

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

COUNTRY: TAJIKISTAN

PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

**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 CPAP Outcomes:**

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

**Expected CPAP Outputs:**

Output 5.1. Government capacity to plan, coordinate and implement mine action is supported to help ensure Tajikistan is compliant with Ottawa Convention (international mine ban agreement).

**Implementing Partner:**

Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)

**Responsible Parties:**

The Commission for the Implementation of the International Humanitarian Law (CIHL), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, National Association of Disabled People, Swiss Foundation for Demining (FSD), Committee for Emergency Situation and Civil Defense (COESCD), NGOs.

**Brief Description**

The project aims at supporting capacities of the Government of Tajikistan 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 Ottawa Convention on anti-personnel mines and will destroy all remaining mines in its territory before April 2020. Mine clearance operations will be conducted by demining organizations under supervision of the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre. Management capacities of the Centre will be strengthened and demining operational capacity will be increased by integrating manual, mechanical and animal detection technologies. Support to mine victims and survivors will be provided to ensure access to adequate medical rehabilitation, psycho-social support services as well as to socio-economic assistance. Mine risk education will be provided to all mine-affected communities and groups. Mine action aims at eliminating the negative humanitarian impact of landmine contamination and at supporting socio-economic development and poverty reduction in the mine-affected regions. The project will be implemented during the period of three years (2010 – 2012).

Programme Period:	2010 - 2012	Total resources required:	3,761,353 USD
Key Result Area:	Mine Action	Total allocated resources:	1,174,986 USD
Atlas Award ID:	00059170	▪ Regular (TRAC)	901,901 USD
Start date:	01/01/2010	▪ UK DFID (hard)	273,085 USD
End date:	31/12/2012	Resources to be mobilized:	2, 586,367 USD
PAC Meeting Date:	19 January 2010	▪ UNDP BCPR SPF	1,700,000 USD
Management Arrangements:	NIM	▪ Other donors	886,367 USD
		In-kind contribution*	
		*The Government of Tajikistan's expected in-kind contributions to Mine Action is around \$600,000 for the project period. However, this contribution will not go directly to UNDP's mine action project.	

Agreed by CIHL

 A. Gulomov

Agreed by UNDP

25.01.10  


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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
AP	Anti-personnel
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
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoT	Government of Tajikistan
HDI	Human Development Index
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
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 Defense
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
MRE	Mine Risk Education
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
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RCST	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan
SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPF	Strategic Partnership Framework
STMAP	Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme
TA	Technical Assistance
TAB	Tajik Afghan Border
TMAC	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
TS	Technical Survey
TUB	Tajik Uzbek Border

UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	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 7.3 million, of which over 73% live in rural areas and 40% is under the age of 18. The country is faced with challenging geography, as 93% of its territory is mountainous and landlocked, with limited access to other regions. 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 ongoing challenges require the continued support of UNDP, in partnership with the government and other national partners, as well as with other UN and international agencies.

1.1.3. Tajikistan ranks in the bottom quartile on the 2008 Human Development Index (HDI) (124<sup>th</sup> out of 179 countries) and has slipped two spots since 2007. In 2000, Tajikistan signed the UN Millennium Declaration. The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Needs Assessment identified that a large resource gap existed and concluded that donors would need to double the amount of aid to help the country to meet its MDG targets by 2015.

1.1.4. To identify and plan the country's development priorities, the Republic of Tajikistan adopted its National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2007-2015. This strategy was further complemented by the Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS), an implementation instrument for the NDS. 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.

1.1.5. As one of 35 UNDP country programmes reviewed its progress to MDG attainment, it was stated that 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) during the 1992-1997 civil war.

1.2.2. In order to provide response to the problems caused by landmines, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has played a central role in the setting up and supporting the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC) since 2003. TMAC is the national agency responsible for planning, coordination and management of the national mine action programme.

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) have been identified for a total of approximately 50 km<sup>2</sup> of contaminated land. TMAC and FSD cooperated to carry out demining<sup>1</sup>, technical survey (TS) and land release (LR) activities that resulted in the reduction of the surfaces considered contaminated. However, those operations could not totally eliminate the threat of landmines in the country due to the lack of funding and the absence of mechanical demining capacity. In addition, while operations could be initiated in the TAB and the CR areas, political difficulties with Uzbekistan totally hampered operations in that region. Extreme climatic conditions and access difficulties represent another challenge for implementation of clearance operations. Today, nearly 11.5 km<sup>2</sup> of land are still considered contaminated by landmines and ERW<sup>2</sup>, that poses a threat for population living in and around those areas. As only 7 % of the country is suitable for irrigation, contaminated land also represents a considerable economic opportunity for Tajikistan's rural communities.

1.2.4. The presence of landmines in the affected regions continues to represent considerable risks to local population. Between 1992 and 2009, 804 mine accidents have been recorded, including 356 fatalities. It is estimated that more than 450,000 people live in mine-affected areas, 70% of them being women and children. Landmine contamination restricts the possibility to use land for grazing and agricultural purposes and represents a serious risk to civil populations engaged in farming, wood gathering, grazing and other rural activities.

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of clarity, in this document, 'demining' is defined as 'activities which lead to the removal of mine and ERW hazards, including technical survey, mapping, clearance, marking, post-clearance documentation, community mine action liaison and the handover of cleared land. Demining may be carried out by different types of organizations, such as NGOs, commercial companies, national mine action teams or military units. Demining may be emergency-based or developmental'. IMAS 4.10, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations.

<sup>2</sup> This figure does not include possible contamination on the Tajik-Uzbek border.

1.2.5. In cooperation with TMAC and support of ICRC, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) has conducted mine risk education (MRE) and marking activities in the affected regions. Victim assistance (VA) services have also been made available to mine accidents survivors and their families.

## **2. SCOPE AND STRATEGY**

2.1. The legal framework for United Nations (UN) 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, (the Ottawa Convention), the Protocols II and V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and 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)<sup>3</sup>.

2.2. Tajikistan acceded to the Ottawa Convention, also called the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT), 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 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 intersessional 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 has the obligation to destroy all anti-personnel mines on its territory before April 2010. As this has not been considered possible, Tajikistan prepared a detailed request for extending the deadline for completion of the Article 5 obligations. A ten-year extension request has been approved by the State Parties to the Convention during the Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World held in Colombia on 29/11-4/12/2009. Tajikistan is also a State Party to the Amended Protocol II and Protocol V to the CCW. Tajikistan has not yet signed or ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM).

2.3. To ensure the most effective and appropriate response to the landmine threat, the 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 that is charged with the regulation, management and coordination of a national mine action programme within its national borders, including the development of national mine action standards, standard operating procedures (SOP) and instructions.

2.4. Within the UN system, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is responsible for providing comprehensive support to assist mine-affected countries to establish or strengthen national mine action programmes so that all elements of mine action are undertaken. 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 efficient planning and prioritization of mine action activities; advocate for inclusion of mine action into national development plans; and meet their legal obligations under relevant international conventions<sup>4</sup>.

2.5. TMAC is responsible for coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of all mine action activities in Tajikistan. TMAC reports to the Commission for the Implementation of the International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL) that acts as the national mine action authority (NMAA) and is supposed to mainstream mine action in the socio-economic development plans of the Government. The Commission approves the national mine action strategies, adopts the national mine action standards and reviews TMAC annual plans, budgets and reports. The institutional framework of the mine action programme in Tajikistan is considered consistent with the one generally recommended by international standards.

2.6. The ultimate goal of TMAC is to ensure Tajikistan's compliance with the obligations of the MBT. Despite the presence of a certain number of partners and recent extension of the Article 5 deadline, tasks and challenges ahead remain considerable. Recently the demining component of the programme has been positively evaluated by UNDP but, in order to eliminate totally the threat of landmines in the country, the evaluation concluded that Tajikistan should increase its operational capacity and attract additional funding and partners. The existing situation fully justifies UNDP's support to TMAC and national mine action programme. The present project document outlines assistance to be provided.

2.7. In the conduct of this project, UNDP will promote gender mainstreaming throughout all the activities of the project and will strengthen women organizational capacities, networks and grass root structures. Equal access to services will be assured, and benefits resulting from project implementation (access to cleared land, access to victim assistance and mine risk education) will be distributed equally among men and women, boy and girls. Involvement of women groups in the planning and monitoring of mine action activities will also be reinforced. UNDP will comply with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) in order 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.

2.8. The project will develop a partnership strategy aiming at involving all relevant partners – at the national and regional levels - that will contribute to the objective of the project. The Donor Coordination Council (DCC), co-chaired by UNDP and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), will be one of those structures that guarantees cooperation and communication frameworks among all relevant development partners. The project will cooperate with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining to reinforce the information management capacity of TMAC. Through its strategic partnership framework, the UNDP Bureau for Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) will provide substantial financial support to the project.

<sup>3</sup> 'Mine Action and Effective Coordination: The United Nations Inter-Agency Policy', United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), 2005.

<sup>4</sup> Idem.

2.9. The direct beneficiaries of the project include national official structure in charge of mine action (CIIHL), its executive arm (TMAC) and mine action operators using the services, i.e. coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring provided by those institutions. Communities affected by the presence of landmines and ERW in their immediate environment will directly benefit from the programme implementation, as well as all the populations that will take advantage from the rehabilitation and development projects and activities that have been facilitated by mine clearance operations.

2.10. The overall objective of the mine action programme is to eliminate the adverse impact of the contamination and to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country, thus facilitating to the implementation of national poverty reduction strategies, as well as attainment of the MDGs. In addition, by encouraging cooperation among all segments of the society and by improving human security in the target areas, mine action concretely contributes to reduction of social tensions and to prevention of conflicts.

### **3. PROJECT DELIVERABLES OUTLINE**

3.1. 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. The intended output of the project is to ensure that the Government of Tajikistan (GoT) can comply with the obligations of the MBT. The 'Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme' (STMAP) project is articulated around 4 main targets.

#### **3.2. The capacity of TMAC to coordinate, plan, regulate and monitor mine action operations and activities is supported and reinforced.**

This result will be achieved through implementation of the following activities:

- During the first year of project implementation TMAC will finalize legalization of its status as national governmental entity responsible for the management of all mine action activities in Tajikistan and will obtain all necessary legal and administrative documentation to reinforce the status of the centre. Additionally the Government will be also encouraged to increase its contribution to the programme.
- Additional resources will be mobilized - with the assistance of UNDP - to cover day-to-day operation of TMAC through regular DCC meetings facilitated through UNDP. TMAC will reinforce national resource mobilization efforts to support implementation of national mine action programme in the country. The portfolio of mine action projects will be complemented and updated, and actively used to facilitate donor coordination and resource mobilization.
- TMAC and CIIHL representatives will participate in the international mine action conferences. National seminars and coordination meetings will be organized in the country as well, to improve cooperation and coordination of mine action in the country and enhance high-level advocacy for mine action, ERW and cluster munitions issues.
- Technical assistance (TA) will be provided to TMAC through the Mine Action Exchange (MAX)<sup>5</sup> and the Senior Management course of the James Madison University (JMU)<sup>6</sup>. Assistance will be also provided to respond to various management training needs identified by TMAC team and UNDP Country Office (CO). Technical assistance will also support the development of a new national mine action strategy for 2010 - 2015.
- The information management capacity of TMAC will be reinforced to ensure that the 'Information Management System for Mine Action' (IMSMA) unit of the centre is effectively functional, through: additional equipment and training provided to the IMSMA unit of TMAC; recruitment of a second IMSMA officer and an IT officer<sup>7</sup>. Assistance will be provided to develop the TMAC website and make it operational and user friendly.

#### **3.3. Demining activities are conducted according to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and National Mine Action Standards (NMAS) under to coordination and the supervision of TMAC.**

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

- From 2010 to 2012, 1.5 km<sup>2</sup> of land will be cleared annually as described in the Article 5 Extension Request. In order to implement this activity, TMAC and UNDP will cooperate to mobilize the resources. ; Specifically, FSD will be contracted to deploy and operate manual, mechanical and Mine Detection Dog (MDD) clearance capacity. TMAC will, in its turn, facilitate the deployment of a second demining operator in the country and will support the deployment of mechanical demining capacity. TMAC will be responsible for coordinating and monitoring the demining activities but will not get involved into direct implementation of demining activities. TMAC will facilitate resource mobilization efforts for implementing partners, such as FSD. It should be mentioned that contracting of demining operators will only be possible if donor funding is available.
- The planning and prioritization mechanism will be developed for survey and clearance operations; the system will improve the integration of clearance operations in the development plans and programmes of the mine affected regions. Post-clearance assessment will be also conducted to document the benefits of the mine clearance efforts.

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<sup>5</sup> The objective of MAX is to facilitate cooperation and peer review among countries from the South to broaden South-South cooperation, and to capture and disseminate good practices in an effective and appropriate manner. MAX facilitates short assignments of national mine action staff with the mine action programmes of other countries or international organizations. Operational and managerial staff strengthen their coordination skills as well as their knowledge of mine action policy matters, advocacy initiatives, best practices and lessons learned.

<sup>6</sup>The UNDP Mine Action Senior Managers Course is destined to senior mine action professionals working in national mine action programme. The course integrates the latest thinking in the field of business management with the practical experience of mine action operators. The goal is to hone the skills of senior managers of national mine action programs so that countries can more effectively and efficiently conduct their programmes. The course culminates with a week-long strategic planning exercise that challenges the participants to apply what they have learned in the previous four weeks.

<sup>7</sup> International experience proves that is it hazardous to have only one trained GIS/IMSMA officer in a mine action centre as those specialized professionals are highly appreciated in the development community and are easily attracted to higher positions and better salaries in other organizations.

- Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) of demining operations will be carried out by TMAC according to IMAS and NMAS. The QA/QC capacity of TMAC will be reinforced through increase of the number of staff and through provision of technical assistance.
- An Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Rapid Response capacity will be developed within the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense (CoESCD). The capacity build within CoESCD will assist Tajikistan to address the residual Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) contamination in the long term after landmine issues are eliminated.
- An assessment and review of the currently applied land release methodology and technical survey techniques will be conducted.
- NMAS will be updated to integrate the latest IMAS.
- In case of disaster, national survey and clearance capacity will be made available to support risk reduction for the benefit of communities affected by disasters.
- Access to cleared land will be ensured for at least 5,000 mine affected community members; equal access to safe land will be ensured for all groups (boys, girls, women and men); post-clearance assessments will document the benefits for target groups by age and sex.

#### **3.4. Mine Victims have proper access to adequate medical rehabilitation and psycho-social support as well as to socio-economic assistance.**

The following activities will be carried out:

- Victim Assistance (VA) will be mainstreamed into other UNDP/UN programmes. TMAC will operate as the, coordinating and monitoring entity and will provide advisory and technical support to service providers when needed<sup>8</sup>.
- Evaluation of the VA component of the mine action programme will be conducted in 2010; new strategy and comprehensive plan of action will be developed and integrated into the new national mine action strategy.
- National capacities for victim assistance will be reinforced through additional equipment provided to the national orthopaedic centre as well as to 3 satellite workshops; survivors' transportation costs to rehabilitation facilities will be covered.
- Psycho-social assistance will be provided to a minimum of 50 survivors annually during 'summer camps'; 2 summer camps will be organized every year.
- By the end of the project 80% of all mine victims and their families will have access to income generation and socio-economic support targeting vulnerable groups through UNDP, World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) or Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) projects and activities.
- The victim information system (VIS) will be reviewed to ensure compliance with IMSMA; support will be provided to TMAC to make the system more reliable, systematic and comprehensive.
- Advocacy events will be organized for the benefit of policy makers and civil society organizations to encourage Tajikistan ratification of and/or accession to the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (CRPD) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM).
- Awareness among victims and survivors about their rights and privileges and about available services will be raised.

#### **3.5. Mine Risk Education is provided to all mine affected communities and groups.**

The following activities will be implemented during the project period:

- MRE and SALW messages will be mainstreamed in activities supported by the UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme; TMAC will, in this case, operate as a coordinating and monitoring entity.
- An evaluation of the MRE component of the programme will be carried out in 2010. The evaluation exercise will include a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey<sup>9</sup>. From this evaluation, new strategy and plan of action for MRE component will be developed and integrated into the new national mine action strategy.
- The capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) to deliver MRE to affected communities and groups will be reinforced.
- Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) messages will be integrated in the MRE messages and activities.
- MRE will be provided to mine affected communities through RCST volunteers; capacity of the gender focal points in MRE will be also reinforced.
- Mine risk education will be provided for Tajik border forces to prevent risk of mines for soldiers patrolling mined areas.

TMAC being effectively capable to manage the national mine action programme technically and financially will be confirmed by annual audits and a final evaluation at the end of 2012 that corresponds to the mid-term of the national mine action strategy (2010 – 2015).

<sup>8</sup> The United Nations stands ready to assist with programmes that address the needs of landmine and ERW victims preferably as part of national programmes that address the needs of all disabled people. Activities should also comply with and promote relevant international humanitarian and human rights standards', Mine Action and Effective Coordination, UNMAS, June 2005.

<sup>9</sup> The KAP is a representative survey conducted on a particular population to identify the knowledge, attitudes and practices of a population on a specific topic – landmines and ERW in our case. KAP survey data are essential to help to plan, implement and assess MRE activities. It is used to set priorities, estimate required resources and select the most effective communication networks and messages. It is expected that the evaluation could recommend the strengthening of the Community Liaison (CL) element of the programme. CL aims at liaising with mine/ERW affected communities to exchange information on the presence and impact of mines and ERW, create a reporting link with the mine action programme and develop risk reduction strategies. Community liaison aims to ensure community needs and priorities are central to the planning, implementation and monitoring of mine action operations. CL also helps to mainstream gender issue in all mine action activities.



## 8. LEGAL CONTEXT

### 8.1.

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Tajikistan and UNDP, signed on 1 October 1993 by the Deputy Chairman of the Council on Minister on behalf of the government and Associate Administrator of UNDP.

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.

8.2. 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.

**9. INDICATIVE BUDGET STMAC 2010 - 2012**

STMAP INDICATIVE BUDGET 2010-2012 (USD)								INDICATIVE RESOURCES						
Serial	Activity	Atlas Budget Code	Atlas Description	2010	2011	2012	Total	UNDP CO		UNDP BCPR		To be mobilized		Total Contributions
								2010	2010 - 2012	2010	2010 - 2012	2010	2010 - 2012	
<b>1</b>	<b>TMAC Management Capacity</b>													
1.1.	TMAC establishment as an National entity			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1.2.	TMAC annual operational costs			307 958	300 000	300 000	907 958	224 800	500 000	15 000	230 400	68 158	177 558	907 958
1.3.	International conference and national seminars			96 547	25 000	35 000	156 547	12 000	80 000	-	60 000	84 547	16 547	156 547
1.4.	Development of the national strategy and MAX programme			40 101	10 000	-	50 101	-	17 101	23 000	33 000	17 101	-	50 101
1.5.	Support to IMSMA unit and TMAC Website			29 000	11 000	10 000	50 000	9 000	9 000	20 000	25 000	-	16 000	50 000
1.6.	TMAC annual audit and Programme final evaluation			25 000	20 000	20 000	65 000	-	-	25 000	60 000	-	5 000	65 000
<b>2</b>	<b>Survey, clearance, EOD, QA/QC</b>													
2.1.	Funding for technical survey and clearance operations			427 902	325 000	325 000	1 077 902	-	100 000	60 000	350 000	367 902	627 902	1 077 902
2.2.	Setting up of a planning mechanism			14 000	15 000	15 000	44 000	-	-	14 000	24 000	-	20 000	44 000
2.3.	QA/QC TMAC activities			156 204	40 000	40 000	236 204	27 000	81 000	35 000	55 000	94 204	100 204	236 204
2.4.	Setting up an EOD capacity within CoESC			160 000	125 000	-	285 000	-	-	160 000	285 000	-	-	285 000
2.5.	Assessment of land release and survey techniques			2 000	10 000	-	12 000	-	-	2 000	2 000	-	10 000	12 000
2.6.	Development of NMAS and integration with IMAS			-	5 000	-	5 000	-	-	-	5 000	-	-	5 000
<b>3</b>	<b>Victim Assistance</b>													
3.1.	Integration of VA into the the UNDP programmes.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.2.	Assessment of the VA component			5 000	-	-	5 000	-	-	5 000	5 000	-	-	5 000
3.3.	Support to the rehabilitation services for survivors			86 000	35 000	35 000	156 000	-	-	86 000	156 000	-	-	156 000
3.4.	Psycho-social assistance for survivors			54 177	40 000	40 000	134 177	18 200	50 000	20 000	60 000	15 977	24 177	134 177
3.5.	Socio-economic support to victims/survivors			42 637	35 000	35 000	112 637	-	15 000	20 000	60 000	22 637	37 637	112 637
3.6.	Victim Information System (VIS)			5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000	-	-	5 000	15 000	-	-	15 000
3.9.	Advocacy in favour of CRPD and CCM			15 000	15 000	15 000	45 000	-	-	15 000	45 000	-	-	45 000
<b>4</b>	<b>Mine Risk Education</b>													
4.1.	MRE mainstreaming in other UNDP programmes			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.2.	Assessment of the MRE component + KAP			30 000	12 000	10 000	52 000	-	-	30 000	52 000	-	-	52 000

4.3.	Support to RCST for MRE activities			75 677	-	-	75 677	-	33 600	32 000	32 000	43 677	10 077	75 677
4.4.	Equal access to MRE for all groups			75 150	107 000	94 000	276 150	-	16 200	60 000	145 600	15 150	114 350	276 150
	<b>Sub-total 1 - 4</b>			<b>1 647 353</b>	<b>1 135 000</b>	<b>979 000</b>	<b>3 761 353</b>	<b>291 000</b>	<b>901 901</b>	<b>627 000</b>	<b>1 700 000</b>	<b>729 353</b>	<b>1 159 452</b>	<b>3 761 353</b>
5.	GMS 7%													
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1 647 353</b>	<b>1 135 000</b>	<b>979 000</b>	<b>3 761 353</b>	<b>291 000</b>	<b>901 901</b>	<b>627 000</b>	<b>1 700 000</b>	<b>729 353</b>	<b>1 159 452</b>	<b>3 761 353</b>