

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

COUNTRY: TAJIKISTAN

PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

UNDAF 2016-2020 Priority Area 4: Resilience and Environmental Sustainability

Outcome 6: People in Tajikistan are more resilient to natural and man-made disasters and benefit from improved policy and operational frameworks for environmental protection and management of natural resources.

CP 2016-2020, Related Strategic Outcomes 5: None¹

Implementing Partner: Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC)

Responsible Parties: Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Union of Sappers of Tajikistan, Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, Norwegian People's Aid, and Swiss Federation of Mine Action.

Brief Description

The project aims at strengthening the Government of Tajikistan ownership on the mine action sector and its capacity to regulate, coordinate, plan, 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, and of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) regarding mine/ERW clearance, risk education and victim assistance. The project will also contribute to develop national capacities to address the residual contamination to be eliminated once clearance of all known mined areas is finished (latest by 1 April 2020 according to the Ottawa Convention obligations). UNDP will support TNMAC in building its capacities in strategic planning, project cycle management, as well as provide technical advice in thematic areas of land release, mine action information management, mine risk education and victim assistance. A transition strategy will be implemented to build the capacity of TNMAC and other relevant national partners.

Programme Period:	2016-2020
Key Result Area:	Mine Action
Atlas Award ID:	00059170
Start date:	01/01/2016
End date:	31/12/2020
PAC Meeting Date:	12/02/2016
Management Arrangements:	NIM

2016 AWP Budget:	USD 859,795
Total resources required for 2016-20:	USD 2,552,592
Total allocated resources:	
Regular (TRAC)	USD 209,795
US DoS PM/WRA	USD 650,000
Unfunded budget	USD 1,692,797

Agreed by (Government)

Agreed by (UNDP)

¹ Country Programme document does not refine above listed UNDAF Outcome 6; CP lists outputs but only related to natural disasters and climate change. For this PRODOC CP output 6.1 was adapted to the mine action context.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Anti-personnel (mine)
APMBC	Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention
AV	Anti-vehicle (mine)
AWP	Annual Work Plan
AXO	Abandoned Explosive Ordnance
BPPS	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (of UNDP)
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
CIHL	Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law
CO	Country Office (of UNDP Tajikistan)
CoES	Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence
CP/CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CR	Central Region
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
TA	Chief Technical Advisor
DCC	Donor Coordination Council
DSU	Disability Support Unit (of STMAP)
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EU	European Union
FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action – Fondation Suisse de Déminage
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GoT	Government of Tajikistan
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IPs	Implementing Partners
JMU	James Madison University
LR	Land Release
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education and Science
MoHSPP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population
MRE	Mine/ERW Risk Education
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NDS	National Development Strategy
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards
NPA	Norwegian People’s Aid
NTS	Non-technical Survey
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QM	Quality Management
RCST	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
STMAP	Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme
TAB	Tajik Afghan Border

TMAC	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre [from 2003-2013, replaced by TNMAC]
TMAP	Tajikistan Mine Action Programme
TNMAC	Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre
TS	Technical Survey
TUB	Tajik Uzbek Border
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
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
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
US DoS (PM/WRA)	United States of America, Department of States (Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement)
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VA	Victim Assistance
WAD	Weapons and Ammunition Disposal
WHO	World Health Organization

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 Context

1.1.1 Tajikistan is a landlocked, mountainous country in Central Asia with a population of 8.3 million, according to the national Agency of Statistics, and with gross national income per capita at \$990, based on 2013 worldwide development indicators compiled by the World Bank. Tajikistan is the only low-income country in the Commonwealth of Independent States region, according to World Bank country data. The country borders Afghanistan to the South, China to the East, Kyrgyzstan to the North, and Uzbekistan to the West. Barely 7 per cent of the country's land is arable. Tajikistan possesses vast water resources stored in glaciers, lakes and underground sources.²

1.1.2 Recovery from the devastating social and economic consequences of civil war and the start of reforms led to steady, though unequal, growth over the past decade averaging 8 per cent annually, according to World Bank country data. Poverty declined from 81 per cent in 1999 to approximately 32 per cent in 2014, according to the National Development Strategy review report 2014, thereby allowing the country to meet Millennium Development Goal 1. Enrolment and completion of primary education are near universal with good gender parity, and the maternal mortality rate halved between 2000 and 2013. Tajikistan is among the top 10 economies that improved most in 2013-2014 making it easier to do business, according to the Doing Business Report 2015. Despite these impressive results, Tajikistan still faces a number of challenges.

1.1.3 Poverty remains widespread in rural areas, especially in the Khatlon region and Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, and inequality is growing. Women and girls from rural areas and the youth population continue to be disadvantaged as a result of inadequate job opportunities and limited access to health, education, safe water, energy and other public services, owing to obsolete infrastructure and poor maintenance. Unemployment, disabilities and HIV/AIDS are also factors of exclusion and vulnerability for men and women, particularly in rural areas. Weak governance, accountability and transparency and limited participation undermine the capacity of institutions to deliver those services to all citizens. Corruption is prevalent despite a slightly positive trend observed since 2010 that came on the heels of the Government's ongoing measures to address it, especially the country's accession to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and adoption of a "rather strong and comprehensive anti-corruption law". Lack of an effective free legal aid system hampers access to justice for vulnerable groups; in remote areas, access to information and civil registry services is limited.

1.1.4 Growing risks of climate change and disasters, with limited response capabilities, affect the poor severely, as reported in the third national communication to the United Nations Framework on Climate Change 2014. Rural populations are more vulnerable to disasters such as droughts, floods and earthquakes. Urban populations are also exposed to earthquakes and hazards from poor waste management and growing pollution. Institutional capacities are insufficient to implement adaptation policies and the lack of insurance mechanisms poses additional risks. Unstable energy supply hinders economic growth, job creation, schools and hospitals, disproportionately affecting about one million of the rural population, leaving children and women especially vulnerable. Only some 49 per cent of the rural population has access to safe drinking water. The water and sanitation systems are frequently interrupted by power outages. National water governance and management systems require improvement.

1.2 Landmine 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.

² UN, Country programme document for Tajikistan (2016-2020), DP/DCP/TAJ/2, 27 June 2015. Same source for following paragraphs under 1.1 Context.

- The Central Region (CR) of the country was contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) including cluster munitions³ during the 1992-1997 civil conflict.
- ERW resulted from recent sporadic armed clashes in the Rasht valley (Garm) 2010 and in Khorog (GBAO) in 2012 and most likely from recent clashes in Romit valley in 2015.
- Unexploded ordnance is being encountered in the environs of army shooting ranges.

1.2.2 Tajikistan is a State Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their destruction (in short Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, APMBBC or Ottawa Convention) and to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) including Amended Protocol II and Protocol V but has not yet joined the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁴. In general, Tajikistan is currently implementing the obligations deriving from these treaties by destroying all AP mines in stockpiles (in 2004), by clearing all known mined areas (the deadline was extended until 2020) and of all known ERW; Tajikistan is also fulfilling its international reporting obligations. Landmine/ERW 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. Mines and ERW are a threat for military patrols operating along the country's borders with Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. Therefore, UN activities will include support towards removing and destroying landmines and ERW throughout the country.⁵

1.2.3 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 policies⁶, the UNDP has played a central role in the setting up and development of the UNDP's Tajikistan Mine Action⁷ Centre Project (TMAC) since 2003. UNDP facilitated a process to establish the national entity Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC), which was created by Decree in January 2014.

1.2.4 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 had been identified for a total of approximately 50 km² of contaminated land. TMAC and FSD cooperated to carry out land release (LR), survey and clearance 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. While LR operations could be initiated in the TAB and the CR areas, extreme climatic conditions, mountainous terrain and access difficulties slowed down operations.

So far, thanks to the joint efforts of FSD, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and the Humanitarian Demining Unit of the Ministry of Defence (MoD), TMAC/TNMAC with technical and financial support of UNDP has managed and coordinated the releasing of 234 mine/ERW contaminated hazard areas which is covering more than 16 km² land, the destruction of 56,324 landmines and more than 9,300 pieces of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and more than 70,300 cartridges of small arms. As of December 2015, approximately 10.3 km² land remains contaminated by landmines/ERW along the Tajik-Afghan border and Central region out of which 6.7 km² confirmed hazardous

³ ERW are comprised of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO); ERW as defined by the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Prot. V does not comprise landmines as they are dealt with in other legal instruments. Cluster munitions are included in ERW; the Cluster Munition Convention was drafted post CCW Prot. V.

⁴ 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 (CRC) in 1993.

⁵ Paragraph is quoted from United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Tajikistan, 2016-2020, draft, dated 5 May 2015, p.42, para 6.11.

⁶ United Nations. *The Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018*. New York 2013; UN. *Mine Action and Effective Coordination: The United Nations Inter-Agency Policy*. New York 2005.

⁷ 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 2013, *Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations*. For definitions of other mine action terms see IMAS 04.10. All mine action terms used in this document refer to IMAS definitions, unless specifically indicated.

areas and 3.6 km² unsurveyed mined areas; an additional 2.3 km² of battle areas remain with potential ERW contamination. All areas known to be contaminated by cluster munitions are cleared.

1.2.5 The presence of landmines and ERW in the affected regions continues to represent important risks to local populations. Between 1992 and 2015, 858 mine and ERW victims have been recorded, including 374 fatalities (44%); 30% were children at the time of the accident, mostly boys (23%). More than 500 are mine victims (only 17 from anti-vehicle mines) and more than 200 are UXO victims including 136 from cluster munitions (rest of 122 unknown device type)⁸. The province with the highest number of casualties is the “Direct Rule District”, mainly what is known as the Central Region (462), followed by Sughd (158). Most victims were civilians (767 or 92%) out of those whose status is known (834, 24 unknown), 45 were military at the time of the accident (5%) and 22 were deminers (3%, 2 deminers were killed). Men (513) and boys (199) are the most affected; they make up 83% of the total (women 89, girls 55). Thanks to clearance and mine risk education (MRE) operations, the number of mine victims has dropped spectacularly from 88 victims in 2000 to one in 2013, four in 2014, and seven in 2015.

1.2.6 Volunteers of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNDP and TMAC/TNMAC conducted mine/ERW risk education (MRE) in more than 330 mine/ERW-affected communities of 34 districts. More than 4,500 mine warning bill boards have been erected near known hazard areas by demining teams in coordination with TMAC/TNMAC but most require to be replaced and located closer to the actual mined area; this is particularly important along the Tajik-Uzbek border.

Key results achieved from 2013-15: MRE messages reached more than 140,000 people in 2013-2015 (2013-Q3 2015: Total 140,743; including 47,771 boys, 39,451 girls, 30,029 men, 23,492 women – note: boys and men are most at risk). The national MRE capacity includes 63 national MRE educators (18 women & 45 men) trained in three five-day certification workshops including 38 (11 women & 27 men) RCST MRE volunteers. 63 schools teachers (60 men, 3 women) were trained by certified MRE trainers to use the teacher’s guide (developed in 2012) in so-called ‘skills on military readiness’ (grade 10-11). For the wider public, mass media were involved to disseminate MRE safety messages. Safety briefings for international and national staff were conducted by UNDP in support of UNDSS. TNMAC trained 5 new staff on MRE by inclusion into certification training and on-the-job.

MRE material is tailored to the needs of individual target groups (children, women, men, shepherds, farmers, border guards). As a new target group, communities in the vicinity of military training areas in 9 districts were addressed because of accidents resulting from UXO contamination; round tables were realized to raise attention of communities to the UXO risk from army training areas and in response to recent accidents as in the case of Panjakent in Quarter 4 in 2015.

Information management of MRE data improved immensely since UNDP agreed with ICRC/RCST on a joint MRE form in 2013 and trained volunteers in data collection; MRE data are now evidence-based and disaggregated by sex and age. For monitoring and evaluation the UNDP MRE Advisor undertook seven joint monitoring field visits to introduce new TNMAC MRE staff with local stakeholders. An MRE evaluation, conducted in 2013 by an international consultant recommended to focus on existing MRE educators and not to aim for full integration into the national education curriculum or to try to expand to new MRE operators.

Overall, the number of mine/ERW accidents and casualties from 2013 to 2015 was low: six civilian mine/ERW accidents were registered in Tajikistan plus three demining accidents (which cannot be prevented by MRE), which resulted in 12 casualties (8 civilians and 4 deminers).

1.2.7 Victim assistance (VA) services have been made available to mine/ERW accident survivors and their families through services provided by the UNDP, civil society organizations, the RCST and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection for Population (MoHSPP). Key results achieved from 2013-2015: more than 650 landmine/ERW survivors and families of those killed by mines benefitted from direct assistance or access to

⁸ ICRC/RCST is undertaking a full data review of all persons registered and identifies additional persons not yet included into the database. This joint project started in 2013 and is expected to be finalized in 2016. Once the full dataset is reviewed, TNMAC will publish the revised data.

income generating activities through small grants and through improved access to micro-credit funds with favourable conditions.

ICRC in cooperation with Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) started a Needs Assessment Survey of all registered landmine and ERW victims in 2012. So far, around 80% of victims were surveyed. The survey is followed up by Individual Rehabilitation Plans for survivors and victims through ICRC's Micro-economic Initiatives project (MEI). 464 families of mine victims benefited from the MEI-project since its onset.

More than 200 healthcare and social workers were trained on "Psycho-social rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities" organized by the Public Organization "Psychology Support Centre" in cooperation with the MoHSPP and TNMAC. After the training, more than 1,000 persons with disabilities received support from trained primary health care workers and social workers.

Physical access to five public sites in Dushanbe was improved for persons with low mobility. These sites include medical and rehabilitation services, a mosque and the Circus. 26 Local architects and designers were trained on the "State standards and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan on accessibility of buildings for people with limited mobility"; they started putting their new knowledge in practice.

UNDP advocated the Government of Tajikistan (GoT) to join the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). This included an analysis of legal, economic and functional implications of Tajikistan joining CRPD conducted by an international expert. Four regional presentations of the key findings were conducted in during September-November 2015. In total, more than 200 participants representing local government, organizations of and for persons with disabilities people and persons with disabilities participated at the national and regional round tables.

In 2015, National Development Strategy (NDS) 2016-2030 and Medium Term Strategy for 2016-2020 were developed with inclusion of disability issues. UNDP provided technical support to GoT in development of both documents. Additionally, disability issues were integrated into District Development Plans of two pilot districts – Panjakent and Muminobod with UNDP technical support.

2. SCOPE AND STRATEGY

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

- the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel (AP) Mines and on their Destruction, also called the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) or the 'Ottawa Convention',
- the Amended Protocol II and Protocol V to the 1980 UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW),
- the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) that prohibits all use, stockpiling, production and transfer of cluster munitions⁹; separate articles in the Convention concern assistance to victims, clearance of contaminated areas and destruction of cluster munition 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 UN 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 frameworks¹⁰.
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in one of the targets under Goal 16 explicitly aim to "Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates". The act of laying landmines is

⁹ "Cluster munition refers to a conventional munition that is designed to disperse or release explosive submunitions each weighing less than 20 kilograms, and includes those explosive submunitions." CCM.

¹⁰ The convention supplements provisions on victim assistance found in the APMBC, 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.

considered as an act of violence, for example in the context of maiming of children (UNSC Res. 1612). SDG 16 and Goal 10 on Reducing Inequalities are also relevant for conflict victims and persons with disabilities.¹¹

2.2 Tajikistan is a State Party to the APMBC, Amended Protocol II and Protocol V to the CCW but has not yet joined the CCM and the CRPD. Tajikistan acceded to the APMBC on 12/10/1999, becoming a State Party on 1/4/2000. Tajikistan complied with 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 APMBC Meetings of States Parties, 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 APMBC, Tajikistan had the obligation to destroy all anti-personnel mines on its territory within ten years of entry into force, i.e. before April 2010. As this was not considered possible, Tajikistan's request for extending the deadline for completion of the Article 5 obligations for a ten-year period until 1 April 2020 was approved by the States Parties to the Convention during the Cartagena Summit held in Colombia in 2009. Tajikistan is part of the group of 28+ States Parties with a sizeable number of landmine/ERW victims – more than “hundreds” –, and has been an active participant from the onset. Tajikistan submitted its first report to CCW Protocol V on ERW in 2013 and a second annual report in 2015.¹² The first report to CCW Amended Protocol II on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices was submitted in 2015.¹³

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 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. The Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC) 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. UNDP also advocates for the accession to other mine action-related conventions.

2.5 In 2010, the UNDP TMAC and all involved operators and partners jointly developed a National Mine Action Strategic Plan 2010-2015. This plan was revised at mid-term in 2013. 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 mine action strategy 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. TNMAC with the support of UNDP is developing the National Mine Action Strategy 2016-2020, which involves a Working Group with key stakeholders from the Presidency and the Government.

¹¹ Source: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>. In addition, Goal 1 on Poverty refers to conflict-affected countries. It calls to build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to [...] economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. Clearly, land mine contamination is a man-made disaster.

¹² See UN ODA database on CCW Prot. V reporting. The 2015 report was not yet uploaded as of 12 January 2016. <http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/%28httpPages%29/B84B4C205835421DC12574230039C42E?OpenDocument>.

¹³ See UN ODA database on CCW Amended Prot. II reporting. <http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/%28httpPages%29/66F87A925AAEBCF4C12574830030A9CF?OpenDocument>.

2.6 The Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC) is responsible for planning, coordination and monitoring of all mine action activities in Tajikistan. It was created by Decree in January 2014. UNDP has played a central role in the setting up and development of its predecessor, the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC) since 2003. Since its inception in 2003, TMAC reported to the Commission on the Implementation of the International Humanitarian Law¹⁴ (CIIHL) that acts as the national mine action authority and is supposed to mainstream mine action in the Government's socio-economic development plans. The Commission approves the national strategies and reviews the annual plans, budgets and reports. As of 2014, and to-date this reporting is done by TNMAC.

2.7 The ultimate goal of UNDP's Support to Mine Action Programme (STMAP) is to help ensure Tajikistan's compliance with the APMBC and CCW obligations. As required by APMBC Article 5 Tajikistan intends to conclude its land release operations by April 2020 or earlier. In addition, like all countries confronted to protracted periods of armed hostilities, Tajikistan will have to address its 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 2020.¹⁵

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 – particularly with the UNICEF, WHO, UN Women and OHCHR in victim assistance – and cooperation towards a 'One UN Approach'. UNDP will also continue to collaborate closely with UNICEF's Education Sector in MRE. Globally, it cooperates with the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and contributes to the global monitoring exercise of implementing the UN Strategy on Mine Action 2013-2018.¹⁶

2.9 The project's partnership strategy aims at involving all existing partners – at the national and regional levels – who contribute to the objectives of the project. The Organization of Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is a major contributor to mine action in Tajikistan and operates directly with TNMAC. The ICRC is a key supporter in the areas of MRE and VA through the national Red Crescent Society. The project will continue to cooperate with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to reinforce the information management capacity, to improve effectiveness and efficiency of land release activities, to facilitate the transitioning to national ownership process and to strengthen regional and South-South cooperation. The project will also continue to cooperate closely with the Implementation Support Unit of the APMBC to ensure stringent Article 5 completion planning. In addition, a close working relationship exists with the Centre for International Stabilization and Recovery, James Madison University (JMU), Harrisonburg/Virginia, USA. JMU organizes Senior Management Courses for mine action staff and publishes the only magazine dedicated to mines and ERW.

2.10 The direct beneficiaries of the project include TNMAC, national official structures supporting mine action, and mine action operators using the services provided by those institutions (regulation, planning, 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 benefit from the rehabilitation and development projects and activities becoming possible as a result of the land release process.

¹⁴ CIIHL is comprised of First Deputy Prime-Minister of RT (Chairman), Minister of Justice (Deputy Chairman), and 13 members: Deputy Chief of Department of the Human Rights Guaranty of Office of the President of Tajikistan, First Deputy Minister of Defence, First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, First Deputy Minister of Health and Social Protection of Population, First Deputy Minister of Education and Science, Deputy Minister of Finance, First Deputy Minister of Labour, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee of National Security, First Deputy Commander of National Guard, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee Emergency Situation and Civil Defence, Rector of the Tajik State National University, and General Secretary of Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan.

¹⁵ In September 2012, UNDP's TMAC, GoT and all operators met to elaborate a Mine Action programme Exit Strategy. This strategy was reviewed and replaced by the Transition Strategy 2015-2017, an abbreviated version is in the annex of the present PRODOC.

¹⁶ United Nations. *The Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2013-2018*. New York 2013.

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.

3. SUPPORT TO THE TAJIKISTAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME

3.1 Since 2003, UNDP has supported the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (TMAP) through a series of initiatives formalized in project documents (PRODOCs): the projects were systematically endorsed and signed by the GoT. The project is called 'Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme' (STMAP) and its latest phase, 'Phase II', covered the period January 2013 to December 2015. STMAP Phase II achieved the following results as planned:

- Tajikistan's mine action programme, under a national legal entity, managed to reduce risk from contaminated land and to support people with disabilities including mine victims in compliance with the Ottawa Convention.
 - Land release activities were conducted expeditiously and cost-effectively according to International Mine Action Standards and National Mine Action Standards under the coordination of TNMAC (since 2014) with support of UNDP.
 - Victim Assistance activities were 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 was provided by implementing partners and community members to all mine/ERW affected communities and at-risk groups in 34 districts. Public information was disseminated to advocate for the support of mine action and to provide safety messages to the wider public.

3.2 To transform the status of TMAC from a UNDP-run centre to a national entity was the main strategic objective of the STMAP Phase I project and again for Phase II: Following numerous actions to realize what was termed 'nationalization', the GoT created an independent entity, Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC), that reports to the Government (to the head of the CIIHL, First Deputy Prime Minister). It issued the necessary legal and administrative documentation to clarify and endorse the status of the centre via Presidential Decree on 3 January 2014.

4. CHALLENGES OF THE TAJIKISTAN MINE ACTION PROGRAMME

4.1 TNMAC as a national entity is still young having been founded in 2014. Most of its newly recruited staff is still new to mine action and has limited capacity. In Q3 2015, three previous UNDP-staff agreed to work under government contracts.

4.2 Land release is expected to finalize surveying and clearing all known hazardous areas by April 2020. Although the remaining area is limited in size, reaching this target may become challenging due to lack of funding, areas hard to reach, for the short seasonal window each year and due to security constraints along the border with Afghanistan. In addition, the TMAP-stakeholders stopped using demining dogs and mechanical assets to accelerate demining as most of the areas suitable for these assets have been addressed.

4.3 An evaluation of the STMAP was commissioned by UNDP and conducted in July 2015¹⁷. The evaluation listed as main achievements:

- Nationalization of the Mine Action Centre (MAC), the development of a transition strategy, review of the national mine action (MA) strategy (2011-2015) at mid-term and drafting a new MA strategy 2016-2020, drafting of a national mine action law.

¹⁷ 'Evaluation of the United Nations Development Programme: Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme', Rebecca Roberts and Anna Roughley, 21 September 2015. A previous external evaluation was done in 2011 - 'Evaluation of United Nations Development Programme Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme', Rebecca Roberts, Jan 2012.

- Asserting the authority of the MAC as the lead organization for planning, coordinating and monitoring all mine action activities in Tajikistan.
- Mainstreaming of MRE in GoT entities and ICRC/RCST.
- Mainstreaming of VA into multiple programmes belonging to multiple stakeholder providing support to persons with disabilities (PwD).
- Increased efficiency in Land Release and Information Management.

4.4 The evaluation included the following conclusions:

Management/Strategic Planning:

- Currently, TNMAC lacks the capacity to implement mine action independently. However, TNMAC is 18 months old and many staff are newly recruited so capacity building processes are in their earlier stages. There is a strategy in place to develop capacity, define roles and develop an appropriate organization structure. The implementation of these plans must be monitored constantly so they can be adapted and refined as necessary.
- There is a greater sense of cohesion in the MAC and the sense of working towards a common purpose than in 2012. Although there are UNDP and TNMAC employees, the idea that everyone is working jointly towards TNMAC goals is being promoted.
- Strategies for transition and completion, and the participatory approaches used to develop them, have created common goals and a clearer understanding of roles and responsibilities than before.

Programmes

- Significant progress towards mainstreaming VA and MRE have been made, helping to build strong networks across GoT, national and international organizations. In the long-term such mainstreaming helps to create sustainability and more comprehensive approaches. The mainstreaming of VA into support for persons with disabilities and advocacy for Tajikistan to sign the CRPD are positive developments.
- Efficiency in land release has improved and the working relationships among land release actors is stronger than in 2012. Ongoing support for IM from GICHD and the selection of Tajikistan as one of three pilot countries for new IMSMA software, provide TNMAC with the opportunity to be a leader in IM. New working modalities among IM, Operations and implementing partners (IPs), provide opportunities for greater efficiencies and more in depth data analysis to inform programming.

4.5 The evaluation included the following recommendations for UNDP:¹⁸

Management

- UNDP should continue to support TNMAC until the areas identified as priority for clearance have been cleared. Ideally this should take place before the planned UNDP's exit of 2017. If it is not, UNDP should reconsider extending the date for its exit.
- Continue to adopt participatory and consultative approaches among stakeholders for developing and implementing mine action strategies. Discuss new ways of maximizing the benefits of the strong mine action networks.
- Conduct a rapid impact assessment in remaining contaminated areas to prioritize clearance and demonstrate to potential and current donors that there is a clear rationale for land release.
- Continue to lobby current donors for funding and approach potential new donors. Ensure that donors understand the socio-economic impact of the contamination.
- Ensure that at a national and regional level there is a good understanding among non-mine action actors of mine action. Look at ways of mainstreaming mine action into development programmes as a means of accessing alternative funding and improving the impact of initiatives.
- Increase efforts to articulate the importance of mine action in Tajikistan to UNDP HQ for recovery and socio-economic development. Emphasise the significance of achieving Article 5 compliance planned for 2020.
- Take remedial action if necessary and extend support as appropriate to ensure that the investment of time and effort of all involved to date is not lost and contributes towards the creation of an efficient, effective and sustainable national entity.

Policy

¹⁸ There are also six recommendations for TNMAC, including “Remember that the MAC is for coordination and monitoring of mine action activities and should not become involved in implementation.” Please refer to the document.

- Continue to strengthen mainstreaming of mine action into other UNDP programmes to maximize the impact and efficiency of activities.
- Continue to promote gender mainstreaming in mine action as was the case through TMAC and work with TNMAC to develop a gender policy.
- Encourage TNMAC and GoT to consider the future of TNMAC post-2020 when Article 5 is achieved. TNMAC (or whatever GoT entity exists for mine action post-2020) should include capacity for residual clearance or be able to draw on national capacity for clearance.
- Continue to advocate for the GoT to sign/accede to the CRPD.
- Seek new ways to encourage the GoT to sign/accede to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Capacity building

- Continue to fund an international TA to support the nationalisation process and achieve Article 5.
- UNDP staff should continue to provide on-the-job capacity building and to work as advisors on the mine action programme.
- Continue to refine and monitor the transition plan to ensure that TNMAC staff are developing the capacity to assume full responsibility for the Tajikistan mine action programme.
- Continue to implement the capacity building strategy and provide on the job mentoring and support for TNMAC staff in technical mine action skills, office management and organisational management.

Land release

- Continue to support the development and implementation of the Article 5 Completion Plan to clear known mined areas. Discuss with key stakeholders how to implement the Completion Plan as efficiently as possible. If it can be completed before 2020, stakeholders should aim to do so.
- Agree with the GoT a clearance plan in areas where there are security concerns. Time and resources have been wasted because IPs have been withdrawn at short notice from areas declared insecure.
- Discuss with IPs, how operations, particularly tasking, can be managed more efficiently.
- Once suitable entities to host sustainable national EOD capacity for rapid response for civilian needs post-2020 are identified, UNDP will support to develop the necessary capacity, resources, policies and procedures for this entity to undertake EOD.
- Focus assets in areas where populations are most affected by contamination or where key local/regional infrastructure is contaminated impeding socio-economic development.

Victim Assistance

- Continue to work closely with government entities and other stakeholders to mainstream victim assistance into support for persons with disabilities and to mainstream support for persons with disabilities into other programmes.

Information Management

- Continue to work with GICHD to improve IM as articulated in the strategic plan and to support LR.

4.6 The present project document 'STMAP III' aims to incorporate the conclusions and strategic recommendations of the evaluation. As suggested in the evaluation report, to implement and monitor the transition strategy is crucial. The transition strategy is an annex of the project document.

5. STMAP PROJECT DELIVERABLES OUTLINE

5.1 Goal: Tajikistan's mine action programme manages to reduce risk from contaminated land and to support people with disabilities including mine victims in compliance with the Ottawa Convention and other relevant instruments of international humanitarian law.

5.2 Landmines and ERW are a threat for the population living in affected areas. Reducing the risk is done via surveying and clearing the hazardous areas and by warning the population how to avoid accidents prior to clearance or in case they encounter explosive devices – for example by shepherds. Landmine/ERW victims deserve assistance. Tajikistan as a State party to relevant international conventions has accepted to provide Victim Assistance. UNDP's role is to support TNMAC and the implementing partners of the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme in threat removal, risk reduction and in victim assistance.

5.3 National ownership and capacity development are at the centre of UNDP mine action initiatives, which focus on ensuring sustainable responses to the human, economic and security challenges posed by landmines and ERW in Tajikistan.

5.4 The intended **output** of the project is to support the Government of Tajikistan to fulfil the obligations of the APMBC, CCW and other related instruments of international law. The project aims to achieve therefore, that “Tajikistan’s mine action programme manages to reduce risk from contaminated land and to support people with disabilities including mine victims in compliance with the Ottawa Convention and other relevant instruments of international humanitarian law”.

UNDP’s main focus is on TNMAC to be able to coordinate and manage the mine action programme in order to strengthen national ownership. As agreed in a transition strategy (see Annex 3) TNMAC should be able to manage independently by the end of 2017. UNDP, however, is willing to continue to review this process regularly and to adjust its commitment as required as long as the required financial support can be assured – especially in line to support Tajikistan to finalize survey and clearance until 1 April 2020 in line with the APMBC Article 5 obligations.

The Transition Strategy includes the following key mile-stones:

1. TNMAC’s policies and procedures on human resources, finance and administration are developed and adhered to by the end of 2015.
2. TNMAC’s management team is in a position to effectively plan, monitor and review the mine action programme by mid-2016.
3. TNMAC’s land release section is restructured and roles and responsibilities are clearly defined by the end of 2015, in order to effectively manage the land release programme.
4. TNMAC’s land release section is in position to effectively manage the land release component of the programme by the end of 2017, in order to fulfil Article 5 (A5) of the APMBC.
5. National institutional competency is built to manage and implement national land release operations without or with decreasing support by international agencies by the end of 2017.
6. Sustainable TMAP human capacities in VA are established by mid-2017.
7. Sustainable TMAP human capacities in MRE are established by mid-2017.
8. TNMAC ensures the availability of an appropriate and sustainable Information Management (IM) capacity by the end of 2016.
9. IM effectively supports TNMAC in the management, planning, prioritization and implementation of Mine Action related activities by the end of 2016.
10. TNMAC Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) system contains complete, reliable and accurate data that satisfies the national and international reporting obligations and information and resource mobilization requirements by the end of 2016.

The ‘Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme Phase III’ (STMAP III) project is articulated around two key components, to support i) strengthening the institutional capacity and ii) strengthening the technical and financial capacity to help the programme to deliver:

5.4.1 TNMAC institutional capacity to independently plan, coordinate and monitor mine action related activities is supported and reinforced by UNDP.

5.4.2 TNMAC technical and financial capacity in surveying and releasing mine/ERW-affected areas, in assisting mine/ERW victims and in providing risk education is supported and reinforced by UNDP.

Land release (surveying and releasing mine/ERW-affected areas)

1. Support building TNMAC’s technical capacity to plan, prioritize, task and monitor land release activities to survey and clear all known mined/ERW-affected areas by 1 April 2020
2. Support GoT in regulating land release activities through maintaining National Mine Action Standards and accrediting demining operators
3. Support land release operators to effectively and efficiently conduct survey and clearance

Victim Assistance (VA)

- Support building TNMAC's and the MoHSPP technical capacity to coordinate VA
- Continue the mainstreaming of VA into other UNDP/UN and GoT programmes developed in favour of mine/ERW victims as part of wider support to conflict victims and persons with disabilities

Mine/ERW Risk Education (MRE)

- Support building TNMAC's and other MRE focal points' technical capacity to coordinate MRE
- Support the effective and efficient provision of MRE in all mine/ERW-affected communities

6. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the CP Results and Resource Framework

Outcome 6 [UNDAF, not changed for CP Outcome 5]: People in Tajikistan are more resilient to natural and man-made disasters and benefit from improved policy and operational frameworks for environmental protection and management of natural resources.

Outcome Indicators as stated in the CP Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets

Note: CP 2016-2020 Outcome 5 does not have Outcome indicators but it lists 3 Outputs. Mine action is not included in the CP. Therefore, one output was selected here and adjusted to the mine action context – the related indicators, baselines and targets were also adjusted to fit the purposes of this PRODOC

Output 6.1: Effective legislative, policy and institutional frameworks in place [for mine action]

Indicator 6.1.1: Institutionalized coordinated [mine action] information management and monitoring system in place

Baseline: Information management is in place and coordinated with key stakeholders; institutionalized monitoring system is lacking

Target: Institutionalized coordinated mine action information management and monitoring system established and functional by the end of 2016.

Indicator 6.1.2: Integrated [mine action] planning and management applied [across all mine action pillars]

Baseline: Joint planning and management by sector is done, for example through quarterly Technical Working Groups; integration of all sectors is done for example in the joint 6-monthly progress review of the transition strategy

Target: Integrated planning and management mechanism for mine action is agreed to by mid-2016 and applied throughout the project period

Indicator 6.1.3: Tajikistan is compliant with the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and Protocol V under the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)

Baseline: Age and gender sensitive national mine action strategy (2016-2020) for implementation of obligations under the APMBC and Protocol V drafted.

Target: Support provided to realize all measures within the national mine action strategy (2016-2020)

Applicable Key Result Area: Resilience and Environmental Sustainability

Partnership Strategy

Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC) was created by Decree in January 2014. Its predecessor, the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre was established in 2003 with the assistance of UNDP; other key development partners include OSCE and ICRC. TNMAC is the national agency responsible for the coordination, planning and monitoring of mine action activities conducted in Tajikistan (land release, victim assistance, mine risk education and advocacy against landmines). TNMAC is an independent state agency. The Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CIIHL) under the Presidency acts as the regulatory body, the national mine action authority. TNMAC works in close partnership with numerous ministries and the security agencies. It works closely with national and international NGOs.

In this new phase of the project, UNDP will support the TNMAC to manage Tajikistan's mine action programme independently. The overall goal remains to support Tajikistan to fulfil the obligations of the Ottawa Convention and other relevant instruments of IHL related to landmines/ERW and persons with disabilities.

Project Title and ID (ATLAS Award ID) Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (STMAP) – Atlas Award ID: 00059170				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR 2016-2020	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Project Output Tajikistan’s mine action programme manages to reduce risk from contaminated land and to support people with disabilities including mine victims in compliance with the Ottawa Convention and other relevant instruments of international humanitarian law</p>				
<p>Activity result 1: TNMAC institutional capacity to independently plan, coordinate and monitor mine action related activities is supported and reinforced by UNDP</p> <p>Baseline 1.1 TNMAC has a basic capacity to plan, manage and coordinate mine action related activities in Tajikistan. It is not yet able to function fully independently. Support in strategic planning, coordination and resource mobilization is still required.</p> <p>Indicators Number of TNMAC staff trained and capable to coordinate mine action related activities in Tajikistan</p> <p>Means of verification Capacity assessment of TNMAC staff.</p> <p>Baseline 1.2 TNMAC provides transparency</p>	<p>1.1 Strategic documents including Annual Work Plans are developed timely and endorsed; Regular planning and review meetings are held and engage key stakeholders in a participatory manner; Financial resources are mobilized; Donor and steering committee meetings are conducted at least once a year; TMAP training centre is functioning</p> <p>1.2 Transparency reports are</p>	<p>Support building the institutional framework for mine action.</p> <p>Support TNMAC in strategic planning, coordination, advocacy (media, 4 April), upgrading national mine action standards</p> <p>Support TNMAC in developing a national Mine Action Law</p> <p>Support TNMAC in finalizing the National Mine Action Strategy 2016-2020 and in developing an Action Plan with indicators for regular monitoring</p> <p>Monitor progress in implementing Article 5 Completion Plan, Transition Plan 2015-2017 and the Capacity Building Plan.</p> <p>Support TNMAC in resource mobilisation for Mine Action related activities in Tajikistan.</p> <p>Continue to advocate the GoT to join relevant conventions including CRPD and CCM</p>	<p>TNMAC UNDP CO CIIHL</p>	<p>Service Contracts- Individuals: USD 396 592</p> <p>Contractual Services- Companies: USD 333 000</p> <p>International Consultant: USD 200 000</p> <p>Special events: USD 73 000</p> <p>Local travel - monitoring: USD 35 000</p> <p>International travel: USD 150 000</p> <p>Essential assets:</p>

<p>reports on APMBC, CCW Protocols Iia and V on annual basis. TNMAC and GoT representatives participate in annual Meetings of States Parties to relevant conventions and is accountable to the international community.</p> <p>Indicator Tajikistan is compliant with APMBC reporting requirements.</p> <p>Means of verification http://apminebanconvention.org/; http://unog.ch/disarmament</p> <p>Baseline 1.3 Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (TMAP) does not have a complete and appropriate IM capacity to cover all mine action related activities (LR, MRE and VA) in country.</p> <p>Indicator IMSMA database is regularly updated and used</p> <p>Means of Verification Quarterly and annual reports by TNMAC and UNDP on information management</p>	<p>uploaded to the UNOG website in time; Speeches and presentations are increasingly prepared independently.</p> <p>1.3 TMAP obtained an appropriate information management structure/capacity to satisfy the planning requirements and the national and international reporting obligations.</p>	<p>Support TNMAC in preparation of transparency reports and high-level meetings.</p> <p>Recruit, build and sustain the IM capacity for TNMAC and Ips;</p> <p>Participation of IM staff in Management Information Qualification (MIQ) trainings – IMSMA A1-A2;</p> <p>Enhance IM capacity through on-the-job training as well as participation in exchange experience initiatives (South-South cooperation);</p> <p>Ensure implementation of IM related activities based on the NMAS and SOP by TNMAC and Implementing Partners;</p> <p>Regular update of IMSMA database with complete, accurate and reliable Mine Action data. To use the IM products (statistics, charts, reports, maps etc.) for decision making processes as well as for national and international reports.</p>		<p>USD 40 000</p> <p>Operational costs: USD 177 000</p> <p>Premises Alterations - TMAP support, construction: USD 60 000</p> <p>Technical Assistance/Capacity Building IMSMA: USD 108 000</p> <p>Professional services/Annual audits: USD 25 000</p> <p>Local/International Consultant, Mid-term review: USD 30 000</p>
<p>Activity result 2: TNMAC technical and financial capacity in surveying and releasing mine/ERW-affected areas, in</p>		<p>Support building the technical capacity of TNMAC and key ministries staff; Support the</p>		

<p><i>assisting mine/ERW victims and in providing risk education is supported and reinforced by UNDP</i></p> <p>Baseline 2.1 TNMAC has a basic capacity to independently plan, manage and coordinate land release related activities. As of January 2016, approximately 9 km² of confirmed hazard areas remain to be released from landmines/ERW in Tajik-Afghan border and the Central Region until 2020. 101 unsurveyed minefield records with app. Area of 3.6 km² remains to be surveyed in Tajik-Afghan border.</p> <p>Indicator Size of land surveyed and cleared</p> <p>Means of verification Quarterly and annual reports by TNMAC and UNDP on land release; reports by implementing partners (Ips)</p> <p>Baseline 2.2 Integration of VA into existing UN and Governmental disability related programmes is successfully started. Approximately 80% of the victim needs assessment (ICRC/ RCST) data is obtained.</p> <p>Indicator Number of landmine/ERW victims supported with VA-related services</p> <p>Means of verification</p>	<p>2.1 Land release operations are conducted according to NMAS and internal SOPs and the Article 5 Completion Plan</p> <p>2.2 Victim Assistance (VA) activities are further 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.</p>	<p>programmatic side of the TMAP</p> <p><i>Land release:</i> 2.1 Support TNMAC and the TMAP Ips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the coordinated release of all known contaminated land by 2019 and survey of all unsurveyed minefield records during 2016. At least 1.5 km² of mine/ERW-affected land should be released annually. - Establish a prioritization mechanism by Q1 2016. - Help ensure that a revision mechanism of NMAS and SOP of 4 land release implementing agencies is in place; - Help ensure that accreditations are undertaken and approved according to schedule - Support to define a national mechanism how to address residual mine/ERW threats; ensure that inaccessible/non-executable tasks are properly marked. - Train TNMAC QM staff in standards and SOP of other countries; Provide QM activities in cross-border programme during 2016 as part of South-South cooperation; provide QM for other MA programmes. <p><i>Victim Assistance:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to build capacity of TNMAC and government focal points on VA/disability support; support coordination; - Continue to mainstream VA into UNDP/UN and MoHSPP activities and other programmes developed to support victims of conflict and persons with disabilities; - Seek to address serious service gaps through contracts with implementing partners to support 	<p>TNMAC FSD NPA MoD UST</p> <p>TNMAC MoHSP RCST UST</p>	<p>Land Release: USD 420 000</p> <p>VA: USD 300 000</p>
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<p>Quarterly and annual reports by TNMAC and UNDP on victim assistance; reports by Ips</p> <p>Baseline 2.3 Community-based MRE is well established through the local implementing partners; however, the newly identified risk areas (polygons) need to be properly assessed and considered as high priority areas within MRE activities. In addition, ToT for security/ military forces is lacking.</p> <p>Indicator Number of MRE beneficiaries (annual; sex- and age disaggregated) reached per year</p> <p>Means of verification Quarterly and annual reports by TNMAC and UNDP on MRE; reports by Ips</p>	<p>2.3 Mine Risk Education is provided by implementing partners and community members to all mine/ERW-affected areas.</p>	<p>at least 50 mine/ERW victims annually and all of those in need at least once during 5 years.</p> <p><i>Mine/ERW Risk Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to build capacity of TNMAC, NGO and MoE focal points on MRE; support the coordination and planning of MRE; train MRE trainers of the Border Guards; - Help ensure that MRE reaches at least 45,000 beneficiaries annually in up to 330 mine/ERW affected communities [numbers of affected areas will reduce over time with progressive hand-over of safe areas]; - Update MRE materials and provide them to implementing partners. 	<p>TNMAC RCST UST</p>	<p>MRE: USD 205 000</p>
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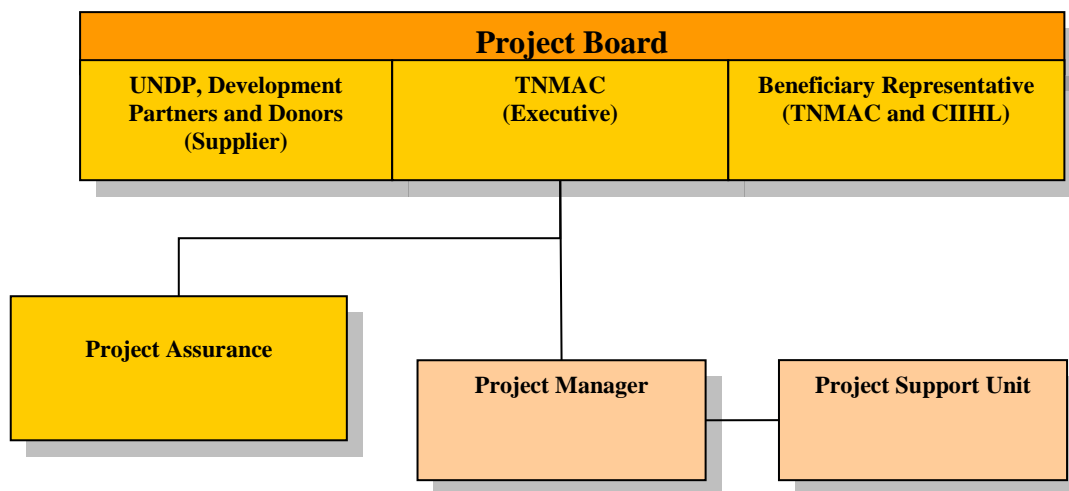
United Nations Development Programme
Country: Tajikistan

7. ANNUAL WORK PLAN FOR 2016

The Annual Work Plan is annexed as a separate document.

8. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

1. The project will be implemented over a period of five years.
2. The project will be nationally implemented (NIM) by the Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC) in line with the *Standard Basic Assistance Agreement* between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), signed by the parties on 1 October 1993.
3. Following the programming guidelines for national implementation of UNDP supported projects, the TNMAC will sign the Project Document with UNDP and will be accountable to UNDP for the disbursement of funds and the achievement of the project objective and outcomes, according to the approved work plan.
4. Cash transfers to TNMAC will be considered on the basis of the results of risk/system-based assessments and audits, in accordance with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer Framework (HACT framework, first adopted in 2005 by UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 56/201 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system). The HACT framework represents a common operational (harmonized) framework for transferring cash to government and non-governmental IPs, irrespective of whether these partners work with one or multiple United Nation agencies.
5. The TNMAC, as the Implementing Partner (IP), will be responsible for the following functions: (i) coordinating activities to ensure the delivery of agreed outcomes; (ii) certifying expenditures in line with approved budgets and work-plans; (iii) facilitating, monitoring and reporting on the procurement of inputs and delivery of outputs; (iv) coordinating interventions financed by UNDP with other parallel interventions; (v) approval of tender documents for sub-contracted inputs; (vi) reporting to UNDP on project delivery and impact; (vii) certifying the AWP; and (viii) carrying out the selection and recruitment process. It will also be directly responsible for creating the enabling conditions for implementation of all project activities.
6. The TNMAC will coordinate all project activities at the national, regional and local level, in close collaboration with CIIHL, district (*Jamoat*) authorities in each of the targeted regions.
7. A Project Board (PB) will be constituted to serve as the executive decision making body for the project. It includes representation from the TNMAC and CIIHL, UNDP, donors. The relevant UN agencies, international and national NGOs and mine/ERW victims may also be invited. The PB will ensure that the project remains on course to deliver the desired outcomes of the required quality. The PB will meet at least once per annum (more often where required). The PB provides overall guidance and policy direction to the implementation of the project, and provides advice on appropriate strategies for project sustainability. The PB will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation by quality assuring the project processes and products. It will arbitrate on any conflicts within the project, or negotiate a solution to any problems with external bodies. The chart below outlines the structure of the Project Board:



The Project Board group contains the following roles:

Project Executive: individual(s) representing the project ownership to chair the group. In case of STMAP, this function will be represented by TNMAC, with co-chairing role of UNDP within PB.

Development Partners (also called Supplier): individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. In case of STMAP, this group includes UNDP, donors, GICHD, NGOs, etc.

Beneficiary Representative: individuals or groups of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project, i.e. TNMAC and CIIHL. The primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

Project Assurance: The project assurance role is undertaken by UNDP CO, and supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. UNDP Programme Officer, or M&E Officer, holds the Project Assurance role on behalf of UNDP.

Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager’s prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results (outputs) specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

Project Support: The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Project Manager.

8. As mentioned above, the day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a full-time Project Manager (PM), who is also responsible for Information Management with the support of a Project Administrative Financial Associate (AFA) and a Project Assistant (PA). Technical support and oversight will be provided by 3 National Advisors (NAs), one for Land Release (component 1), one for Victim Assistance (component 2) and one for Mine Risk Education (component 3). Collectively the PM, NAs, AFA, and the PA will comprise the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PM has the authority to administer the project on a day-to-day basis. . The PM’s prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The PM will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PM is accountable to the TNMAC and UNDP for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The NAs and the AFA will report to the PM and will provide professional, technical and administrative support to the PM, as required.

9. An international expertise will be involved depending on the needs of the project to provide technical support to TNMAC in capacity development, transitioning, land release activities, etc. He/She will render professional and technical support to the project staff, TNMAC, and other government counterparts. The international expertise will support the provision of the required professional and technical inputs, reviewing and preparing Terms of Reference (TORs) and reviewing the outputs of service providers, experts and other sub-contractors, as necessary. He/She will report directly to PM.

10. The PMU will be technically supported by contracted teams of national experts, international NGOs, international consultants and companies. The recruitment of specialist support services and procurement of any equipment and materials for the project will be done by the project staff, and in accordance with relevant recruitment and procurement rules and procedures.

11. The PM will produce an Annual Work Plan (AWP) to be approved by the PB at the beginning of each year. These plans will provide the basis for allocating resources to planned project activities. Once the PB approves the AWP, it will be signed by TNMAC and UNDP. The PM will further produce quarterly operational reports, Annual Progress Reports (APR) for review by the PB, or any other reports at the request of the PB. These reports will summarize the progress made by the project versus the expected results, explain any significant variances, detail the necessary adjustments and be the main reporting mechanism for monitoring project activities.

Provision of Financial Resources and Monitoring their Use

Based on the approved annual work plan, UNDP provides the required financial resources to the implementing partner to carry out project activities during the annual cycle. Under the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT), four cash transfer modalities are available and applicable:

- Direct cash transfers to implementing partners, for obligations and expenditures to be made by them in support of activities;
- Direct payments to vendors and other third parties, for obligations incurred by the implementing partners;
- Reimbursement to implementing partners for obligations made and expenditure incurred by them in support of activities;
- Direct agency implementation through which the agency makes obligations and incurs expenditure in support of activities.

Further details can be found in the Financial Resources Management Guide ([Financial Management and Execution modalities](#)). In all cases, the implementing partner is accountable for:

- Managing UNDP resources to achieve the expected results specified in the project document, in accordance with the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP;
- Maintaining up-to-date accounting system to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reporting;
- Sending expenditure reports on a quarterly basis (or more frequently as appropriate).

Based on the expenditures reports received from the project and recorded in Atlas (the UNDP corporate management system), UNDP prepares a [Combined Delivery Report](#) (CDR) at the end of the quarter. The CDR is the report that reflects the total expenditures and actual obligations (recorded in Atlas) of a Project during a period (quarterly and mandatory at the end of each year).

Audit

Audit is an integral part of sound financial and administrative management, and of the UNDP accountability system. UNDP projects are audited regularly and the findings are reported to the UNDP Executive Board. The audit of projects provides UNDP with assurance that resources are used to achieve the results described in the project document and that UNDP resources are adequately safeguarded. Audit requirements for nationally implemented projects are outlined in the Financial Management section <https://intranet.undp.org/global/popp/frm/Pages/national-implementation-nim-Finances.aspx?lang=en>

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

12. The project will be monitored through the following Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities.

Quarterly:

- Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high.
- Based on the information recorded in ATLAS, a Project Progress Report (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

13. Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period.

14. The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual)
- Lesson learned/good practice
- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR)

Periodic Monitoring through site visits:

15. UNDP CO will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Steering Committee may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the UNDP CO and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Steering Committee members.

Mid-term of project cycle:

16. The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) at the mid-point of project implementation. The MTE will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the MTE will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this MTE will be prepared by the UNDP CO. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

End of Project:

17. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Steering Committee meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the MTE, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO.

18. The final evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to the UNDP ERC.

Learning and knowledge sharing:

19. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project through existing information sharing networks and forums.

20. The project will identify and participate - as relevant and appropriate - in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

21. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

Communications and visibility requirements:

22. Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

M&E work plan and budget:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PM will, with support from the GICHD develop a monitoring framework. 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PM 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to the definition of annual work plans
Periodic status/ progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PM 	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PM ▪ UNDP CO ▪ External National Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: 5,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PM ▪ UNDP CO ▪ External International Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: 25,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ Project manager and team 	Indicative cost: 5,000; for 5 years = 25,000	Yearly
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ TNMAC ▪ Government representatives 	Part of operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 55,000	

Note: Costs included in this table are part and parcel of the UNDP Total Budget and Work Plan (TBW) in the PRODOC, and not additional to it.

Legal Context

23. This Project Document shall - together with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Tajikistan (2016-2020) and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP, 2016-2020) - be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Nations Development Program (signed by the parties on 1 October 1993).

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

25. The implementing partner 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 out; and
- b. Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

26. 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.

27. The implementing partner 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.

28. The UNDP authorized official can effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by the TNMAC and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a. Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- b. Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- c. Mandatory annual revisions which re-phrase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
- d. Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document.

9. INDICATIVE BUDGET STMAP 2016-2020

STMAP PHASE III INDICATIVE BUDGET 2016 - 2020								INDICATIVE RESOURCES						
Serial	Activity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	UNDP CO		US DoS		To be mobilized		Total Contributions
								2016	2017-2020	2016	2017-2020	2016	2017-2020	
1.	Management Capacity													
1.1	Provide national advisors (STMAP staff)	\$144,592	\$100,000	\$72,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$396,592	\$116,514.00	\$190,000.00	\$28,078.00			\$62,000.00	\$396,592
1.2	Support TNMAC capacity, support national consultants	\$73,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$60,000	\$50,000	\$333,000			\$65,452.00			\$267,548.00	\$333,000
1.3	UNDP CTA (50% and less); intl. consultants	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$200,000			\$75,000.00			\$125,000.00	\$200,000
1.4	Support TNMAC in strategic planning, coordination, advocacy (media, 4 April), translation of documents	\$35,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$8,000	\$5,000	\$73,000			\$34,800.00			\$38,200.00	\$73,000
1.5	UNDP to monitor TMAP activities (DSA), to participate in local MA-related events/missions (local travel)	\$13,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$35,000	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$3,000.00			\$12,000.00	\$35,000
1.6	Intl. Travel: Conferences, resource mobilization, training	\$50,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$150,000	\$29,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$21,000.00			\$50,000.00	\$150,000
1.7	Purchase essential assets (1 vehicle 4x4)	\$40,000					\$40,000		\$0.00				\$40,000.00	\$40,000
1.8	UNDP supplies, internet, vehicle cost, CO fees	\$50,000	\$45,000	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$12,000	\$177,000	\$31,281.00	\$28,761.00	\$95,958.00			\$21,000.00	\$177,000
1.9	Support construction and equipping of the TMAP Training Centre	\$60,000					\$60,000			\$60,000.00			\$0.00	\$60,000
1.10	Support capacity building related to information management	\$40,000	\$22,000	\$20,000	\$16,000	\$10,000	\$108,000	\$2,000.00	\$29,262.00	\$37,238.00			\$39,500.00	\$108,000
1.11	Audit, internal mid-term-review and external evaluation	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$30,000	\$5,000	\$55,000	\$5,000.00	\$30,000.00				\$20,000.00	\$55,000
2.	Support to TMAP programme												\$0.00	
2.1	Land Release to do NTS, clearance, QM (contracts, FACE)	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$90,000	\$60,000	\$30,000	\$420,000	\$12,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$86,697.00			\$261,303.00	\$420,000
2.2	Victim Assistance (contracts, FACE, material production)	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$60,000	\$40,000	\$20,000	\$300,000	\$2,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$95,777.00			\$162,223.00	\$300,000
2.3	Mine Risk Education (contracts, FACE, material production)	\$54,203	\$50,000	\$45,000	\$30,000	\$15,000	\$205,000	\$2,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$47,000.00			\$126,000.00	\$205,000
	TOTAL 1-2	\$859,795	\$615,000	\$478,000	\$374,000	\$215,000	\$2,552,592	\$209,795	\$468,023	\$650,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,224,774	\$2,552,592

ANNEX 1 Quality Management for Project Activity Results Matrix

OUTPUT: Tajikistan’s mine action programme manages to reduce risk from contaminated land and to support people with disabilities including mine victims in compliance with the Ottawa Convention and other relevant instruments of international humanitarian law		
Activity Result 1	TNMAC institutional capacity to independently plan, coordinate and monitor mine action related activities is supported and reinforced by UNDP	Start Date: 1/1/2016 End Date: 31/12/2020
Purpose	Support building the institutional framework for mine action to ensure that effective legislative, policy and institutional frameworks for mine action are in place; to support the Government of Tajikistan to manage the mine action programme independently	
Description	Strengthen the Government of Tajikistan ownership on the mine action sector and its capacity to regulate, coordinate, plan, and monitor the national mine action programme. The objective is to ensure that Tajikistan will comply with the obligations of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), also known as the Ottawa Convention, and of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) regarding mine/ERW clearance, risk education and victim assistance. UNDP will support coordination and collaboration among all stakeholders. It will support TNMAC in building a sustainable information management capacity. Strengthening the management capacity of TNMAC in strategic planning, project cycle management and resource mobilization is at the core of the project.	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Mine Action is part of NDS 2016-2030 and of the Medium Term Strategy 2016-2020	NDS documents	By end of each year Mid-term review in 2017 Final evaluation in 2019
National Mine Action Strategy 2016-2020 endorsed	NMAS document	Second Quarter 2016
Mid-term review of National MA Strategy (2016-2020)	Mid-term review report	Third Quarter 2017
Mine Action Law promulgated	Law and related documents	Second Quarter 2016
TNMAC participation in international mine action meetings; timely submission of transparency reports in line with Convention obligations	Speeches on APMBC/ISU-website BTORs UNOG website APMBC and CCW Protocol IIa and Prot. V Possibly CRPD reporting	Meetings of States Parties and Intersessional Meetings; Meeting of National Mine Action Directors and UN Advisors Transparency reports by 30 March
Transition Strategy 2015-2017 implemented	Reports to CO; Progress reports of transitioning plan	By end of each year Mid-term review in 2017
Gender-sensitive approach to Mine Action is integral throughout	TNMAC Gender Policy	Fourth Quarter 2016
Resource mobilization strategy	Strategy outcomes	Quarterly
Regular planning, coordination and resource mobilization meetings with key stakeholders and development partners	AWPs; Minutes of donor meetings; 4 April coverage by media/website	Twice a year (minimum) 4 April (Intl. Mine Action Day)
Effective function of the TNMAC IMSMA database;	Provide data analyses, seek stakeholders’ feedback; TNMAC	Quarterly Annual

data analysis with gender-disaggregated data; good functioning website	website usage	
Steering committees, independent mid-term review and external final evaluation	Minutes of SC meetings; Mid-term review report; Evaluation report	By mid and/or end of each year Mid-term review in 2017 Final evaluation in 2019
Monitoring visits; convening of round tables	Monitoring reports TNMAC reports to Government	Quarterly
Appropriate technical assistance to the Programme	TA deliverables	According to ToR
Donor visits	Report for CO BTOR from field visits	Continuous
Control optimal use of human and financial resources	Audit Report	Second Quarter of 2014
Activity Result 2	TNMAC technical and financial capacity in surveying and releasing mine/ERW-affected areas, in assisting mine/ERW victims and in providing risk education is supported and reinforced by UNDP	Start Date: 1/1/16 End Date: 31/12/16
Purpose	Support building the technical capacity of TNMAC and key ministries staff; raise financial resources for mine action activities to be managed by TNMAC; Support the programmatic side of the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme: Advise the Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre how best to fulfil Tajikistan’s international obligations i) to clear and release all known mined areas by 1 April 2020, ii) to provide access to support for landmine/ERW victims and iii) to ensure the provision of mine/ERW risk education.	
Description	UNDP supports strengthening the technical capacity of TNMAC and of focal points in ministries or key national implementing partners in coordination, planning, and monitoring of three core pillars of mine action, land release (survey and clearance), victim assistance and mine/ERW risk education.	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Land Release		
Appropriate technical assistance to the land release pillar	LR advisor performance evaluation Training plan Capacity development review reports	twice per year
Land release national planning, training and coordination meetings	Annual operations plan TWG/coordination meetings’ minutes, reports to CO; Weekly LR Operations meetings	Annual Quarterly Weekly
Land release monitoring visits	Monitoring reports	Continuous
Land release output	Quarterly reports Fact sheets	Quarterly
Accreditation of demining operators according to NMAS	TMAC and operators reports	First Quarter
Compliance of QA/QC with IMAS and NMAS.	Quality management reports/number of non-conformities	Continuous
Updated national standards (NMAS) and integration of	Minutes of NMAS review board	Once or twice a year/upon demand

recently developed IMAS		
Participation of the UNDP advisor in training opportunities	Experiences exchange visits Back to office report of staff	Once per year
Sustainable national mechanism agreed how to address residual mine/ERW threats	Tasking of EOD-tasks to national entities Accreditation to undertake survey, EOD and to clear additional mined areas	
Victim Assistance/Disability Support		
Appropriate technical assistance to the VA pillar	VA advisor performance evaluation Training plan Capacity development review reports	twice per year
VA national planning, training and coordination meetings	Annual VA plan TWG/coordination meetings' minutes, reports to CO	Quarterly
VA monitoring visits	Monitoring reports	Continuous
VA planning	Annual operations plan Weekly meetings	Annual Weekly At senior level once per month
PwD including mine victims and their family members have improved access to VA services	MoHSPP reports on support to PwD Quarterly reports	Quarterly
Participation of the UNDP advisor in training opportunities	Experiences exchange visits Back to office report of staff	Once per year
Accession to Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	GoT Submission of Signing document GoT Submission of Ratification document	Unknown
Monitor the inclusion of the rights of persons with disabilities and mine/ERW survivors in broader development and policy frameworks	Quarterly and annual reports	Annual
Mine/ERW Risk Education		
Appropriate technical assistance to the MRE pillar	MRE advisor performance evaluation Training plan Capacity development review reports	twice per year
MRE national planning, training and coordination meetings	Coordination meetings' minutes, reports to CO	Quarterly
MRE monitoring visits	Monitoring reports	Continuous
MRE planning	Annual operations plan Weekly meetings	Annual Weekly At senior level once per month
MRE output	Quarterly reports Fact sheets	Quarterly
MRE materials developed and distributed	Set of new/revised MRE materials	First half 2016

ANNEX 2: Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures/ Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC) may not have sufficient capacity to independently manage all mine action activities in the country.	January 2016	Operational	Lack of professional capacity of the TNMAC staff and TNMAC's inability to sustain trained and experienced staff may lead to low performance. Low accountability and transparency by TNMAC might lead to mistrust among UNDP and other key development partners. P = 3 I = 4	UNDP will continue to build TNMAC institutional and technical capacity; UNDP aims to financially support TNMAC specialists but gradually decreasing	UNDP PM	UNDP PM		
2	The Project Target on Land Release activities (12.6 km ² by 1 April 2020) could not be achieved.	January 2016	Security	Most of the remaining contaminated areas are located in sensitive areas along the border with Afghanistan and inside Shuroobod District. Security may make areas inaccessible for unknown time periods. This will impact the result of land release operations. Probability: P = 3 Impact : I = 5	GoT, CIIHL, TNMAC jointly with the operations agencies will undertake regular risk assessments and act upon contingency planning. UNDP and UNDSS to support risk management and support implementation.	UNDP PM	UNDP Land Release Advisor		

3	The Project Target on Land Release activities (12.6 km ² by 1 April 2020) could not be achieved.	January 2016	Financial	<p>Land release (LR) operations are undertaken by implementing partners, who mainly raise their own funds but may not be able to mobilize sufficient funding. UNDP supports resource mobilization but it is proving difficult to attract donors to support mine action in Tajikistan. Low LR capacity means the convention obligation may not be fulfilled.</p> <p>Probability: P = 2 Impact : I = 4</p>	<p>UNDP and TNMAC jointly implement TNMAC’s resource mobilization and partnership development strategy. UNDP BPPS and UNDP CO aim to raise donor support through their own channels.</p>	UNDP PM	UNDP Land Release Advisor		
4	A national and sustainable EOD Rapid Response mechanism will not be set up to address the residual ERW hazards after releasing all known mined areas.	January 2016	Operational	<p>A national EOD Rapid Response mechanism is not operational as of December 2015; EOD tasks are undertaken by the INGO FSD. If no national and sustainable mechanism is established ERW and possibly newly identified mined areas will pose a threat to Tajikistan once international funding ceases to support mine action.</p>	<p>Support TNMAC to establish a sustainable national mechanism to address residual threat from landmines and ERW, i.e. spot tasks and tasks identified after all known mined areas and battle areas have been cleared.</p>	UNDP Land Release Advisor	UNDP Land Release Advisor		

				Probability: P = 2 Impact : I = 3					
5	Effective contribution to Victim Assistance by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Population (MoHSPP) will not succeed.	January 2016	Operational	<p>The MoHSPP is the national focal point for VA. It has a low capacity to support conflict victims and to address disability issues at all levels. This limits the opportunities for mine/ERW victims to access medical, social and economic services and activities.</p> <p>Probability: P = 4 Impact : I = 4</p>	UNDP will support the capacity of MoHSPP 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.	UNDP VA Advisor	UNDP VA Advisor		
6	ICRC ends/reduces the support of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) as key MRE implementing partner.	January 2016	Strategic	<p>The involvement of RCST/ICRC in direct execution of MRE activities is of utmost importance for implementing the MRE strategic objectives. Losing this key partner would lead to less MRE and potentially an increase in mine/ERW accidents.</p> <p>P = 3 I = 4</p>	UNDP will continue to liaise closely between TNMAC and ICRC/RCST to ensure MRE activities are conducted by the RCST in the most affected areas.	UNDP MRE Advisor	UNDP MRE Advisor		

ANNEX 3: TRANSITION STRATEGY

Transition to National Ownership Strategy Tajikistan Mine Action Programme 2015-2017 (Version 2 as of November 2015)

A - Background/Context¹⁹

This *Transition to National Ownership Strategy* was developed by Government and NGO stakeholders involved in Tajikistan's Mine Action Programme (TMAP) with the support of UNDP's Support to Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (STMAP) staff. A 3-day workshop was held in Dushanbe from 17-19 November 2014, facilitated by Asa Massleberg, an expert of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and Sebastian Kasack, UNDP's Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme. On 11 February 2015, a half-day follow-on meeting involving key implementing partners was held in Dushanbe to discuss additions and comments suggested by the CTA and by Ms Massleberg.

On 12 October 2015, a first progress review meeting was held among TNMAC and STMAP staff. Additional sessions were held with Senior Management and Information Management staff in mid-November. The progress review led to some revisions of the strategy itself, documented in this Version 2.

B – Goal

TNMAC effectively and efficiently manages and coordinates the national mine action programme in line with Tajikistan mine action standards to ensure that Tajikistan fulfils its international treaty obligations.

C – End-state

By the end of 2017, TNMAC's capacities to coordinate and manage the mine action programme will be significantly strengthened, through targeted training and capacity development support. In parallel, Tajikistan's landmine contamination problem will by then be reduced, through efficient and effective survey and clearance operations. As a result, Tajikistan will be progressing well towards meeting its APMBC clearance obligations. In collaboration with key partners, TNMAC will also be in a position to effectively advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities and the fulfilment of relevant victim assistance obligations. TNMAC will further coordinate the delivery of gender and age sensitive risk education activities, to promote safe behaviour and minimise accidents. It is further expected that the Government of Tajikistan will increase its financial contributions to the mine action programme. By the end of 2017, international partners will have reduced the number of technical experts to the required minimum while aiming to continue financial support as long as needed to help Tajikistan to minimize the risks from landmines and ERW and to fulfil its international obligations.

D - Timeline

2015 – 2017 (three years)

E - Key areas

1. Management (Planning, Administration, Finance, Logistics, Reporting, Fund raising, External Relations including Public Relations)
2. Land Release
3. Victim Assistance
4. Mine/ERW Risk Education
5. Information Management

F – Objectives and activities by key areas

F-1 Management - Objectives and activities

Objective 1: TNMAC's policies and procedures on human resources, finance and administration are developed and adhered to by the end of 2015.

¹⁹ Version 1 of the Transition Strategy includes a comprehensive context analysis.

Objective 2: TNMAC’s management team is in a position to effectively plan, monitor and review the mine action programme by mid-2016.

Objective 3: TNMAC raised the profile of mine action at the national level

Objective 1: TNMAC’s policies and procedures on HR, finance and administration are developed and adhered to by the end of 2015.					
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
Human resources (HR)	1.1 Develop a training plan based on needs assessment	Management team’s needs assessment; training plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training plan • Training plan is ambitious and realistic 	TNMAC STMAP	By Q4 2015
HR, Financial Resources (FR)	1.2 Conduct training on HR, financial, admin and procurement management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management training for TNMAC senior staff • Report on organisational development consultancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training conducted • Management capacity increased 	UNDP CTA Consultants NGOs	Throughout 2015 starting in Q1
HR	1.3 Develop HR, finance, procurement and admin policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HR Policy • Finance Policy • Procurement Policy • Admin policy 	Relevant policy documents exist, are clear and easy to understand	TNMAC	By Q4 2015
HR	1.4 Approve all HR, finance, procurement and admin policies and TNMAC SOP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsement of Policies (see.1.4) and of programme SOP by TNMAC Director 	Approval by TNMAC Director CIIHL meeting minutes indicate approval of policies and TNMAC SOP	TNMAC CIIHL	By Q4 2015

Objective 2: TNMAC’s management team²⁰ is in a position to effectively coordinate, plan, monitor and review the mine action programme by mid-2016.					
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
HR, FR	2.1 Conduct in-depth needs assessment of the management team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNMAC Management capacity building needs assessment (document) 	# and category of persons who participated in the assessment	TNMAC STMAP	By Q1 2015
HR, FR	2.2 Develop and agree on capacity development plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNMAC Management capacity development plan 	Capacity development plan for TNMAC’s management is agreed to.	TNMAC STMAP	By Q1 2015
HR, FR	2.3 Implement capacity development plan; Transfer assets to TNMAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training sessions internal • Capacity development programme (contract with NGO or firm) • TNMAC assets/ property • Transferred TNMAC assets and equipment 	Proven increased capacity to manage TNMAC and TMAP. Governmental Decrees on office and allocation of land for training centre Asset inventory	TNMAC STMAP	From Q2 2015 to mid-2016
HR	2.4 Conduct weekly and monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular management meetings 	# and periodicity of meetings	TNMAC STMAP	Ongoing

²⁰ TNMAC management comprises senior management (Director and Deputy Director) as well as heads of departments (Admin/Finance, LR, IM, and MRE/VA). Here the focus lies on government staff capacities.

	management meetings		Common understanding of plans and current affairs		
HR, FR	2.5 Conduct quarterly and annual planning meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly planning meetings Annual planning meetings Input into Technical Working Groups CIIHL meetings Donor coordination meetings 	# and periodicity of meetings Common understanding of plans and current affairs	TNMAC STMAP	Ongoing
HR, FR	2.6 Conduct monitoring visits on all mine action activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observations and feedback during visits Monitoring reports with recommendations 	# and type of monitoring visits; persons who participated; # of monitoring reports; Changes resulting from monitoring visits	TNMAC STMAP	Ongoing
FR	2.7 Exchange experiences with other countries to learn how best to manage a mine action programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learnt reports with recommendations on each exchange experience (Study Tour, workshops, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of written lessons learnt reports on exchange experiences # of debriefings to TNMAC etc. on lessons learned 	TNMAC STMAP	Ongoing, reports and debriefing within 14 days after the end of each mission

Objective 3: TNMAC raised the profile of mine action at the national level					
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible Entity	Timeline
HR, FR	3.1 Develop a national law on mine action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Law endorsed by Government and Parliament 	Progress of drafting and endorsing the new law Composition of Working Group tasked to develop the law	TNMAC STMAP	By mid-2016
HR, FR	3.2 Integration of Mine Action into national development strategy 2016-2030 (NDS) and other key documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NDS mentions mine action Other national strategic documents reflect mine action needs 	NDS Other key documents	TNMAC STMAP	By Q3 2015
HR	3.3 Advocate for an increase in the national budget for mine action needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoT national budget amount for mine action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TJS in national budget line allocated to mine action 	TNMAC STMAP	Each year prior to budget decisions

F-2 Land release - Objectives and activities

Objective 1: TNMAC's land release section is restructured and roles and responsibilities are clearly defined by the end of 2015, in order to effectively manage the land release programme.

Objective 2: TNMAC’s land release section is in position to effectively manage the land release component of the programme by the end of 2017, in order to fulfil Article 5 (A5) of the APMBC²¹.

Objective 3: TNMAC land release staff members participate in the revision and finalisation of the A5 completion plan by the end of November 2015.

Objective 4: National institutional competency is built to manage and implement national land release operations without or with decreasing support by international agencies

Objective 1: TNMAC’s land release section is restructured and roles and responsibilities are clearly defined by the end of 2015, in order to effectively manage the land release programme.					
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
Human Resources (HR)	1.1 Conduct in-depth needs assessment of the land release section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNMAC Land Release capacity building needs assessment (document) 	Number of staff members (M/F) interviewed Finalised needs assessment	TNMAC STMAP	By Q4 2015
HR	1.2 Develop and agree appropriate structure of TNMAC’s Land Release (LR) section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNMAC Organogramme 	Number of meetings held Number of staff members that participated Number of stakeholders that participated Appropriate structure developed & agreed	TNMAC STMAP	By Q4 2015
HR, Financial Resources (FR)	1.3 Develop TNMAC LR’s standard operating procedures (SOP) (including LR staff TOR and budget)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Release SOP LR staff ToR LR team budget 	Number of meetings held to develop the work procedures Number of staff ToR developed	TNMAC STMAP	By Q2 2015
HR	1.4 TNMAC management accepts the TNMAC standard operating procedures (SOP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNMAC Director’s endorsement of SOP 	TNMAC SOP formally accepted	TNMAC	By Q4 2015

Objective 2: TNMAC’s land release section effectively manages the land release component of the programme by the end of 2017, in order to fulfil Article 5 of the APMBC.					
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
HR	2.1 Develop and agree on a three-year training programme for TNMAC LR staff; make use of support by GICHD and IPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Release training programme 	Number of meetings held to develop the training programme (specifying # of staff/stakeholders by sex); Formal agreement of the training programme	TNMAC STMAP OSCE	By Q4 2015
HR, FR	2.2 Communicate and share training programme with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events 	Number of meetings held to communicate programme;	TNMAC	By Q4 2015

²¹ Article 5, Destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas: “1. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all antipersonnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control ... 2. Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced ...”.

	key stakeholders (INGOs, etc.)		Number and type of stakeholders who attended meetings		
HR, FR, Physical assets	2.3 Recruit and equip LR personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracts Equipment required to conduct QM is transferred or purchased 	Number of new staff recruited (TNMAC and STMAP) Turn-over in staffing	TNMAC STMAP	By Q42015
HR, FR	2.4 Conduct training; make use of support by GICHD and IPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained LR staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proven increased capacity to manage land release including quality management. 	TNMAC STMAP OSCE	2015 to 2017

Objective 3: Article 5 completion plan is revised and finalised, through participation of TNMAC land release staff, by the end of November 2015.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
HR	3.1 Organise monthly meetings with TNMAC LR staff to revise Article 5 completion plan (A5 plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly A5-plan revision meetings Revised A5-plan 	Number of meetings, Number of TNMAC staff participating Common understanding of Revised A5-plan	TNMAC STMAP	By end of November 2015 (prior Dec, APMBC meeting in Geneva)
HR, FR	3.2 TNMAC LR staff participate in communicating the A5 plan with relevant partners (including Implementing Partners)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentations on Revised A5-Plan; Written communications, Press Release etc. on Revised A5-plan 	Participation of TNMAC staff when drafting communications or presenting Revised A5-plan	TNMAC STMAP	See above + relevant events later than 3-4 June 2015

Objective 4: National institutional competency is built to manage and implement national land release operations without or with decreasing support by international agencies

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
HR, FR, assets	4.1 Strengthen Humanitarian Mine Action Capacity of the Ministry of Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian Demining Units (HDU) managed by MoD Mine Action is part of Tajikistan's UN Peacekeeping capacity 	Number of HdU teams per year and funding sources for HdU (MoD, external); Tajikistan's UN Peacekeeping Battalion includes a mine action capacity	MoD OSCE TNMAC	By Q1 2016 and by Q1 2017
HR, FR, assets	4.2 Strengthen Mine Action Capacity of the national NGO <i>Union of Sappers of Tajikistan</i> (UST) and/or other national NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mine Action interventions partly or fully managed by UST Capacity to secure financial support 	Number and type of mine action projects per year and funding sources for UST; Amount of funding secured per year in USD.	UST FSD TNMAC	By Q1 2016 and by Q1 2017

HR, FR, assets	4.3 Identify and possibly support other Mine Action Capacity to address residual threat/spot tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan how to address residual threat • Tasks to address residual threats given to national agencies 	MoU with national agency/agencies identified to address residual threat; Number of tasks given to national agencies to address residual threats	TNMAC	By Q4 2015
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F-3 VA - Objectives and activities

Objective 1: Sustainable TMAP human capacities in VA are established by mid-2017.

Objective 2: TNMAC effectively advocates for fulfilment of relevant international conventions regarding its VA-obligations (APMBC, CCW P5, CCM, CRPD)²².

Objective 3: TNMAC ensures that VA is integrated into broader disability, development and disarmament arenas.

Objective 1: Sustainable TMAP human capacities in VA are established by mid-2017.					
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
HR, FR	1.1. Conduct in-depth needs assessment of the VA and MRE staff and of VA focal points ²³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoHSPP/TNMAC VA capacity building needs assessment (document) 	Number and category of persons who participated in the assessment	TNMAC STMAP MoHSPP	By Q1 2016
HR	1.2 Develop and agree on capacity development plan and for VA focal points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNMAC VA/MRE capacity development plan 	Capacity development plan for VA/MRE is agreed to by TNMAC and relevant ministries	TNMAC STMAP MoHSPP	By Q1 2016
HR, FR	1.3 Implement capacity development plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal training sessions Capacity development programme Include MHSPP to the monitoring of VA projects] 	Proven increased capacity to manage VA/MRE sectors.	TNMAC STMAP MoHSPP	From Q2 2016 to mid-2017

Objective 2: TNMAC effectively advocates for fulfilment of relevant international convention obligations regarding its VA-obligations (APMBC, CCW P5, CCM, CRPD)²⁴.					
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
HR, FR	2.1 Train TNMAC staff on relevant conventions, on advocacy and on working with the media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal training sessions Capacity development programme on working with the media 	Proven increased capacity on relevant conventions and on advocacy	TNMAC STMAP MHSPP	By Q1 2016
HR	2.2 TNMAC staff prepares and delivers advocacy-related presentations and articles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy-related presentations and articles 	Number of advocacy-related presentations and articles (per year)	TNMAC STMAP MHSPP	During Q4 2016 and beyond
HR, FR	2.3 TNMAC trains media on mine action and keeps interested journalists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media training sessions on mine action Group of interested journalists 	Number of mine action-related articles, radio and TV features (per year)	TNMAC STMAP MHSPP	Training by end of Q2 2016 Updates quarterly

²² APMBC=Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, CCW P5=Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons Protocol V, CCM=Convention on Cluster Munitions, CRPD=Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

²³ MHSPP for staff of social protection department (7 people) + emergency situations department (4 people) + NOC + Research Institute for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities + MSSS (VTEK).

²⁴ APMBC=Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, CCW P5=Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons Protocol V, CCM=Convention on Cluster Munitions, CRPD=Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

	informed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training session for Press-center of the MHSPP on VA and disability 			
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Objective 3: TNMAC ensures that VA is integrated into broader disability, development and disarmament arenas.					
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
HR, FR	3.1 Integrate Victim Assistance into broader disability, development and disarmament arenas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VA focal point in MoH is closely linked with TNMAC; • Landmine/ERW victims are part of policies and programmes for persons with disabilities and conflict victims 	Competent and proactive VA focal point in MoH MoH co-writes international reports on VA	Ministry of Health & Social Protection TNMAC	By mid-2017

F-4 MRE- Objectives and activities

Objective 1: Sustainable TMAP human capacities in MRE are established by mid-2017.

Objective 2: TNMAC effectively advocates for fulfilment of relevant international conventions with regard to risk education (APMBC, CCW P5, CCM, CRPD)²⁵

Objective 3: TNMAC ensures that MRE is integrated into broader disability, development and disarmament arenas.

Objective 1: Sustainable TMAP human capacities in MRE are established by mid-2017.					
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
HR, FR	1.1. Conduct in-depth needs assessment of the MRE staff and of the MoE focal point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNMAC MRE capacity building needs assessment (document) • MoE and MRE 	Number and category of persons who participated in the assessment	TNMAC STMAP MoE	By Q1 2016
HR	1.2 Develop and agree on capacity development plan for TNMAC and for MoE MRE focal point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNMAC MRE capacity development plan 	Capacity development plan for MRE is agreed to by TNMAC and the MoE	TNMAC STMAP MoE	By Q1 2016
HR, FR	1.3 Implement capacity development plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal training sessions • Capacity development programme • Include MoE to the monitoring of MRE activities 	Proven increased capacity to manage the MRE sector.	TNMAC STMAP MoE	From Q2 2016 to mid-2017

Objective 2: TNMAC effectively advocates for fulfilment of relevant international convention regarding MRE obligations (APMBC, CCW P5, CCM, CRPD)²⁶ by the end of 2015.					
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²⁵ APMBC=Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, CCW P5=Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons Protocol V, CCM=Convention on Cluster Munitions, CRPD=Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

²⁶ APMBC=Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, CCW P5=Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons Protocol V, CCM=Convention on Cluster Munitions, CRPD=Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
HR, FR	2.1 Train TNMAC staff on relevant conventions, on advocacy and on working with the media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal training sessions Capacity development programme on working with the media 	Proven increased capacity on relevant conventions and on advocacy	TNMAC STMAP MHSP	By Q1 2016
HR	2.2 TNMAC staff prepares and delivers advocacy-related presentations and articles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy-related presentations and articles 	Number of advocacy-related presentations and articles (per year)	TNMAC STMAP MHSP	During 2016 and beyond
HR, FR	2.3 TNMAC trains media on mine action and keeps interested journalists informed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media training sessions on mine action Group of interested journalists 	Number of mine action-related articles, radio and TV features (per year)	TNMAC STMAP MHSP	Training by end of Q2 2016 Updates quarterly

Objective 3: TNMAC ensures that MRE is integrated into broader disability, development and disarmament arenas

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Respons. entity	Timeline
HR, FR	3.1 Integrate Mine Risk Education into broader education, disaster risk and development arenas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRE focal points in Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and in MoE are closely linked with TNMAC; National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) includes MRE requirements 	Competent and proactive MRE focal points in RCST and MoE; Focal points co-write international reports on MRE DRM plans and products include MRE	TNMAC RCST MoE	By Q1 2016 Linkage with DRM by Q4 2016

F-5 Information Management - Objectives and activities

Objective 1: TNMAC ensures the availability of an appropriate and sustainable Information Management (IM) capacity by the end of 2016.

Objective 2: IM effectively supports TNMAC in the management, planning, prioritization and implementation of Mine Action related activities by the end of 2016.

Objective 3: TNMAC Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) system contains complete, reliable and accurate data that satisfies the national and international reporting obligations and information and resource mobilization requirements by the end of 2016.

Objective 1: TNMAC ensures the availability of an appropriate and sustainable Information Management (IM) capacity by the end of 2016.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Respons. entity	Timeline
Human resources (HR)	1.1 Define the roles and responsibilities of TNMAC IM staff to reflect the needs of the programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised organogramme, ToR of IM staff 	IM staff fully understand their roles and responsibilities	TNMAC STMAP	By Q2 2015
	1.2 Recruit/involve and train the required IM staff (GICHD's Mine action IM Qualification (MIQ) scheme including IMSMA A1-A2) of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruited and trained staff IM training plan Internal training sessions External 	Number of new IM staff recruited (TNMAC and STMAP); # of trained IM staff (on-the-job training);	TNMAC STMAP	By Q2 2015 (recruitment) By Q4 2015 (On-the-job training) By Q3 2016

	TNMAC and the IPs	workshops	# of IMSMA staff achieved A1-A2 Certification		(IMSMA A1-A2 Certification)
Human resources (HR)	1.3 Develop and endorse the National MA Standards and Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) on IM for TMAP (TNMAC and Implementing Partners, IPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NMAS on IM SOPs on IM 	Procedures exist and are updated timely	TNMAC STMAP	By Q2 2015
Physical assets, FR	1.4 Transfer/obtain the required equipment (computer, scanner, plotter etc.) and systems (IMSMA and GIS) for TNMAC and the IPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets and software acquired 	Available equipment against planned purchases	TNMAC STMAP Implementing Partners	By Q4 2015

Objective 2: IM effectively supports TNMAC in the management, planning, prioritization and implementation of Mine Action related activities by the end of 2016.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
HR	2.1 Conduct detailed data quality and statistical analyses of MA related activities in country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports, statistics, maps 	Number and type of analyses produced per quarter (3-months intervals January-March, ...)	TNMAC STMAP	On quarterly basis Ongoing activity
HR, FR	2.2 Provide and share the results of analyses to TNMAC and IPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports, statistics, maps 	Number and type of analyses shared per quarter	TNMAC STMAP	On quarterly basis Ongoing activity
HR	2.3 Involve TNMAC IM staff in decision making process on LR, MRE and VA related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IM-related decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of IM decisions taken per quarter Participation by TNMAC staff 	TNMAC STMAP	On quarterly basis Ongoing activity

Objective 3: TNMAC IMSMA system contains complete, reliable and accurate data that satisfies the national and international reporting obligations and information and resource mobilization requirements by the end of 2016.

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Responsible entity	Timeline
HR	3.1 Regularly update IMSMA database on LR, MRE and VA related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated database 	Data verification and entry within 2 weeks of obtaining data	TNMAC STMAP	On monthly basis
HR	3.2 Develop/upgrade Mine Action Intelligence Tool (MINT) for data exchange and sharing among MA partners, government and the donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools and mechanisms for data sharing 	Use of existing data sharing tools and mechanisms by partner (IP, Govt, donors) per quarter	TNMAC STMAP	By Q4 2015
HR, FR	3.3 Involve IM staff of TNMAC and IPs in field surveys (NTS, MRE and VA) activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint surveys including IM-staff Inclusive MA activities 	Number of TNMAC IM staff participating in surveys and other MA activities per quarter	TNMAC STMAP	On quarterly basis

G - Communicating the plan

The near-final Transition Plan should be shared with all key stakeholders to allow written feedback. After finalization the plan needs to be approved by UNDP as a key-stakeholder and donor. The final Transition Plan should be endorsed by the Government, for example by the national mine action authority, to date the CIIHL.

Once the plan is endorsed, CIIHL with support of TNMAC may call a press conference to announce the plan. The plan should also be presented to the first Donor Forum in 2015 and during Technical Working Group meetings and similar opportunities throughout 2015. The plan should also be presented to the international community at State parties meetings to the relevant conventions or similar annual events such as the International Meeting of National Directors and UN Advisors.

H – Implementing the plan

Detailed action plans with budgets

[TNMAC/STMAP needs to develop detailed action plans to complement this strategy for each of the 5 areas. Technical Working Groups can be used for this purpose to ensure stakeholder involvement.]

Review process

During the second half of 2015 a review shall be undertaken involving all key-stakeholders with the aim to review progress made, to assess the usefulness of the transition plan, and to allow for modifying and improving the plan itself.

Transition Plan (TP) Reviews shall be held on an annual basis, preferably during the second half of the year, or more often if considered necessary:

- First TP Review Meeting 2015,
- Second TP Review Meeting 2016,
- Third TP Review Meeting 2017.

Monitoring/Evaluation

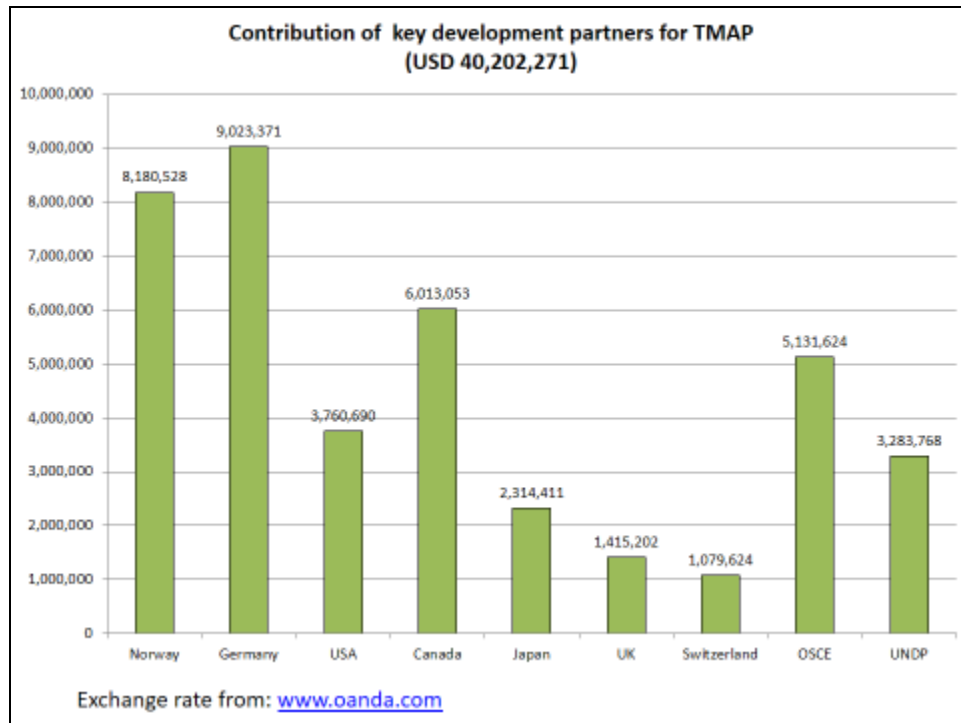
Monitoring of above listed indicators will be an ongoing exercise for TNMAC/STMAP. Transition Plan (TP) Reviews shall serve as the main opportunities for assessments on an annual basis. When preparing PRODOC 2016-2020 an external evaluation could be foreseen during mid-2017 to assess progress in fulfilling the Transition Plan. This would coincide with a general Mid-term Review of the PRODOC.

ANNEX 4: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

Sustaining the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (TMAP)

1. Funding history of the programme - funding of entire TMAP from 2003-2014

Tajikistan has managed to secure more than 40 Million USD for consolidated mine action since its onset in 2003. This amount does not include additional funding of approximately 6.1 Mio USD for Weapons Ammunition Disposal (WAD) undertaken by the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) since 2009.²⁷



Source: TNMAC/UNDP Support to Tajikistan Mine Action Programme

The five key donor countries are Germany, Norway, Canada, the USA, and Japan. In addition, OSCE and UNDP have contributed substantially (see Table) - with funding mostly stemming from the same key donors.²⁸

Note: the US donated also to UNDP and OSCE – their overall contribution is the highest. According to the US DoS report “To Walk the Earth in Safety, 2015/FY2014”, the US committed 14.8 Million²⁹ since 2004 – this includes WAD and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD).

²⁷ Note that earlier documents and presentations included up to 2.4 Mio USD provided by US DoS to FSD from 2011 to 2014 for its WAD programme. However, as WAD is not part of the mine action portfolio in Tajikistan, this amount has now been deducted.

²⁸ TMAC/TNMAC was financially secured by UNDP, Canada (2009-2013), and the US. Some of these funds were used for mine action activities as well (LR, MRE, VA).

2. Challenges and opportunities

The Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (TMAP) has traditionally attracted less attention and interest than larger programmes like Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Lebanon or Sudan. The number of victims and the scope of the contamination is obviously smaller than in many other countries. As all countries that have joined the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Tajikistan agreed to comply with the convention's requirements (State Party since 1 April 2000). It is entitled to receive assistance from other States Parties as required by Article 6 of the Convention.

Tajikistan is also a High Contracting Party to the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) since 2005 including of its Amended Protocol II (Use of mines including anti-vehicle mines, booby-traps and other devices) and Protocol V on explosive remnants of war (ERW). Although Tajikistan is affected by cluster munition remnants in the Central Region it has not yet joined the Convention on Cluster Munitions. It has also not yet joined the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

It has been a bonus, however, that Tajikistan is the only *mine-affected* country in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) that has joined the APMBC. Among the five Central Asian former Soviet republics, Turkmenistan is also a State Party (since 1 March 1999) but it is not mine/ERW-affected and has never played an active role as State Party.³⁰ For Tajikistan, being a State Party to the APMBC has helped to secure more than 40 Million USD for its mine action programme since 2003 (see funding history above).

Tajikistan competes with other mine- and ERW affected countries for funding. While Central Asia is not necessarily seen as a high priority for many donors the proximity to Afghanistan provides an opportunity to secure funding for Tajikistan as well.

The following arguments can be made to make the programme attractive to donors:

- Tajikistan is the only mine-affected country in Central Asia that has **joined the Ottawa Convention**, the APMBC.
- Tajikistan is the only post-Soviet country in Central Asia that went through a **Civil War** after the independence from the Soviet Union and is therefore also ERW-contaminated including from cluster munition remnants.
- The creation of the national entity TNMAC to lead the mine action process shows the **political will of Tajikistan** to address the landmine and ERW threat in line with international obligations and standards.
- Contrary to countries that are massively mine/ERW-contaminated like Afghanistan or Cambodia, the threat in Tajikistan can realistically be addressed in the next few years. It is hoped that the remaining landmine threat will be addressed well before the APMBC deadline of 1 April 2020. The **possibility**

²⁹ "From FY2004 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$14.8 million in funding to Tajikistan to support landmine and UXO clearance operations, destruction of excess and aging munitions, PSSM of SA/LW, victim assistance, and national capacity building of the Tajikistan National Mine Action Center (TNMAC)." US DoS, *To Walk the Earth in Safety, 2015/FY2014*, Washington DC 2015, p34.

³⁰ Turkmenistan destroyed its stockpile of anti-personnel mines. The country is not known to be mine-affected and has never played an active role in meetings of States Parties. It is also a party to the CCW and Protocols IIa and V. Source: Landmine & Cluster Munition Monitor, Fact Sheet Turkmenistan, last updated 5 October 2012, http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/3943, accessed 2 March 2015.

to complete the land release process within the next few years and to comply with the APMBC obligations is certainly a positive characteristic of the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme.

- A concise **Article 5 Completion Plan** in line with APMBC Article 5 on the elimination of the AP mine threat can help to attract donor support. Tajikistan’s plan follows a district by district approach to easily demonstrate progress while also ensuring mine action progress in the high-altitude Central Region during the brief annual summer time window from mid-May to mid-September.
- The next phases of the programme leading to the 'completion' have been formalized into a brief 'transition & exit strategy' in 2013. The **Transition Strategy** was revised in October 2014 to plan a 3-year transition period from 2015-2017 seeking **increased National Ownership**. Only few programmes have developed such a strategy and it is a positive asset for Tajikistan. The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) is assisting TMAP in this process.
- 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 areas of Afghanistan are far better accessible for mine action agencies from Tajikistan than from inside Afghanistan. Both countries signed a Memorandum of Agreement in 2013 to facilitate such **cross-border mine action activities**.
- Tajikistan’s population along the **border with Uzbekistan** suffered from mine accidents due to mines laid on the Uzbek side of the border (161 casualties registered). With improving relationships between the two states the disputed parts of the border will need to be delineated and then the entire border will have to be demarcated. A secure demarcation process will require joint deployment of demining assets. Similar mine action activities in other context have proven to be agents for **peacebuilding**.
- **OSCE is a mine action stakeholder** in Tajikistan. 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. OSCE has the advantage of working more closely with the Ministry of Defence than the United Nations. It has also established close working relationships with the countries in the region on explosive ordnance management.

3. Resource mobilization strategy³¹

Mobilize financial resources for TNMAC and for Mine Action in Tajikistan

Goals

- Ensure regular and increasing government contribution to mine action by the Government of Tajikistan
- Maintain or increase financial support by the international community to Tajikistan’s mine action programme

Outcomes:

1. Tajikistan’s need for mine action is understood by the Government, the general public and the development partners/donors
 - Create awareness on the need for mine action, inform about activities undertaken and update regularly on progress made
 - Build and maintain a network of interested media/journalists

³¹ This document was prepared by Sebastian Kasack, CTA Mine Action UNDP following a one-day workshop with TNMAC and STMAP staff in February 2015. It is a revised and enhanced version of a document prepared by Pascal Simon, CTA in mid-2013 for UNDP and TMAP at the time.

2. Tajikistan's mine action programme, ongoing and planned, and the corresponding resource requirements are clearly communicated
 - Prepare and share strategic documents
 - Prepare and share concept notes and donor proposals
 - Make use of the UN Mine Action Portfolio
 - Communicate the positive humanitarian impact mine action has in Tajikistan
3. TNMAC and its implementing partners have a high profile among key donors including the Government
 - Regularly inform the Government Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law and stimulate their interest in mine action
 - Convene regular donor-development partner meetings
 - Undertake a detailed stakeholder analysis and plan how to best handle partnerships (see Annex)

TNMAC and its implementing partners need to ensure high visibility and regular awareness about mine action in Tajikistan – both nationally as well as internationally. The programme has to be important for the government and receives political support.

The programme should appear attractive to donors thanks to a clear national mine action strategy, a concise Article 5 completion plan and its transition strategy towards increased national ownership. The positive impact mine action has needs to be stressed, in all three main areas of mine action – land release, victim assistance and mine/ERW risk education (MRE):

Land release: Areas released to the population as safe are used for agriculture and as grazing land. Access to high altitude pastures is important for grazing, for the collection of firewood and fodder as well as for medicinal plants. Canals to direct drinking water need to be built and/or maintained. Road and bridge construction as well as mining projects (Example of a gold mine in Shuroobod District) all require land clear from landmines and ERW. Requests from an international oil company and a pipeline construction company have been addressed to ensure areas are free from mine/ERW threats. There are mine-affected areas inside nature reserves and in an archaeological site as well.

In the past, too little emphasis was put on the humanitarian and economic impact of land release/ mine clearance. Impact can even be documented in areas along the Afghan border that are not accessible for the general public because they are inside a fenced-off border area: The border with Afghanistan runs along river Panj/Amudarya; some of the river banks are embanked and need to be maintained – some districts even lie below the river table; maintenance of irrigation and drinking water canals is also needed and requires safe access. Some areas inside the border zone are used for economic needs of the Border Forces (fish ponds for example). In the future, large parts of the border zone could be used for agriculture based on irrigation (mainly for rice plantations) as it was the case during the Soviet period – an important aspect in a country that possesses only 5-7 % of arable land.

Tajikistan is one of relatively few countries where cluster munitions were used but with a relatively low contamination of unexploded sub-munitions. Cluster bombs were airdropped in the Central Region only during the Civil War. This geographically distinct contamination allows for targeted fund raising to address this threat once and for all. Joining the Convention on Cluster Munitions would help to secure donor funding.

Mine risk education: MRE is particularly needed along the Tajik-Uzbek border since mine clearance is not possible from the Tajik side as all of the landmine contamination is on Uzbek territory as confirmed by detailed non-technical survey (there was one exception where possibly an explosive device had moved

onto the Tajik side and was then picked up by a boy). MRE is also relevant in areas used for pasture, for wood collection etc. and in the vicinity of military training areas. Landmine/ERW safety briefings are required for those at risk from mines/ERW due to their occupation, i.e. as border guards, as construction workers, etc.

The reduction of landmine/ERW accidents shows in an impressive trend the effectiveness of MRE while it should be noted that risk reduction is also due to survey, marking and clearance. On the other hand a very low number of accidents also makes it increasingly difficult to maintain financial resources needed for continued MRE. MRE is prevention and therefore it should be maintained even if it is only on a rather low intensity. Rapid response MRE immediately after an accident is very important and a mechanism needs to be in place. Clear reporting mechanisms also need to be in place in case a civilians finds an explosive device or a new suspected hazardous area. Donors can be impressed by efficient reporting and response mechanisms.

Victim assistance: Tajikistan as APMBC State Party officially accepted the responsibility for a significant number of landmine victims (it was among the initial ‘V24’-states); by signing CCW Protocol V on ERW Tajikistan also accepted obligations to support victims from unexploded and abandoned explosive ordnance, which jointly comprise ERW. Currently more than 850 landmine/ERW victims are registered; i.e. persons injured and killed including deminers. A detailed victims’ needs assessment that includes data verification on the accident circumstances is under way (under ICRC/RSCT in close collaboration with TNMAC).

Compared to other mine/ERW affected countries Tajikistan is acknowledged as one of the most active States Parties and its VA/Disability Support programme has been praised as a positive example.³²

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

- **4 April, the International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action,**

Use 4 April and similar occasions (1 March, entry into force of Ottawa Convention, 3 December Intl. Day on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, etc) to organize attractive public events to invite key stakeholders among Government and development partners that seek media attention.

Similarly, key workshops or the receipt of key donor contributions, the handover of cleared land or releasing an entire district/region as free from mines/ERW, etc can be used to raise the visibility of the programme.

- **Organize regular donor conferences/meetings in country**

Donor coordination meetings on Mine Action were organized in the past, usually once or twice a year. Not all of the core donors or potential donors have an Embassy 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.

³² APMBC/Implementation Support Unit. *Five key examples of the role of mine action in integrating victim assistance into broader frameworks*. Sheree Bailey. Geneva 2014 [One case study is on Tajikistan]. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Five_Key_Examples_of_the_Role_of_Mine_Action.pdf

Besides holding specific donor meetings on mine action needs only, one can try to integrate Mine Action into general meetings of donors/development partners and key stakeholders in Tajikistan: DCC meeting, The Principal's Group (Ambassadors + UN RR/RC), meeting of heads of agencies (NGOs), etc. For example, in May 2013 the UNDP CTA gave a 30-minute briefing to the Principal's Group on mine action, which was very well received.

Donor and media visits to the field should be used to attract visibility.

▪ **Participate actively in 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 TNMAC staff 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. This task should include responsibility for updating the TNMAC website (see below).

▪ **Publish a quarterly information bulletin**

A short information bulletin of 2-4 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 mine action mailing list**

News in English language related to the mine action programme – even remotely – can be shared through the weekly UN 'Today's Mine Action News'. Media clips on seminars, meetings, signing ceremonies, Government declarations, etc. should be sent on the day of publishing to Kaori Ozawa (ozawa@un.org) for dissemination³³. This regular update is shared with a large number of donors and organizations. It is an excellent way to draw attention to the Tajikistan programme.

▪ **Develop a comprehensive and well documented website**

TNMAC has a functional website, <http://www.mineaction.tj/>. It should serve as a website on the entire TMAP and not overly on UNDP's support. Maintaining it has been an issue in the past. It should include the basic and essential documentation (national strategic plan, annual workplans, UNDP Prodoc, OSCE agreement etc.) and regular progress updates for all pillars. Having a functional website is an essential component of the resource mobilization strategy.

Other key websites:

- UNDP is willing to share TNMAC-related Press Releases etc. on its Tajikistan website, <http://www.tj.undp.org/content/tajikistan/en/home.html>.
- OSCE also regularly reports on mine action-related events financed or supported by OSCE, <http://www.osce.org/tajikistan/>.

³³ This person may change over time. It is a service provided by UNMAS, see also www.mineaction.org.

- The GICHD, <http://www.gichd.org/> and
- the APMBC's Implementation Support Unit, <http://www.apminebanconvention.org/>, report on activities supported by them through their websites.
- NPA Tajikistan has a good facebook site for Tajikistan's Mine action programme, <https://www.facebook.com/pages/NPA-Tajikistan/237973266241075>.

It is important that these sites respect primary ownership of activities and refer to each other's role and contributions. TNMAC should be monitoring this.

▪ **Looking for a UNDP / Mine Action 'Ambassador' in Tajikistan**

It is recommended to identify a potential national 'ambassador' for the programme (an artist, film star, athlete, footballer, ...) 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.

ANNEX 5: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK SCREENING CHECKLIST

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Support to Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (STMAP)
2. Project Number	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Tajikistan

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach</i>
The project mainstreams human rights as a cross cutting theme. Steps are taken to integrate human rights, particularly in relation to most vulnerable groups at risk from landmines/ERW and for persons with disabilities including landmine/ERW victims, good governance (by TNMAC), and gender in the formulation of target groups, final beneficiaries and indicators.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment</i>
Gender equality and women's empowerment issues are well-reflected in the project document and properly followed up during its implementation. E.g. the project envisages to undertake a gender assessment in the mine action sector, present findings in a regional workshop, and to develop a TNMAC gender policy.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability</i>
Not applicable for this project.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
Risk 1: Human rights can be affected due to low capacity of duty bearers and low level of knowledge of rights holders.	I = 1 P = 2	Low	Low capacity of duty bearers and low level of knowledge of rights holders can result in unintentional violation of basic human rights of population, especially of landmine/ERW victims.	UNDP applies consecutive measures, including capacity building, sensitization and awareness raising campaigns to improve knowledge of both right holders and duty bearers about basic human rights and to ensure participation of all stakeholders and target groups in the processes of planning, prioritization and monitoring of local development and project activities.
Risk 2: Survey and mine clearance activities inside legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park) and areas proposed for protection need to take environmental sensitivities into account.	I = 2 P = 1	Low	Ground preparation prior to technical survey and clearance may involve burning and cutting down of trees/vegetation.	Potential negative effect on environment to be thoroughly assessed during planning and prioritization stage of demining works. Necessary pre-cautionary measures are to be taken during implementation and maintenance stage.
Risk 3: Risk to workplace safety and health because of working in a mine/ERW-infested environment.	I = 2 P = 1	Low	Adequate trainings in landmine/ERW safety for relevant staff.	The risk is almost entirely mitigated and probability is close to zero due to application of stringent technical quality control during design and implementation of mine action related activities. Compliance with national and international standards is ensured through engagement of qualified experts and coordination of project with relevant responsible authorities.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	

	<i>Low Risk</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The project envisages low risk in mainstreaming of human rights aspects while implementing the project.
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>High Risk</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
Check all that apply			Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Capacity building of duty bearers and rights holders
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Involve men, women, boys and girls in impact assessments, during non-technical survey and mine risk education.
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minimize adverse effect from survey and clearance on legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), in case such works take place in the future
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
		Ms. Nargizakhon Usmanova, UNDP Programme Analyst
		Mr. Mubin Rustamov, UNDP ARR/Programme
		Mr. Ghulam M. Isaczai, UNDP Country Director a.i.

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ³⁴	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women’s groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes

³⁴ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ³⁵ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No

³⁵ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³⁶	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of	No

³⁶ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No