of Tajik experts having knowledge on promoting multi-sectoral partnership in accession and implementation of UNCRPD; # of experts gained new knowledge and explored new opportunities for psychosocial rehabilitation ; # of satellite of Orthopaedic centre reinforced.</p>	<p><b>3.3 Activity Result:</b> Development of the medico-social rehabilitation services’ quality through strengthening of the services providers’ knowledge and skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to Regional Cooperation, the national experts to participate in the South Asian CBR NETWORK conferences on Implementation of UNCRPD using CBR strategy” and promoting multi-sectoral partnership in accession of CRPD</li> <li>- Improve the monitoring &amp; evaluation and capacity building skills of the TMAC Disability Support Unit Officer through relevant trainings and conferences.</li> </ul>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP TMAC MLSP</p>	<p>UNDP/BCPR \$ 82,600 USD</p>	<p><b>International Consultant</b> (BCPR – 71200) - \$17,000</p> <p><b>Local Consultant</b> (BCPR – 71300) - \$3,000</p> <p><b>International travel, attend International Conference, CBR, VA workshops</b>(BCPR – 71600) - \$ 25,000</p> <p><b>Services-Companies, working group meeting, conference, coordination meetings</b> (BCPR – 72100) - \$</p>	<p><b>\$82,600</b></p>





<p><b>(4.1) Baseline:</b> MRE is not sufficiently integrated in community based activities</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> The communities of # of at-risk districts received necessary information through the workshops, trainings and dissemination</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> The communities' members of 24at-risk districts as well as the members of the community-based organizations received necessary information through the workshops, trainings and dissemination materials.</p>	<p>4.1 Activity Result: Provide trainings to the target groups of 24 under risk districts with involvement of local community-based organizations and network of volunteers</p>					<p>UNDP TMAC MoE CoES RCST</p>	<p>UNDP/BCPR \$ 18,150</p>	<p><b>monitoring &amp; evaluation trip</b> (BCPR – 71600) - \$ 3,150 <b>Consultant service, evaluation of MRE activity</b> ( BCPR – 71300) - \$ 15,000</p>	<p>\$ 18,150</p>
	<p>-Identify the most at risk communities and make the list of beneficiaries</p>	X							
<p><b>(4.2) Baseline:</b> The school children remain a most vulnerable to the mine and UXOs accidents.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> # of MRE safe playgrounds built for the safety of school children (girls and boys).</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> 10 MRE safe playgrounds built for the safety of school children (girls and boys).</p>	<p>4.2 Activity Result: Build safe environment for the school children leaving under most mine/ERW risk through building of 10 safety MRE playgrounds</p>					<p>UNDP TMAC, MoE RCST</p>	<p>UNDP/BCPR \$23,000</p>	<p><b>Local travel, MRE monitoring &amp; evaluation trip</b> (BCPR – 71600) - \$ 3,000 <b>Premises alteration, construction of safety playgrounds</b> (BCPR – 72500) - \$ 20,000</p>	<p>\$23,000</p>
	<p>-Conduct assessment on effectiveness of the safe play areas</p>	X							
	<p>-Select the schools;</p>	X							
	<p>-Announce the tender for the material purchases;</p>	X	X						
<p>-Build up to10 play grounds for the most at-risk schools</p>		X	X	X					
<p><b>(4.3) Baseline:</b> MRE volunteers need for regular refresher knowledge on working with communities.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> # of local MRE volunteers passed the refresher</p>	<p>4.3. Activity Result: Reinforce the MRE activities among affected communities by providing refresher trainings to the 70 MRE volunteers</p>					<p>UNDP TMAC RCST MOE</p>	<p>UNDP/BCPR \$52,000</p>	<p><b>Local travel, MRE volunteers for IMSMA training</b> (BCPR – 71600) - \$ 12,000 <b>Contractual Service, MRE schools/communities</b></p>	<p>\$52,000</p>
	<p>- Conducting training for 50 MRE volunteers on Information Management and new IMSMA reporting requirements in four regional centers</p>	X	X						

<p>MRE trainings and enhanced constantly communities' awareness against mine/ERW/UXO/SALW/CM.</p> <p><i>Targets:</i>70 local MRE volunteers (43 male and 27 female) passed the refresher MRE trainings and enhanced constantly communities' awareness against mine/ERW/UXO/SALW/CM.</p>					<p>COES Women Committee</p>	<p>based activity (BCPR – 72100) - \$40,000</p>	
	<p>-MRE school, community based activity in partnership with IRCST, MOE, COES and Women Committee</p>		X	X			
<p><b>TOTAL for Output 2 in 2013</b></p>							<p><b>\$571,242</b></p>
<p><b>GRAND TOTAL for Output 1 and 2</b></p>							<p><b>\$943,857</b></p>



## 7. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

7.1. Decisions related to the implementation of the mine action programme in Tajikistan are the responsibilities of the national institutions in charge of mine action. The GoT has still to confirm the official status of TMAC and provide confirmation of the designation of the institution that should play the role of the National Mine Action Authority. Once those elements are officially sanctioned by national authorities, the role and responsibilities of TMAC – as well as its national director – will be easier to define and the management of the mine action sector will be facilitated.

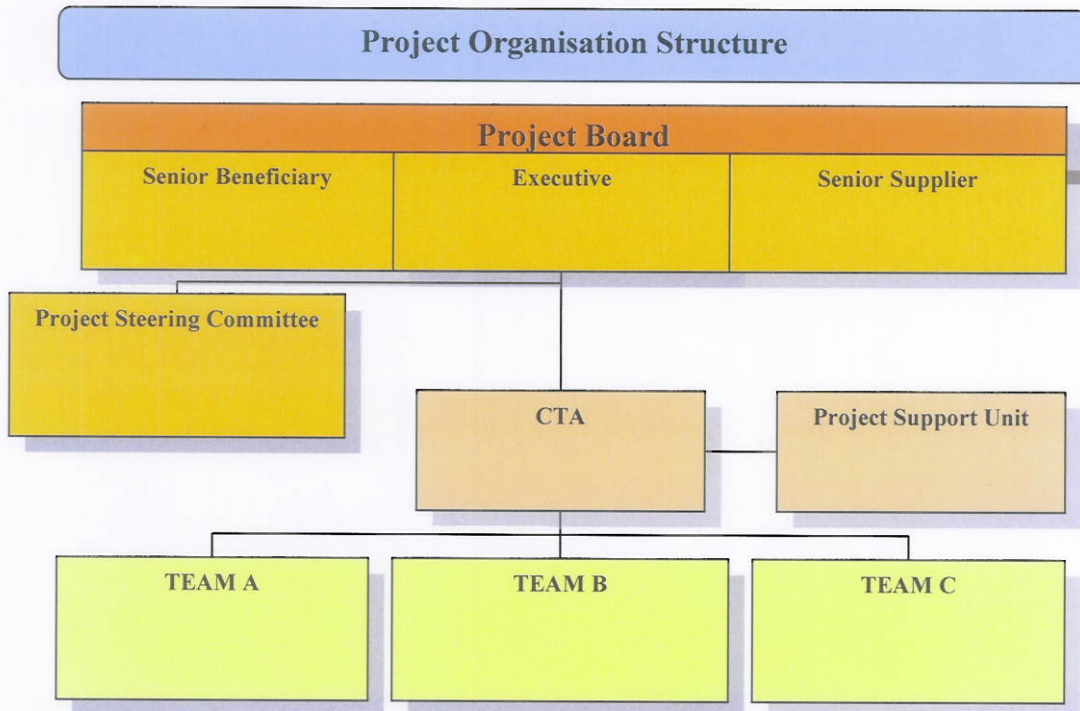
7.2. In case TMAC nationalization is not effective at the beginning of this project period, UNDP will adopt provisional measures to pursue with the implementation of the project without disruption. The project will then be placed under the responsibility of the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA).

7.3. After nationalization, UNDP will provide support to the TMAC Director in the form of a Project Support Unit (PSU). The PSU is composed by the current TMAC staff that will remain under UNDP contractual arrangement.

7.4. The Project Board will be established. The PB will be composed of representatives from UNDP, TMAC and the Government (eventually from the designated NMAA). The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be the highest policy-level body, which will continue to provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and support this exercise by ensuring that the results will be disseminated to, and validated by, all the relevant stakeholders in Tajikistan. It is expected that the composition of the PSC will be proposed and finalized during the first meeting of the PSC. The project will organize at least 2 meetings of the PSC per year to approve the annual work plans of the projects and inform about the project results attained so far. In case of need, the meeting of PSC can be arranged on an ad-hoc basis (see the Project Organization Structure below).

7.5. UNDP/TMAC will also organize regular general and technical coordination meetings (at least 4/year) with all its operational partners to coordinate effectively field operations; donor coordination meeting chaired by UNDP will also take place at least twice a year. TMAC will report to the nationally appointed mine action authority at least once a year to inform the Government structures about the progress of the programme and facilitate the integration of mine action in the socio-economic development plans of the GoT.

7.6. As recommended by the STMAP Phase I evaluation report, in this new phase of the project, TMAC should abandon its direct involvement in services delivery and implementation to reinforce its strategic position as coordinating and monitoring body for all mine action activities. UNDP will strengthen the coordination of partners involved in the programme and guarantee the quality of the outputs. Mainstreaming mine action activities will reinforce the sustainability of activities implemented in the different programme components. At the end of the project, as defined in the programme transition/exit strategy, it is expected that TMAC will be drastically reduced to maintain a small QM and information management cell to assure adherence to the MBT and other relevant instruments of international humanitarian law.





## 8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1. In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the STMAP II project will be monitored through the following activities:

### 8.1.1. Within the annual cycle:

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table in annex.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log is presented in annex of this document and shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Steering Committee through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

### 8.1.2. Annually

- An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Steering Committee and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment (see 7.3.). This review is driven by the Project Steering Committee and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

### 8.2. Annual Audits

TMAC accounts will be subject to annual audits carried out by a reputable and professional auditing company. The results of the audits will be shared with the GoT, the project steering committee and UNDP.

### 8.3. Mid-term Review

TMAC and UNDP will commission a mid-term review of the project during 2014. The results will be used to will be used to inform the second part of the programme to permit for a smooth exit strategy after 2015.

### 8.4. Quality Management for Project Activity Results (for AWP activities)

A table to guide the quality management for the project results is presented in the annexes of this document.

## 9. LEGAL CONTEXT

9.1. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date).

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

9.2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.



## 10. INDICATIVE BUDGET STMAC 2013 - 2015

STMAP PHASE II INDICATIVE BUDGET 2013 - 2015								INDICATIVE RESOURCES								
								UNDP CO		UNDP BCPR		CANADA		To be mobilized		Total Contributions
Serial	Activity	Atlas Budget Code	Atlas Description	2013	2014	2015	Total	2013	2013-2015	2013	2013-2015	2013	2013-2015	2013	2013-2015	
<b>1.</b>	<b>TMAC Management Capacity</b>															
1.1.	TMAC Project Support Unit costs			250,000	250,000	250,000	750,000	199,547	600,000	50,453				150,000	750,000	
1.2.	TMAC office facility rent and maintenance			70,000	55,000	55,000	180,000	66,453	110,000	3,547				70,000	180,000	
1.3.	National TMAC office support staff			25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000		30,000	12,959	12,041			45,000	75,000	
1.4.	TMAC Field Monitoring activities			34,000	33,000	33,000	100,000		15,000	34,000				85,000	100,000	
1.5.	Resources mobilization			20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000		10,000	20,000				50,000	60,000	
1.6.	Conferences, workshops, trainings			50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000		10,000	50,000				140,000	150,000	
1.7.	UNDP CTA Salary / Travel / Benefits			90,000	90,000	60,000	240,000	30,000	120,000	32,850			27,150	120,000	240,000	
1.8.	Support to Information Management			15,000	5,000	5,000	25,000			15,000				25,000	25,000	
1.9.	Audits and evaluation			4,000	4,000	20,000	28,000	4,000	18,000					-	10,000	28,000
<b>2.</b>	<b>Land Release</b>															
2.1.	Support / coordination of land release			70,000	70,000	60,000	200,000			35,000		1,259		33,741	200,000	200,000
2.2.	QA/QC			40,000	30,000	30,000	100,000			30,000				10,000	100,000	100,000
2.3.	National EOD rapid response capacity			100,000	200,000	200,000	500,000			37,333				62,667	500,000	500,000
2.4.	Training facility			100,000	-	-	100,000			15,000		3,000		82,000	100,000	100,000
<b>3.</b>	<b>Victim Assistance</b>															
3.1.	VA component mainstreamed in PWD			150,000	150,000	100,000	400,000			136,600		38,660		-25,260	400,000	400,000
<b>4.</b>	<b>Mine Risk Education</b>															
4.1.	Integration / visibility / mass media			30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000			25,000		5,000			90,000	90,000
4.2.	National partners capacity reinforced			40,000	25,000	25,000	90,000			33,500		6,500			90,000	90,000
4.3.	Community liaison			6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000							6,000	18,000	18,000
4.4.	MRE integrated in schools curricula			50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000			40,000		6,155		3,845	150,000	150,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>			1,144,000	1,093,000	1,019,000	3,256,000	300,000	913,000	571,242	-	72,615	-	200,143	2,343,000	3,256,000



**ANNEX 1: Quality Management for Project Activity Results Matrix**

<b>OUTPUT 1: The capacity of UNDP TMAC to plan, coordinate, regulate and monitor mine action is supported and reinforced. UNDP TMAC progressively mainstreams most of its activities into governmental and other development programmes and initiates the required actions to implement the transition/exit strategy by the end of 2015.</b>		
<b>Activity Result 1.1.</b>	Encourage the GoT to establish TMAC as a legal national entity responsible for managing the mine action programme under a designated National Mine Action Authority	Start Date: 1/1/13 End Date: 31/12/13
<b>Purpose</b>	To ensure that the Government of Tajikistan identified the agency having primary responsibility over mine action management in the country	
<b>Description</b>	UNDP CO and BCPR provide the necessary resources to support the National Mine Action Authority and TMAC national management once officially endorsed.	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Agreement on set-up of national mine action structures in Tajikistan and on the required documentation	Encourage GoT to endorse the necessary legal documentation to establish a legal national entity responsible for managing the mine action programme	First and Second Quarters
Necessary legal documentations	Negotiations with the GoT	Second Quarter
<b>Activity Result 1.2.</b>	Ensure coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of all mine action activities to implement the national mine action strategy; provide appropriate technical assistance through deploying a Chief Technical Advisor	Start Date: 1/1/13 End Date: 31/12/13
<b>Purpose</b>	Ensure that quality support is provided to TMAP, regular monitoring of the Strategy outcomes is conducted, and mid-term report on the implementation of the Strategy is prepared.	
<b>Description</b>	UNDP TMAC supports the National Mine Action Authority in coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of all mine action activities with the aim to reinforce the capacity of GoT.	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
National planning, training and coordination meetings; gender-sensitive approach to Mine Action is integral throughout	Coordination meetings' minutes, TMAC reports, Monitoring results report	Quarterly
Effective function of the TMAC IMSMA, data analysis with gender-disaggregated data, good functioning website.	Data analyzes results, stakeholders' feedback. TMAC website usage	Quarterly
MRE, VA and advocacy monitoring visits	Monitoring reports	Continuous
Appropriate technical assistance to the Programme	CTA deliverables	According to ToR
Mid-term review of National MA Strategy (2010-215)	Mid-term review Report	Second Quarter
Control optimal use of human and financial resources	Audit Report	Second Quarter of 2014
<b>Activity Result 1.3.</b>	Present mine action progress and needs at national and at international level to raise resources; support the GoT to report on the compliance of international law relevant to	Start Date: 1/1/13 End Date: 31/12/13



	landmines and explosive remnants of war including cluster munition remnants and the rights of people with disability;	
<b>Purpose</b>	Raising the profile of mine action in Tajikistan in order to advocate for full compliance with the Ottawa Convention and CCW Prot. II and V. Advocate for accession to Cluster Munition Convention and Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities	
<b>Description</b>	Additional resources are mobilized to support the full compliance of GoT with the Ottawa Convention and CCW Prot. II and V. and to advocate for accession to additional relevant conventions	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Advocacy events on International MA Day 4 April; TV round tables, discussions and meetings with stakeholders.	TMAC report on the events, minutes of the stakeholders meetings and monitoring of mass media coverage	Second quarter
Contribute to key international mine action and disability related events and trainings.	Quality presentations, back to office reports	31/12/13
Mine action seminars and workshops in the national level.	TMAC responsible staff reports	Continuous
Donor coordination meetings	TMAC quarterly reports	First and Fourth Quarters
Resource mobilization Strategy	Strategy outcomes	Quarterly

**OUTPUT 2: Conduct land release activities expeditiously and cost-effectively according to International Mine Action Standards and National Mine Action Standards under the coordination of designated national institutions with support of UNDP TMAC.**

<b>Activity Result 2.1</b>	Support GoT in regulating land release activities through maintaining National Mine Action Standards and accrediting demining operators	Start Date: 01/1/13 End Date: 31/12/13
<b>Purpose</b>	Ensure that the land release activities are conducted in accordance with IMAS and NMAS.	
<b>Description</b>	UNDP TMAC is managing all demining activities carried out in Tajikistan in accordance with all relevant stakeholders.	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Compliance of QA/QC with IMAS and NMAS.	TMAC Operations reports	Monthly
Updated NMAS and integration of recently developed IMAS.	Annual review process initiated TMAC and operators reports	First Quarter
Accreditation of demining operators according to NMAS.	TMAC and operators reports	First Quarter
<b>Activity Result 2.2</b>	Plan, prioritize, task and monitor land release activities to reduce and clear all priority areas – corresponding to approximately 6 km <sup>2</sup> of land – by the end of 2015	Start Date: 01/1/10 End Date: 31/12/10
<b>Purpose</b>	Reduction and clearance of 2.0 km <sup>2</sup> of the contaminated land by the end of 2013.	
<b>Description</b>	Effective coordination of the land release operations by TMAC	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Planning, coordination, tasking and monitoring of all land release operations; promotion and monitoring of a gender-sensitive approach to land release	TMAC and operators reports Local authorities' reports	Monthly and Quarterly



Completion of the Tajik-Uzbek-Border survey if permission is obtained	Permission for Survey; Survey Team report	First and second Quarters
Conduction of the QA/QC activities in all land release operations according to IMAS/NMAS	TMAC Operations report	Continuous
Participation of the TMAC QA/QC staff in trainings and experiences exchange programmes.	Experiences exchange visits Back to office report of staff	First and Third Quarters
Benefit of all land release operators in	Semi-permanent training facilities and classrooms for the trainings	Continuous
<b>Activity Result 2.3.</b>	Create a national capacity to address residual risk from landmines and ERW after 2015	Start Date: 01/1/13 End Date: 31/12/13
<b>Purpose</b>	Working national and sustainable Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) rapid response mechanism	
<b>Description</b>	UNDP will provide support to set up a national and sustainable EOD Rapid Response mechanism to address the residual ERW hazards after 2015.	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Establishment of an EOD Rapid Response capacity.	Report on the internal evaluation of the previous project in the CoES A new strategy to develop and maintain EOD capacity. TMAC and CoES reports	Continuous

**OUTPUT 3: Victim Assistance activities are mainstreamed into programmes and projects developed and implemented by national institutions, United Nations, or other development partners, to fulfill the rights of people with disabilities including victims from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).**

<b>Activity Result 3.1</b>	In accordance with best international practice, VA is mainstreamed into other UNDP/UN and GoT-programmes developed in favor of persons with disabilities (PwD)	Start Date: 01/1/13 End Date: 31/12/13
<b>Purpose</b>	Comprehensively mainstream VA in UNDP Disability programme and in MoLSP activities in favor of PwD	
<b>Description</b>	UNDP TMAC will support the MLSP to develop new strategy in the field of addressing the needs and rights of the PwD as well as mainstreaming of the activities in into UNDP/UN and other programmes developed in favor of PwD	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
The PwD including mine victims and their family members benefit from the development programme and projects of UNDP/UN and MLSP	MLSP new disability Strategy MLSP and TMAC reports	Quarterly
<b>Activity Result 3.2.</b>	IMSMA database provides quality information on casualties from mines and ERW and on service provision to mine/ERW victims.	Start Date: 01/1/13 End Date: 31/12/13
<b>Purpose</b>	To improve ongoing data collection based on IMSMA forms and to verify data systematically	
<b>Description</b>	Support TMAC in fully functioning of the database on mine/ERW casualties and service provision.	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Regular analyzing of data and sharing the findings among stakeholders.	TMAC IMSMA report Stakeholders feedback	Monthly



<b>Activity Result 3.3.</b>	Support GoT to provide quality reports on the compliance of the Ottawa Convention as a member of the V26 group and other relevant conventions; advocate GoT to ratify and adhere to the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.	Start Date: 01/01/13 End Date: 31/12/13
<b>Purpose</b>	Providing high quality reports on the compliance of international law relevant to landmines/ERW and advocates GoT to join the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (CRPD).	
<b>Description</b>	Providing technical and advisory support to GoT in preparation of quality reports on the compliance of Ottawa Convention and possibly to other relevant Conventions the GoT may want to join in the near future.	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Monitor the inclusion of survivors in broader policy frameworks to facilitate reporting by the Government of RT on its obligations;	Monitoring Report	First half of 2013
Quality written and verbal inputs of the GoT in the relevant foras	Report of the GoT relevant ministries & institutions	Quarterly

**OUTPUT 4: Mine Risk Education is provided by implementing partners and community members to all mine/ERW-affected communities and at-risk groups in 35 districts. Public information is disseminated to advocate for the support of mine action and to provide safety messages to the wider public.**

<b>Activity Result 4.1.</b>	MRE activities are mainstreamed into projects and programmes conducted by the MoE and the RCST by the end of 2015; UNDP TMAC operates as a coordinator, provides technical assistance and monitors MRE	Start Date: 01/1/13 End Date: 31/12/13
<b>Purpose</b>	Ensure MRE activities are undertaken, including rapid response MRE following accidents, school-, community-, and media-based MRE.	
<b>Description</b>	Support the MoE and RCST to improve their capacity on providing quality MRE in at-risk villages	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Community and school based MRE activities are in place	TMAC monitoring; RCST reports, MoE reports	Quarterly
Increasing of the general visibility of mine action and providing safety messages to the wider public	Mass media reports Films TV spots TMAC, MoE and RCST reports	Quarterly
<b>Activity Result 4.2.</b>	Improve MRE data collection based on IMSMA-forms in order to support GoT to provide quality reports on the compliance of the Ottawa Convention and other relevant conventions	Start Date: 01/1/13 End Date: 31/12/13
<b>Purpose</b>	Provision of accurate MRE data for the use of all MA stakeholders.	
<b>Description</b>	The data collection of MRE activities will be improved through using the IMSMA forms and the MA stakeholders will have accurate MRE information.	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>
Availability of accurate and full MRE data for all stakeholders	TMAC MRE data reports TMAC IMSMA reports Stakeholders' feedback	Monthly



ANNEX 2: Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	The Project Target on Land Release activities (6 km <sup>2</sup> by the end of 2015) could not be achieved.	September 2012	Operational	Most of the remained contaminated areas will not be accessible to MDD and mechanical operations. This will impact the result of land release operations.  Probability: P = Impact : I =	TMAC jointly with the operations agencies will focus on increasing of the manual demining groups.	TMAC Ops Manager – Parviz Mavlonkulov;	TMAC Ops Manager – Parviz Mavlonkulov ;	December 2012	No change
2	A national and sustainable EOD Rapid Response mechanism will not be set up to address the residual ERW hazards after 2015.	August 2012	Operational	Trained and equipped EOD rapid response capacity under CoES still is not operational and could lead to losing the obtained skills and knowledge. This could prevent the UNDP TMAC from effective implementation of its Project Exit Strategy.  Probability: P = Impact : I =	Together with the other stakeholders UNDP TMAC plan to support creation of a national capacity to address residual risk from landmines and ERW after 2015 as well as seek ways to make use of established EOD Rapid Response capacity	TMAC Ops Manager – Parviz Mavlonkulov;	TMAC CTA;	TMAC CTA	No change
3	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC) will not obtain its official status as a National MA Agency and could fail to	September 2012	Organization al	Lack of national ownership might affect the TMAC coordination capacity and regulatory authority TMAC; this situation could limit possible donor	UNDP will continue to engage policy makers at the ministerial and governmental level to ensure the establishment of a	UNDP TMAC CTA	UNDP TMAC CTA	December 2012	No change



	manage the activities of all mine operations in the country.			contributions for the programme P = 4 I = 2	legal national MA agency				
4	Integration of VA into the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP) disability activities will not succeed.	November 2012	Operational	The MLSP have low capacity to address disability issues at all levels. This limits the mine victims' accessibility to the medical, social and economical rehabilitation services and activities.  Probability: P = Impact : I =	UNDP TMAC will support the capacity of MLSP to ensure that existing health care and social service systems, rehabilitation programmes and legislative and policy frameworks are adequate to meet the needs of all citizens – including landmine survivors and family members of deceased victims.	TMAC VA Officer – Reykhan Muminova	TMAC VA Officer – Reykhan Muminova	December 2012	No change
5	The Project Document land release targets and priorities could change in result of delimitation and demarcation process completion.	October 2012		The Border delimitation and demarcation process might have an impact on the survey results; some hazard areas might be registered in Tajik territory and it could change the AWP as well as the prioritization system of TMAP.  Probability: P =	Non-technical survey (NTS) needs to be conducted in case of geographical changes of Tajik territory where accident locations are registered and the Technical survey (TS) team could be involved during the border	TMAC Ops Manager – Parviz Mavlonkulov;	UNDP TMAC IM Officer – Abdulmain Karimov	November 2012	No change

				Impact : I =	demarcation process.				
6	TMAC fails to establish itself as the leading agency for regulating and coordinating MRE.	August 2012	Strategic	The involvement of TMAC in direct execution of MRE activities can distract the organization from fully ensuring its strategic leadership. Activities gradually reduce and lose their relevance. Target beneficiaries do not receive the intended services P = 2 I = 4	UNDP TMAC will take the necessary measures to mainstream MRE activities into projects and programmes conducted by the MoE and the RCST by the end of 2015; UNDP TMAC operates as a coordinator, provides technical assistance and monitors MRE.	TMAC MRE Officer – Shahrinisso Davlyatova	TMAC MRE Officer – Shahrinisso Davlyatova	November 2012	No change



## ANNEX 3: Transition/exit strategy

### Tajikistan Mine Action Programme transition & exit strategy

2013 – 2015 and Beyond



#### 1. BACKGROUND

By the end of 2012, the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme will have completed the first half of the National Mine Action Strategic Plan (NMASP, 2010-2015), and will enter the second phase. The core development within this phase is its mainstreaming into sustainable national structures and other development programmes. This document serves as an overview of how this process will be unfolding from the beginning of 2013.

The Tajikistan Mine Action Programme is divided along three pillars, Land release, Victim Assistance and Mine Risk Education that are presently all coordinated under the UNDP Tajikistan Mine Action Centre. From 2013 onwards, the activities of the pillars will be gradually taken out of the UNDP STMAP and mainstreamed into other development programmes or capacities of the national ministries.

The process is designed in a way that progress in Land Release operations shall advance so far until the end of 2015 that Tajikistan will be free from a humanitarian impact of mines, keeping up existing capacities with international NGOs. The Victim Assistance Pillar will be integrated into broader programmes, which aim at improving the situation of Persons with Disabilities in Tajikistan, generally guided by the UN Convention for Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Mine Risk Education Activities will be self-sustaining with the Ministry of Education, the Tajik Red Crescent Society, and the Committee of Emergency Situations.



Resource mobilization for mine action has become more challenging and many development partners are now integrating mine action funding within normal development budget lines. Requirements for cost-efficiency, precise targeting and demonstrated impact have become more stringent.

This evolution has also been noticed in the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (TMAP): productivity of land release operations has increased, new operators have entered the sector and it is now believed that most of the landmines contamination can be eliminated before the Article 5 extended deadline of 2020. After having been working well for nearly 10 years, the programme can now start to go into a transition and exit strategy that should prepare the handover of most of the activities to sustainable national institutions.

The development of this transition & exit strategy was a recommendation of a STMAP evaluation conducted at the end of 2011 and aims at guiding TMAC and the mine action partners and operators for the implementation of the next phase of the programme from 2013 to 2015 and beyond. This strategy is the result of consultations that have been conducted by UNDP and TMAC in Dushanbe in 2012 including during a general mine action coordination meeting on 18<sup>th</sup> September 2012.

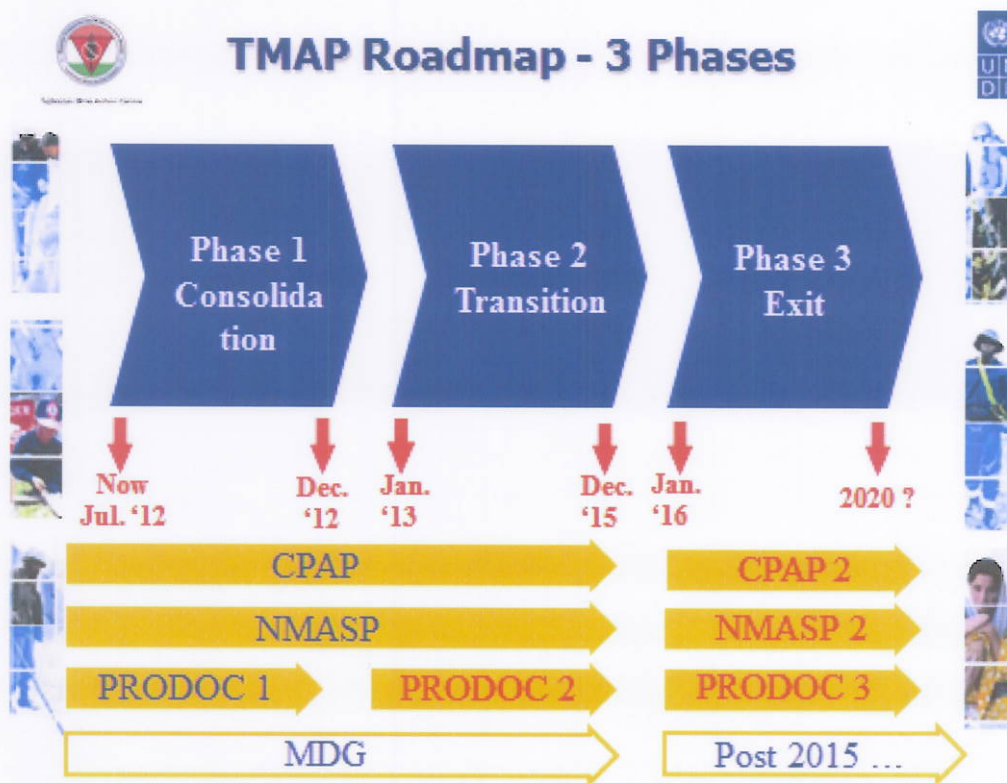
The Tajikistan mine action programme is informed with the following documentation:

- The National Development Plan to 2015,
- The UNDP Country Programme Action Plan 2010-2015,
- The National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2010-2015,
- The 'Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme' (STMAP) 2010-2012,
- The new 'Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme Phase II' (STMAPII) 2013-2015.

The transition & exit strategy is referring to this background documentation and aims to complement it.

## 2. STMAP 2004 – 2012 PERIOD

So far, the mine action programme in Tajikistan went through two major phases, an inception phase from 2004-09 and a consolidation phase ending in 2012.



### 2.1. Phase 1 - Inception: 2004 – 2009



This phase corresponds to the beginning of the mine action programme in Tajikistan and the setting up of the Tajikistan Mine Action Center (TMAC) by UNDP. Land release operations (survey and manual mine clearance only) started with the support of the Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD) as the only operational partner.

TMAC has developed and successfully submitted the Article 5 Extension Request; Art. 5 deadline was extended until 2020 in Cartagena in December 2009. The planning exercise conducted for the development of the extension request underlined the necessity for Tajikistan to increase land release productivity by inviting additional demining operators and facilitating the introduction of animal and mechanical demining assets.

### **2.2. Phase 2 - Consolidation: 2010 – 2012**

During this period, land release operations increased their productivity thanks to the introduction of Mine Detecting Dogs (MDD) and mechanical demining support. An addition operator (NPA) arrived in the country and the Ministry of Defense (MoD) started humanitarian demining operations with the support from OSCE<sup>12</sup>. New land release techniques and methods were also introduced.

In MRE and VA, the programme started to withdraw from direct implementation; TMAC reinforced its coordination and regulation role; support was provided to develop the operational capacity of implementing partners.

## **3. STMAP 2013-2015 AND BEYOND**

For the next three years, the mine action programme aims to move into the following direction:

### **3.3. Phase 3 - Transition: 2013 – 2015**

National ownership and responsibility should finally be recognized through the official establishment of TMAC as a national mine action centre under a dedicated entity. The absence of strong national ownership creates continuous difficulties for the programme (especially to issue essential documentation as licenses and handover certificates) as hinders the integration of programme activities within sustainable national institutions.

Land release operations will benefit from strengthening land release / cancellation techniques and methods with systematic quality management; the programme aim at making Tajikistan mine impact free at the end of 2015 and at developing national and sustainable landmines / EOD / UXO intervention capacity to address the residual contamination after 2015. The term “impact-free” refers to zero casualties from landmines and clearance of all areas where the contamination impacts negatively on socio-economic development.

VA is completely mainstreamed into other UNDP programmes / national structures for services delivery. MRE is mainstreamed in MoE school curriculum and programmes; The Tajikistan Red Crescent Society continues to be active in MRE services.

Advocacy for continued mine action will be strengthened to raise the profile of mine action in Tajikistan. Strong information management and sound planning and coordination will support the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme and prepare for national capacity after 2015.

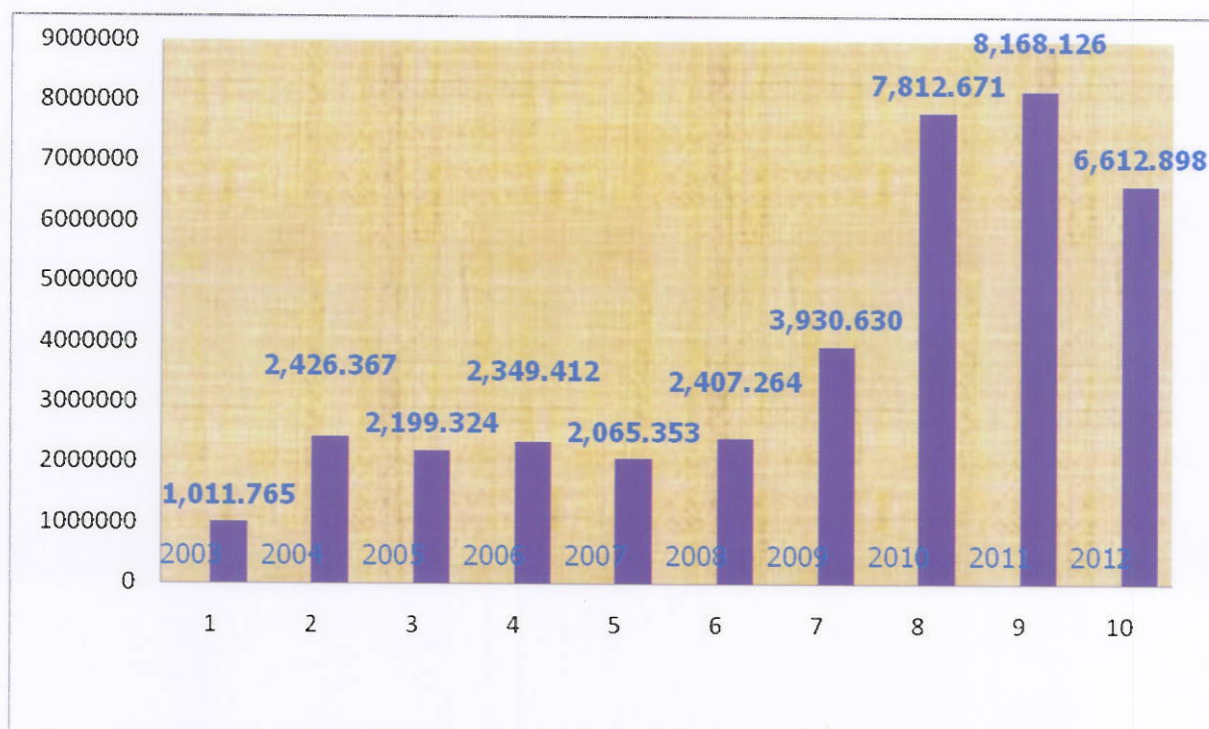
### **3.4. Exit Phase: Post 2015**

The scope and the negative impact of the contamination from landmines and ERW will have been reduced to a minimum; Tajikistan is now a mine-impact free country. Programme activities are integrated and mainstreamed within projects of national institutions, ministries and agencies. The need to maintain a specific mine action agency is largely reduced. Remaining tasks are coordinated by a small Mine Action Cell that fulfills ;activities that still need to be carried out will be undertaken by national capacities that are considered as sustainable in the long term. VA and MRE pillars are completely mainstreamed within GoT-programmes and activities.

<sup>12</sup>Tajikistan is the only country where the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) supports a mine action programme.

## ANNEX 4: Resource mobilization strategy

### 1. Funding history of the programme



Information available on funding from 2003 until end of 2011 shows a total funding of EUR 9.208.573 and additionally USD 16.432.200.

Key donors (2003-11):

Donor	Amount in EUR	Amount in USD
▪ Germany	4,484,356	333,000
▪ Canada	406,000	4,895,874
▪ Norway	100,000	2,950,000
▪ USA	79,000	2,364,371
▪ Japan	0	1,828,105
▪ UK	130,000	1,236,582
▪ Switzerland	106,372	931,239
▪ OSCE	2,263,633	0
▪ UNDP	0	1,516,405
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,569,361</b>	<b>16,055,576</b>



## 2. Challenges and opportunities

The Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (TMAP) has traditionally attracted less attention and interest than larger programmes like Cambodia, Afghanistan, Ethiopia or Angola. The number of victims or the scope of the contamination remained obviously smaller than those of other countries but, as all countries that have joined the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Treaty (MBT), Tajikistan is in the obligation to comply with the convention's requirements but is also entitled to receive assistance from other States Parties as required by the Article 6.

Tajikistan competes with other mine-affected countries for funding. Many donors have now refocused their activities on 'concentration' or priority areas (Africa, Horn of Africa, Great Lakes, Middle East, Afghanistan, etc.). Central Asia is not necessarily seen as a high priority for many donors.

There are, however, some positive elements that we can use to make the programme more attractive to donors:

- Tajikistan is the only country in Central Asia that has joined the Ottawa Convention – but not the Convention on Cluster Munitions.
- Contrary to countries that are massively contaminated as Afghanistan or Cambodia, the contamination in Tajikistan can realistically be addressed in the next few years. It is hoped that, at the end of the next Prodoc in 2015, the remaining landmines threat will be minimal and the contamination impact will be completely eliminated. The possibility to complete the work in the next few years and to comply (nearly) with the MBT obligations is certainly a positive characteristic of our programme.
- The next phases of the programme leading to the 'completion' have been formalized into a 'transition & exit strategy'. Only few programmes have developed such a strategy and it is a positive asset for Tajikistan.
- The strategic location of Tajikistan constitutes a challenge for the country but is also a strength for the programme. The control of the long border with Afghanistan is important for the future stability of the Central Asia region and mine action contributes to make the border area safer for the local population and for border patrol units. In addition, some Afghanistan areas are more accessible for mine action agencies from Tajikistan than from inside Afghanistan.
- OSCE is a mine action stakeholder. This is unusual for OSCE but as can be seen in the funding table has helped to mobilize considerable funding. While this is positive it is also prone to special scrutiny as the key donors of OSCE are among those who already support UNDP, the EU or are among the bilateral donors.

## 3. Resources mobilization strategy

For reasons linked to the history of the programme and the setup of TMAC, TMAP is too discreet and modest. It is essential to raise the visibility and the awareness about mine action in Tajikistan. The programme should appear more attractive to donors thanks to the development of the transition & exit strategy and the 'mine impact free' status.

It should be noted that the concept of impact has limited use in Tajikistan as the majority of the mined areas are not accessible for the general public either because they are inside a fenced-off border area or because of high altitude and lack of economic need. Mine clearance is particularly needed along the Tajik-Uzbek border which can be crossed by the population without problems. Survey findings, however, show that most, if not all of the landmines are on Uzbek territory.

Several activities can be done to improve the visibility and public relations of the programme:

### ▪ Organize regular donor conferences / meetings in country

In the past, regular donor coordination meetings on Mine Action were organized by UNDP TMAC in association with OSCE; the last of those meetings took place in 2008. Since, only few donor meetings have been organized. There are of course only a small number of donors in Tajikistan; however, important global mine action donors have diplomatic representations in Moscow, Almaty or Bishkek and should be associated with the programme as much as possible. At least two donors meetings should be organized per year: the first one around March to report about the achievements of the past year and the second one in October or



November to present the next year programme, activities and funding needs. All donors should be invited; those who cannot attend should receive the minutes of the meetings.

Besides holding specific donor meetings on mine action needs only, it may be possible to integrate Mine Action into general meetings of donors and key stakeholders in Tajikistan: DCC meeting, The Principal's Group (Ambassadors, currently chaired by Pakistan), meeting of heads of agencies (NGOs), etc.

▪ **Participate actively to international mine action conferences, seminars and UN directors meetings**  
States Parties meetings, UN Advisors and national directors meetings and inter sessional meetings represent excellent opportunities to meet donor representatives and lobby in favour of our mine action programme. Tajikistan should appear at the forefront of the fight against landmines and cluster munitions and should obviously join the CCM and the CRPD to be sincere and credible. Documentation should be prepared ahead of those meetings and Tajikistan delegates should be able to socialize with the donors and maintain professional relationships in the long term one back home.

▪ **Increase the programme visibility in the media in country**  
A member of TMAC staff – tentatively the Programme Analyst - should be appointed as contact person for public relations and the media. He/she should develop and maintain a list of TV, radio and newspapers professionals who should be informed about the major developments and

▪ **Publish a monthly information bulletin**  
A short information bulletin of 2 pages could be sent to a list of contacts by email, including all major mine action donors. It is a good system to keep those contacts informed about the major events and progresses of the programmes. It is a good way to maintain attention on Tajikistan and announce important events as international conferences, States Parties meetings (where donors can be approached and are available) or donors coordination meetings in Dushanbe.

▪ **Use the UNMAS information website**  
News related to the mine action programme – even remotely – can be shared through the daily UN 'Today Mine Action News' and should be sent to Koari Ozawa ([ozawa@un.org](mailto:ozawa@un.org)) for dissemination through the list of contacts; seminars, meetings, signing ceremonies, Government declarations, etc.. will be shared through a large number of donors and organizations. It is again an excellent way to draw attention on the Tajikistan programme.

▪ **Develop a comprehensive and well documented website**  
Having a functional and well documented website for TMAC was one of the objectives of the 2010-2012 Prodoc. It is regrettable that TMAC website is not functional and does not deliver the basic and essential documentation (national strategic plan, annual workplans, UNDP Prodoc, etc.); currently the website is mostly an empty structure without substance. Having a functional website is an essential component of the resources mobilization strategy.

▪ **Looking for a UNDP / Mine Action 'Ambassador' in Tajikistan**  
It is recommended to identify a potential national 'ambassador' for the programme (an artist, athlete, footballer, etc.) who would accept to give some of his/her time to the programme during important events and who could raise the profile of the mine action programme in the public and national authorities.