

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

TAJIKISTAN NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGIC PLAN 2010 - 2015:

*"Protecting Life & Promoting Development"*

*Approved by the Commission on the Implementation  
of International Humanitarian Law under the  
Government of the Republic of Tajikistan  
April 22, 2011*

**DUSHANBE, TAJIKISTAN  
SEPTEMBER 2010**

*"Tajikistan supports the striving of the international community to achieve comprehensive prohibition of anti-personnel mines and meet its commitments in regards to the Ottawa Convention by providing to the United Nations Secretary General on an annual basis the information concerning the risk represented by landmines..."*

*Over a long period of time, Tajikistan has experienced the consequence of landmines contamination. We believe that Central Asia must be free of mines and we call upon the international community to make its contribution to achieve this noble goal."*

*Statement by  
HE Emomali Rahmon  
President of the Republic of Tajikistan  
64<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly  
New York  
23/9/2009*

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## FOREWORD BY

**HE Asadullo Ghulomov,  
First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan,  
Chair of the Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law.**

*Thirteen years after the end of the conflict in Tajikistan, the country still faces the problem of high level of landmine contamination. Despite the efforts made so far and significant improvements in mine action management, in some regions of our country, mines and Explosive Remnants of War still represent one of the main obstacles for the safety of citizens and socio-economic development of the country.*

*The difficulties of clearing landmines are well known: locations of mine fields are not correctly documented, mine fields are sometimes located in areas difficult to reach and demining operations remain generally slow, expensive and technically complicated.*

*However, Tajikistan has made some significant progresses in the development of its national mine action programme. Thanks to the assistance provided by UNDP and other donors, the Tajikistan Mine Action Center (TMAC) has been established in 2003 and operates as the national entity responsible for the coordination and regulation of the national mine action programme.*

*More than ever, Tajikistan is determined to comply with its obligations under the international instruments related to mines, primarily the Ottawa Convention banning Anti-Personnel Mines. Tajikistan determination was reaffirmed during the recent Second Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention that took place in Cartagena in December 2009. It was mentioned that Tajikistan is the first Central Asian country to have acceded to the Ottawa Convention. Tajikistan will not only seek to be the first country in the region to be declared free of mines, but it will actively encourage neighboring countries to adhere to the Convention as well. In the meantime, Tajikistan will support every initiative encouraging regional mine action cooperation.*

*During the Conference, Tajikistan's Article 5 deadline extension request has been officially approved. This means that Tajikistan has now the obligation to conclude its mine action programme by April 2020 at the latest. There should not be any doubt that Tajikistan will do all what is possible to eliminate the threat of mines as soon as possible without waiting for the end of the deadline period. In the meantime, mine affected communities must benefit from mine risk education and, as required by the Cartagena Declaration, Tajikistan will ensure that the 'victim assistance efforts meet the highest international standards in order to fulfill the rights and fundamental freedoms of survivors and other persons with disabilities'.*

*However, the national mine action programme can only be pursued if a plan exists. Hence, the Commission under the Government of Tajikistan for the Implementation of the International Humanitarian Law (CIHL) is pleased to present this strategic document that constitutes the Tajikistan's vision and road map for dealing with the mine problem over the next few years.*

*In order to achieve its objectives, there will be a new impetus and commitment on behalf of the Government of Tajikistan, the CIHL and TMAC to make sure this plan is implemented expeditiously and efficiently. National institutions in charge of mine action will seek to develop new technical and financial partnerships to boost the programme and achieve as much as possible at the term of this new six-year strategic plan.*

*Due to the important costs involved, the goals in this plan will only be realized with the kind cooperation and support of donor countries, international and national organizations and NGO involved in the programme and all those who believe in the spirit and purpose of the Ottawa Convention to which Tajikistan is fully committed.*

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
AAR	Association for Aid Relief (Japan)
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
APM	Anti-personnel Mine
AVM	Anti-Vehicle Mine
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCPR	Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Recovery (of UNDP)
CB	Cluster Bomb
CoESCD	Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense
CHA	Confirmed Hazardous Areas
CIHL	Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
CL	Community Liaison
CR	Central Region
CP	Communities Programme
CWFA	Committee on Women and Family Affairs
EC	European Commission
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ER	Early Recovery
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSD	Swiss Foundation for Mine Action – Fondation Suisse de Déminage
GBAO	Gorno-Badakhshan
GICHD	Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining
GoT	Government of Tajikistan
GoU	Government of Uzbekistan
HDI	Human Development Index
HI	Handicap International
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
ITF	International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance
JMU	James Madison University
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
LR	Land Release
MAPA	Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan
MDD	Mine Detection Dog
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoLSP	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NADP	National Association of Disabled People
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NMAA	National Mine Action Authority
NMAS	National Mine Action Standards
NMASP	National Mine Action Strategic Plan
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NTS	Non-Technical Survey
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PRODOC	Project Document
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
RCST	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan

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SHA	Suspected Hazardous Area
SoD	Society of the Disabled
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPF	Strategic Partnership Framework
STMAP	Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme
TA	Technical Assistance
TAB	Tajik Afghan Border
TMAC	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre
TS	Technical Survey
TUB	Tajik Uzbek Border
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOG	United Nations Office in Geneva
USA	United States of America
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VA	Victim Assistance
VIS	Victim Information System
WFP	World Food Programme
MBT	Mine Ban Treaty
Ottawa Convention	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel (AP) Mines and on their Destruction 18 September 1997
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, 10 October 1980.

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## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1.1. The Tajikistan National Mine Action Strategic Plan has been developed by the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre with the financial assistance of the United Nations Development Programme. The elaboration process of this plan is consistent with the mine action strategic planning guidelines proposed by Cranfield and James Madison universities; the approach has been open, transparent and participative. To develop the document, meetings, roundtables and interviews have taken place with all involved stakeholders: representatives from national authorities, Non Governmental Organizations, civil society, mine affected communities and international community and organizations. Then the document was agreed with relevant Tajikistan ministries and agencies.

1.2. The purpose of the strategic plan is to provide a clear, measurable and realistic approach to describe how Tajikistan intends to systematically address its landmine and Explosive Remnants of War threat. The intend of the document is to set 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 National Mine Action Strategic Plan demonstrates that real progress has been made in combating the landmines problem in Tajikistan and that most of this progress has come through the hard work of the national and international institutions and organizations involved in the implementation of the mine action programme.

1.3. This new six-year National Mine Action Strategic Plan covers the period 2010-2015 and draws a comprehensive roadmap describing how to build on the existing momentum and develop further existing capacity to ensure that Tajikistan complies with its obligations in the frame of the Ottawa Convention and of the Amended Protocol II and Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

1.4. The plan is fully aligned on the National Development Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Government of Tajikistan, the Millennium Development Goals and the aid effectiveness principles of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. National authorities fully endorsed the Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014 ('Ending the Suffering caused by Anti-personnel Mines') and the Cartagena Declaration ('A Shared Commitment for a Mine-free World') adopted during the recent Summit of the Mine Ban Treaty States Parties.

1.5. Tajikistan authorities are fully aware that the primary responsibility for mine action lies with the governments of mine-affected states. Therefore the strategic document aims at promoting the principles of national ownership, institution-building and capacity development, as well as the adherence to the core requirements of the International Mine Action Standards. 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.

1.6. Tajikistan faces significant challenges in terms of its struggling national economy, fragmented administration and considerable capacity constraints (in human and financial resources). The country often faces natural disasters, electricity supply shortages and threats to food security, which negatively impact economic growth and human development. These ongoing challenges require the continued support of the international community, in partnership with the government and other national partners. Tajikistan is one of the poorest countries in Asia and ranks in the bottom quartile on the 2010 Human Development Index (112<sup>th</sup> out of 169 countries).

1.7. Tajikistan's landmines contamination is a legacy from various past conflicts and landmines are mostly found along the Tajik-Afghan Border, the Tajik-Uzbek Border and the Central Region of the country. During initial survey activities carried out in 2004 and 2005 by the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre and the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action, approximately 60 km<sup>2</sup> of contaminated land have been identified. Demining, technical survey and land release activities resulted in the reduction of surfaces considered contaminated. At the end of 2009, approximately 11 km<sup>2</sup> of land are still considered polluted by landmines: 8.55 km<sup>2</sup> along the Tajik-Afghan Border and 2.45 km<sup>2</sup> in the Central Region. Landmine contamination along the Tajik-Uzbek Border has been identified but due to security concerns, cannot be properly documented or surveyed.

1.8. The presence of landmines in the affected regions continues to represent important risks to local populations. By the end of 2009, 804 mine accidents have been recorded, including 356 fatalities. It is estimated that more than 450,000 people live in mine-affected areas, 70% of them being women and children. Landmine contamination restricts the possibility to use land for grazing and agricultural purposes and represents a serious risk to civil populations engaged in farming, wood gathering, grazing and other rural activities. The presence of mines and Explosive Remnants of War represents also a daily danger for military patrols operating along the borders of the country. It is considered that more than 800 mine victims and family members are in need of medical, psychosocial, physical rehabilitation and socio-economic support.

1.9. Tajikistan Mine Action Centre was established as a result of the agreement between UNDP and the Government to perform coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of all mine action activities in Tajikistan. To catalyze national ownership and strengthen authority to perform above-mentioned tasks in addressing of both antipersonnel mines and explosive remnants of war issues, by the end of 2011 the TMAC will obtain the legal status of national institution under the Government of Tajikistan. The Centre reports to the Commission for the Implementation of the International Humanitarian Law that acts as the national mine action authority and is responsible for mainstreaming mine action in the Government socio-economic development policies. The Commission approves national strategies, adopts national standards and reviews annual plans, budgets and reports. The ultimate goal of the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre is to ensure Tajikistan's compliance with the obligations of the Mine Ban Treaty.

1.10. From its inception in 2003, the programme developed partnerships with a large number of national and international organizations, United Nations agencies (including the United Nations Development Programme), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and donor countries as Austria, Belgium, Canada, European Commission, Germany, Japan, Korea, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. From 2003 to 2009, the total budget of the mine action programme in Tajikistan was approximately USD 15.5 millions, 75% of which has been invested in demining activities. Many national agencies and non-governmental organizations were also involved in the programme, especially in the victim assistance and mine risk education components.

1.11. The vision presented in this strategic plan corresponds to a Tajikistan free of the threat of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development and where mine victims are fully included in the society.

1.12. The strategic objective of the plan aims at ensuring that:

- the Government of Tajikistan is in a position to comply with its international obligations related to landmines and Explosive Remnants of War,
- all priority areas will be cleared by the end of 2015,
- the national mine action programme efficiently supports the poverty reduction and socio-economic development strategy of the Government.

1.13. Specific objectives of the plan are articulated around 4 main goals corresponding to the main components of the mine action programme.

#### 1.13.1. Demining

- Goal: TMAC coordinates, regulates, plans, and monitors all demining operators in the country to ensure that: all priority areas, corresponding to **at least** 7.5 km<sup>2</sup> of Suspected Hazardous Areas, are cleared and/or reduced; demining is conducted safely and expeditiously according to International and National Mine Action Standards and according to annual work plans, project documents and Article 5 Extension plan.
- Specific Demining objectives aim at ensuring that: at least 7.5 km<sup>2</sup> of prioritized land will be cleared<sup>1</sup>; a planning and prioritization system is set up; an Explosive Ordnance Disposal rapid response is established, cross-border demining operations are developed, survey and demining activities can be initiated along the Tajik-Uzbek border.

#### 1.13.2. Victim Assistance

- Goal: All mine victims, regardless of their sex and age, have equal and proper access to adequate medical and physical rehabilitation and psychological and psychosocial support as well as to socio-economic and legal assistance.
- Specific Victim Assistance objectives aims at reinforcing the capacity of national organizations and institutions as well as mine affected communities; organizing summer camps to provide psychosocial support to victims; providing income generation and socio-economic support; establishing a reliable and systematic

<sup>1</sup> There is strong opinion among demining experts in Tajikistan, that with the favorable donor funding and with current demining capacities in Tajikistan it is possible to accelerate and complete clearance of all known SHA by the end of 2015.



victim information system; advocating in favor of Tajikistan ratification of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

### 1.13.3. Mine Risk Education

- Goal: The number of Explosive Remnants of War casualties and mine is reduced in Tajikistan through the provision of mine risk education to all groups at risk in the mine-affected regions.
- Specific Mine Risk Education objectives include: systematization and standardization of the KAP Surveys; risk education should be provided to all mine affected communities and groups; the capacity of partners to deliver risk education is reinforced; a community liaison component is developed in the programme; risk education in schools is reinforced.

### 1.13.4. Tajikistan Mine Action Centre and the institutional framework

- Goal: National MA coordination and management authorities (the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre and the Commission for the implementation of the International Humanitarian Law) do manage efficiently and professionally the national mine action programme to ensure that Tajikistan complies with its international obligations.
- Specific objectives related to the institutional framework aim at: establishing the Tajikistan Mine Action Center as an official entity responsible for managing the programme by the end of 2011; increasing the resources necessary to enhance the programme through efficient resource mobilization and partnership strategies; building capacities of the national mine action players, ensuring that the Information Management System for Mine Action is strengthened and effectively used; developing regional cooperation on mine action; considering developing specific regulatory measures against anti-personnel mines to ensure compliance with Article 9 of Ottawa Convention.

1.14. The National Mine Action Strategic Plan budget for the 2010-2015 period is estimated at USD 30 millions.

Summary of the Mine Action Strategic Plan by components and per year

COMPONENTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
<b>1. DEMINING</b>	4,425,000	4,375,000	4,100,000	4,100,000	4,100,000	4,100,000	25,200,000
<b>2. VICTIM ASSISTANCE</b>	192,000	88,000	88,000	73,000	73,000	73,000	587,000
<b>3. MINE RISK EDUCATION</b>	155,000	225,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	980,000
<b>4. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</b>	555,000	555,000	580,000	560,000	600,000	600,000	3,450,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,327,000</b>	<b>5,243,000</b>	<b>4,918,000</b>	<b>4,883,000</b>	<b>4,923,000</b>	<b>4,923,000</b>	<b>30,217,000</b>

## 2. METHODOLOGY AND PURPOSE

2.1. The Tajikistan National Mine Action<sup>2</sup> Strategic Plan (NMAASP) has been developed by the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC) with the financial assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). To become an official document of the Government of Tajikistan (GoT), the NMAASP has to be further approved by the National Commission for the Implementation of the International Humanitarian Law (NCIIHL) under the chairmanship of the Vice Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan, acting in its capacity of National Mine Action Authority (NMAA).

2.2. To develop the document, meetings, roundtables and interviews have taken place with all involved stakeholders: representatives from national authorities, Non Governmental Organizations (NGO), civil society, mine affected communities and international community and organizations working in Tajikistan. This consultative process aims at ensuring a broad spectrum of ownership and participation by all stakeholders in order to reinforce the strategic plan impact on the existing situation. Such a plan has no chance to succeed if it

<sup>2</sup> Mine action is defined as a group of 'activities which aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of mines and ERW. 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 APM'. IMAS 04.10, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, January 2003, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations.

does not benefit from the enthusiastic contributions by all interested parties. To operationalize implementation of the NMASP, it is planned to continue further consultations with the national and international stakeholders for development of partnership and resource mobilization strategies, as well as comprehensive action plan with concise M&E approach and budget complementing the purposes of the NMASP.

2.3. The mine action strategic plan draws its broad orientation from the GoT 'National Development Strategy' (NDS)<sup>3</sup> and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), with certain references related to issues of health, human security, land use and social inclusion. The end of the NMASP (Year 2015) is also planned to correspond to the completion of the NDS and MDG. The NMASP will act as the overarching framework for all future strategies, work plans and projects prepared by the Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC), donors and partners. The mine action strategy complemented at later stage with a comprehensive action plan and budget will be an important tool for mobilizing resources for the benefits of all mine action activities carried out in the country.

2.4. The mine action strategy endorses the main conclusions and recommendations of the 'Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014'<sup>4</sup> and the '2009 Cartagena Declaration'<sup>5</sup> related to the universal adherence to the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT). As stipulated in the Cartagena Declaration, the Tajikistan mine action strategy will 'ensure the full and active participation and inclusion of mine victims<sup>6</sup> in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities. (...) Victim assistance<sup>7</sup> (VA) efforts will meet the highest international standards in order to fulfill the rights and fundamental freedoms of survivors and other persons with disabilities (...). The dignity and well-being of survivors, their families, and communities will be at the core of our efforts'. As required by the declaration, the strategic plan will make use of synergies with other instruments of international humanitarian and human rights law.

2.5. Tajikistan authorities are fully aware that the primary responsibility for mine action lies with the governments of mine-affected states. Therefore, the strategic document aims at promoting the principles of national ownership, institution-building and capacity development, as well as the adherence to the core requirements of the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). As already indicated in previous project documents adopted by the GoT<sup>8</sup>, the strategy underlines the civilian character of the mine action programme and confirms that the national agency managing the mine action programme is a civilian entity (TMAC). Sustainable development of other national entities and non-governmental organization involved in ERW action and mine will also remain at the forefront of the national capacity building efforts.

2.6. While implementing this mine action strategy, the GoT will promote gender mainstreaming throughout all the activities of the programme and will aim at strengthening women organizational capacities, networks and grass root structures. Attention to equal access of both sex group to the benefits of mine action activities, as well as planning and monitoring of mine action will be reinforced. The national mine action sector in Tajikistan will comply with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) in order to reinforce national ownership, donor coordination and efficiency of the assistance provided in the frame of this strategic plan.

2.7. The overall objective of the NMASP is to eliminate the humanitarian impact of landmines and ERW contamination and to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country and to poverty reduction strategies, in the frame of the MDG. In addition, 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.

<sup>3</sup> Republic of Tajikistan, 'National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period to 2015', March 2007.

<sup>4</sup> 'Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014: Ending the Suffering caused by Anti-personnel Mines', 11 December 2009.

<sup>5</sup> 'A shared commitment for a mine-free world: The 2009 Cartagena Declaration', 4 December 2009.

<sup>6</sup> Victim (or mine victim): 'A man, or a woman or a child who has suffered harm as a result of a mine, ERW or cluster munition accident. In the context of victim assistance, the term victim may include dependants or other persons in the immediate environment of a mine/ERW casualty, hence having a broader meaning than survivor'. IMAS 04.10, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, January 2003, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations.

<sup>7</sup> Victim assistance: 'Refers to all aid, relief, comfort and support provided to victims (including survivors) with the purpose of reducing the immediate and long-term medical and psychological implications of their trauma. IMAS 04.10, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, January 2003, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations.

<sup>8</sup> UNDP Project Document, TAJ/03/002, 'Mine Action Support to the Tajikistan National Mine Action Programme', May 2003-February 2004, June 2003.

### 3. SITUATION ANALYSIS

#### 3.1. Context

3.1.1. The population of Tajikistan is approximately 7.3 million, of which over 73% live in rural areas and 40% is under the age of 18. The country is faced with challenging geography, as it is 93% mountainous and landlocked, with limited access to other regions. Following the civil war period (1992-97), Tajikistan slowly transitioned from the status of post-conflict recovery requiring direct humanitarian assistance into an economically viable nation-state, promoting sustainable development based upon nascent democratic and market economy principles.

3.1.2. Tajikistan faces significant challenges in terms of its struggling national economy, fragmented administration, and considerable capacity constraints (in human and financial resources). The country often faces natural disasters, electricity supply shortages and threats to food security, which negatively impact economic growth and human development. These ongoing challenges require the continued support of the international community, in partnership with the government and other national partners.

**Map 1. Administrative map of Tajikistan**



3.1.3. Tajikistan ranks in the bottom quartile on the 2010 Human Development Index (HDI) (112<sup>th</sup> out of 169 countries). In 2000, Tajikistan signed the UN Millennium Declaration. The Millennium Development Goals Needs Assessment identified that a large resource gap existed and concluded that donors would need to double the amount of aid to help the country to meet its MDG targets by 2015.

3.1.4. To identify and plan the country's development priorities, the Republic of Tajikistan adopted its National Development Strategy from 2007-2015. This strategy was further complemented by the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), an implementation instrument for the NDS. Since these strategies were developed, Tajikistan has faced unanticipated development challenges, notably arising from a compound water, energy, and food crisis, and further exacerbated by the 2008-2009 global economic crisis.

3.1.5. As one of 35 UNDP country programmes reviewed on its progress to MDG attainment, it was stated that Tajikistan's ability to achieve most MDG targets is increasingly unrealistic. More worrying, there is a risk that achievements may be jeopardized, unless effective anti-crisis measures are realized.

#### 3.2. Legal background

3.2.1. The legal framework for the Tajikistan mine action programme rests on the following instruments: the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel (AP) Mines and on their Destruction from 18<sup>th</sup> of September 1997 (the Ottawa Convention) and the Protocols II and V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> CCW: 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. The 'Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects' applies two general customary rules of international humanitarian law to specific weapons. These customary rules are (1) the prohibition on the use of weapons that are indiscriminate and (2) the prohibition on the use of weapons of a nature to cause unnecessary suffering or superfluous injury. The Protocol II,

3.2.2. Tajikistan acceded to the Ottawa Convention, also called the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT), on 12/10/1999, becoming a State Party on 1/4/2000. Tajikistan complied with the MBT Article 4 obligations by destroying all AP mines stockpiles before April 2004. Tajikistan complied with the Article 7 obligations by providing annual transparency reports to the Disarmament Affairs Department of the United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG).

3.2.3. According to Article 5 of the MBT, Tajikistan had the obligation to destroy all anti-personnel mines on its territory before April 2010. As this was obviously not considered possible, Tajikistan has prepared a detailed request for extending the deadline for completion of the Article 5 obligations. A ten-year extension request has been approved by the States Parties to the Convention during the Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World held in Colombia on 29/11-4/12/09<sup>10</sup>.

3.2.4. Tajikistan has been very active in participating in the MBT States Parties Meetings, in the intersessional meetings of the Standing Committees of the Convention as well as in the annual meetings of the Mine Action National Directors and UN Advisors. Tajikistan is also a State Party to the Amended Protocol II and Protocol V to the CCW. Tajikistan has not yet signed or ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM).

3.2.5. TMAC is responsible for the coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of all mine action activities in Tajikistan. TMAC reports to the Commission for the Implementation of the International Humanitarian Law (CIHL) that acts as the national mine action authority and is responsible for mainstreaming mine action in the Government socio-economic development policies. The Commission approves national strategies, adopts national standards, and reviews TMAC annual plans, budgets and reports. The institutional framework of the mine action programme in Tajikistan is considered consistent with what is generally recommended by international standards. To strengthen the authority of TMAC and to expand its mandate to address ERW issues in future, TMAC will obtain the national legal status by the end of 2011.

3.2.6. The ultimate goal of TMAC is to ensure Tajikistan's compliance with the obligations of the MBT. Despite the presence of a certain number of partners and the recent extension of the Article 5 delays, the task and the challenges ahead remain considerable. Recently the demining component of the programme has been positively evaluated by UNDP but in order to eliminate totally the threat of landmines in the country, the evaluation concluded that Tajikistan should increase its operational capacity and attract additional funding and operational partners. This concern will be fully addressed in the present strategy.

3.2.7. Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and Humanitarian Demining Team of Tajikistan Ministry of Defense are directly involved with surveying and humanitarian demining in Tajikistan.

An agreement was signed between the GoT and FSD on humanitarian demining in Tajikistan on 20 June 2003 (the lower Chamber of Tajikistan Parliament - Majlisi namoyandagoni Majlisi Oli – approved this agreement with its resolution #903 dated 30 June 2003).

An agreement was signed between the GoT and NPA on 6 August 2010 (following GoT resolution dated 2 August 2010).

Humanitarian Demining Team of Tajikistan Ministry of Defense was established with support from the OSCE in November 2009.

There is a number of bilateral agreements signed between partners for addressing various pillars and components of mine action in Tajikistan, including MoU of OSCE with the Government for Mine Action, MoU between the Ministry of Defense and Union of Sappers, etc.

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

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

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as amended in 1996, prohibits or restricts the use of landmines (both anti-personnel and anti-vehicle), booby-traps and certain other explosive devices. The Protocol V is the most recently adopted protocol of the CCW. It requires the parties to a conflict to take measures to reduce the dangers posed by explosive remnants of war.

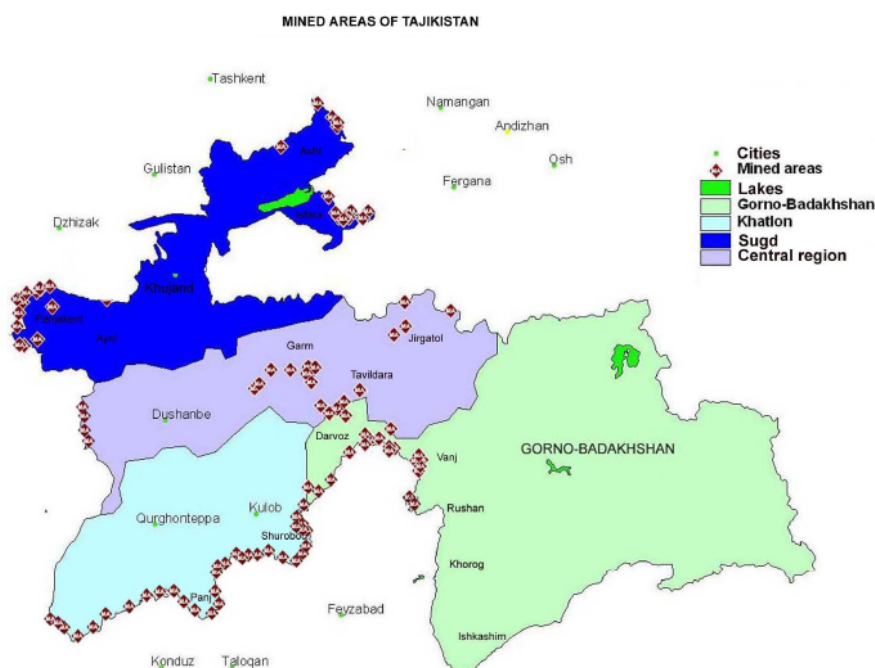
<sup>10</sup> Second Review Conference of the States Parties to the MBT, Decisions on Requests submitted under Article 5; article (vii) agreeing to grant (Tajikistan) request for an extension until 1 April 2020.

- Russian forces laid landmines on the Tajik-Afghan Border (TAB) during the 1992-1998 period to protect the border and the border posts from armed groups attempting to enter Tajikistan from Afghanistan.
- Starting from 1999, Uzbekistan forces used mines along the Tajik-Uzbek Border (TUB) to protect the border from armed groups and bandits attempting to enter Uzbekistan from Tajikistan.
- The Central Region (CR) of the country was contaminated by landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) during the 1992-1997 civil war.

3.3.2. During initial survey activities carried out in 2004 and 2005 by TMAC and the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), a total of 159 suspected hazardous areas (SHA) have been identified for a total of approximately 60 km<sup>2</sup> of contaminated land. TMAC and FSD cooperated to carry out demining<sup>11</sup>, technical survey (TS) and land release (LR) activities that resulted in the reduction of the surfaces considered contaminated. However, those operations could not eliminate entirely the threat of landmines due to the lack of funding and the absence of mechanical demining capacity. Mine clearance operations are taking place in the TAB and the CR areas, but are totally hampered in TUB due to political reasons. Extreme climatic conditions and access difficulties did not facilitate the implementation of clearance operations.

3.3.3. At the end of 2009, it is estimated that approximately 11 km<sup>2</sup> of land are still considered contaminated by landmines and ERW. Along the TAB, 217 confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHA) are still recorded, representing 8.55 km<sup>2</sup> of land. It is considered that more than 20% of the borderline with Afghanistan is contaminated. In the CR, 26 Suspect Hazardous Areas (SHA) remain to be cleared or reduced, representing 2.45 km<sup>2</sup> of land. Landmine contamination along the TUB has been identified in the 7 districts of the Sughd region, but, due to security concerns, the contamination cannot be properly documented or surveyed. As only 7 % of the country is suitable for irrigation, demining represents a considerable economic opportunity for Tajikistan's rural communities.

**Map 2. Areas contaminated by landmines in Tajikistan (2009)**



3.3.4. The presence of landmines in the affected regions continues to represent important risks to local populations. By the end of 2009, 804 mine accidents have been recorded in Tajikistan, including 356 fatalities. It is estimated that more than 450,000 people live in mine-affected areas<sup>12</sup>, 70% of them being women and children. Landmine contamination restricts the possibility to use land for grazing and agricultural purposes and represents a serious risk to civil populations engaged in farming, wood gathering, grazing and other rural activities. The presence of

mines and ERW represents also a daily danger for military patrols operating along the borders of the country.

<sup>11</sup> For the sake of clarity, in this document, 'demining' is defined as 'activities which lead to the removal of mine and ERW hazards, including technical survey, mapping, clearance, marking, post-clearance documentation, community mine action liaison and the handover of cleared land. Demining may be carried out by different types of organizations, such as NGOs, commercial companies, national mine action teams or military units. Demining may be emergency-based or developmental. In IMAS standards and guides, the terms demining and humanitarian demining are interchangeable'. IMAS 4.10, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, January 2003, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations.

<sup>12</sup> This figure includes all population living in mine affected communities; a mine affected community is a sub-district (Jamoat) contaminated by landmines and/or ERW.

**Table 1. Mine Victims registered in Tajikistan until December 2009**

Year	Injured					Total	Killed					Total	TOTAL
	Unknown	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Injured	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Killed		
Pre 2005	6	228	44	99	17	388	197	41	67	22	327	721	
2005	0	10	0	4	0	14	6	0	0	0	6	20	
2006	0	8	1	5	1	15	3	0	3	0	6	21	
2007	0	6	0	5	0	11	8	0	1	0	9	20	
2008	0	6	0	2	1	9	2	0	2	0	4	13	
2009	0	5	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	4	9	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>804</b>	

3.3.5. 804 mine victims have been registered in Tajikistan but details could not be collected for 6 of them. On the total 798 victims that could be fully recorded, only 11.5% of them (83) have been wounded or killed during the 2005 to 2009 period. A large proportion (84%) of victims is male (670 victims); adults represent a large percentage of the total number of victims (569, or 71% of the total victims). Victims who have been killed (356 of them) represent a relatively important percentage of the total (45%).

**Figures 1 to 3. Mine victims in Tajikistan by age, type of injury and sex****Table 2. Mine Victims in Tajikistan per region until December 2009<sup>13</sup>**

Region	Injured	Killed	Total
Sughd	81	74	155
Khatlon	50	39	89
GBAO	65	41	106
Central	209	198	407
Dushanbe	43	4	47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>804</b>

3.3.6. The most affected region of the country on term of victims is the Central Region with 407 victims, representing 50% of the total victims, followed by Sughd region (19%) and Gorno-Badakhshan (GBAO) region (13%). 7 districts (See Table 3) concentrate 578 victims, or 72% of the total of victims; 4 of those 7 districts are located in the CR, 2 in Sughd and 1 in GBAO.

**Table 3. The 7 most affected districts by number of victims (total affected districts = 24)**

Districts	Region	Injured	Killed	Total
Tavildara	Central	101	76	177
Rasht	Central	39	78	117
Darvoz	GBAO	46	29	75
Penjikent	Sughd	36	28	64
Tijkobod	Central	31	22	53
Dushanbe	Central	43	4	47
Isfara	Sughd	25	20	45
<b>Total</b>		<b>321</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>578</b>

3.3.7. Organizations providing support to people with disabilities, including mine victims, often indicated that the number of mine victims has been under-reported in the past. In 2009, it is however considered that more than 800 mine victims and family members are in need of medical, psychosocial, physical rehabilitation and socio-economic support. In cooperation with TMAC and the International

<sup>13</sup> Victims recorded in Dushanbe live in the city but have been wounded or killed outside of the city.



Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) has conducted mine risk education<sup>14</sup> (MRE) and marking activities in the affected regions. Victim assistance (VA) services have also been made available to mine accidents survivors and their families.

### 3.4. Partnership strategy

3.4.1. Since its inception in 2003, the mine action programme developed partnerships with a large number of national and international organizations to assist with the implementation of the programme. The UNDP Country Office (CO) has been the major support to TMAC since its establishment. UNDP has provided financial, technical, and administrative assistance to build the capacities of national institution and channel funding to the different components of the programme. OSCE has been supporting the mine action program since 2003 providing major resources for demining programs through its broader security framework. OSCE played central role in establishment of the first national humanitarian demining unit under the Ministry of Defense. To address mine issues in Central Asia region and on Tajik-Uzbek border in particular, OSCE initiated a project to establish a Central Asian Mine Action Coordination Council. Considerable efforts have been made by all 5 field presences of the OSCE in Central Asia, the OSCE secretariat, the ITF and the Government of Tajikistan to deal with the issue through CAMACC. It is expected that CAMACC will be established and start functioning in 2011 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have also been approached to contribute to victim assistance activities. In the past, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported mine risk education in 50 schools located in six mine-affected districts.

3.4.2. Currently, the international community is the main source of funding support to implementation of Tajikistan Mine Action Program. The contribution of the Government of Tajikistan is mostly in kind, and with the new strategy, it is expected that the Government of Tajikistan would increase its contributions for program implementation, coordination, and management. During the period from 2003 to 2009 the main donor countries and organizations to the mine action programme included Austria, Belgium, Canada, European Commission (EC), Germany, Japan, Italy, Korea, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (UK) and United States of America (USA), OSCE, International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF), ICRC, UNDP, UNICEF. From 2003 to 2009, the total budget of the mine action programme in Tajikistan was approximately USD 15.5 millions. Coordination is ensured through donor coordination meetings and meeting of CIHL at least twice a year.

**Table 4. Total Budget of the mine action programme in Tajikistan per year**

Year	Budget (USD)	
2003	1.170.000	3.4.3. The demining component represents about 75% of the total budget of the programme since 2003, or USD 11.5 millions <sup>15</sup> . FSD has been the main demining operator in the country for the 2003-2009 period and reported a total budget of USD 11.26 millions. In 2009, the Ministry of Defense (MoD) developed a humanitarian demining team with the support of OSCE. The 2009 budget of this operation is estimated at USD 240,000.
2004	2.650.000	
2005	1.825.000	
2006	2.300.000	
2007	1.900.000	
2008	2.600.000	
2009	3.130.000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.575.000</b>	3.4.4. During the same period, the MRE and VA components of the programme reported to have spent approximately USD 320,000 each. Funding to support TMAC capacity building has nearly reached USD 3 millions <sup>16</sup> .

3.4.5. Since 2003, Tajikistan established a productive and dynamic cooperation with the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action. As indicated above, MoD set up a humanitarian demining team in November 2009 with financial support of OSCE, while NPA started up its Mine Action Program in Tajikistan in August 2010. FSD and NPA are directly involved in fundraising for their programs. TMAC continues to benefit from the support of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to reinforce its information management capacity and technical skills. The ICRC provides support and training to rehabilitation structures working for disabled people.

3.4.6. In addition, the partnerships developed by TMAC with national organizations and structures are quite large and include the Ministries of Justice, Internal Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Education, Labour and Social Protection,

<sup>14</sup> Mine Risk Education is defined as 'activities which seek to reduce the risk of injury from mines/ERW by raising awareness and promoting behavioral change including public information dissemination, education and training, and community mine action liaison', IMAS 4.10, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, January 2003, Glossary of mine action terms, definitions and abbreviations..

<sup>15</sup> For more details about the budgets of the different components of the programme (demining, mine risk education, victim assistance and the support to TMAC capacity building), see the paragraph 4 of the present document.

<sup>16</sup> Idem.

Defense and Health, the State Committee of National Security and its Department of Border Guards, the Committee of Women and Family Affairs (CWFA), the Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defense (CoESCD), the National Guard, State University, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, the National Association of the Disabled People (NADP), the Society of the Disabled (SoD), Harmony of the World, the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), the National Orthopaedic Centre and the national mass media (TV, radio and newspapers).

## **4. STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS 2010-2015**

### **4.1. Vision<sup>17</sup>**

*The vision presented in this strategic plan corresponds to a Tajikistan free of the threat of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development, and where mine victims are fully integrated in the society.*

### **4.2. Strategic objective**

*The strategic objective of the plan aims at ensuring that:*

- *the Government of Tajikistan is in a position to comply with its international obligations related Ottawa Convention and Convention on certain Conventional Weapons,*
- *all priority areas<sup>18</sup> will be cleared by the end of 2015,*
- *The national mine action programme efficiently supports the poverty reduction and socio-economic development strategies of the Government<sup>19</sup>.*

### **4.3. Goals**

The mine action strategic plan formulates one goal for each of the main component of the programme: demining, VA, MRE and TMAC / institutional framework. The goal defines the result or the achievement toward which efforts are directed in each sector. For each goal and sector, the plan articulates several specific objectives that have to be accomplished in the frame of this strategy to contribute to the expected success of the programme.

#### **4.3.1. Demining**

##### **Goal:**

**TMAC coordinates, regulates, plans and monitors<sup>20</sup> all demining operators in the country to ensure that:**

- **all priority areas, corresponding to at least 7.5 km<sup>2</sup> of SHA, are cleared and/or reduced,**
- **demining is conducted safely and expeditiously, according to IMAS and NMAS and according to annual work plans, project documents and Article 5 Extension plan.**

##### **▪ Background**

4.3.1.1. Since the beginning of demining activities in 2004, 56 mined areas have been subject to technical survey and clearance activities in 12 districts (8 districts along the TAB, 3 districts in CR and 1 district in Dushanbe city). More than 4 km<sup>2</sup> of land have been released by TS or manual clearance and 34 cleared areas were handed over to local authorities. During those operations, a total of 12,263 APM, 29 anti-vehicles mines (AVM), 499 Cluster Bombs (CB), 2,138 UXOs and 5,082 cartridges have been found and destroyed. Along the TAB and in the CR, more than 45 km<sup>2</sup> of land have been reduced by Non Technical Survey (NTS) operations.

<sup>17</sup> There are no universally agreed definitions for the terms used in strategic management. Terms are applied in different ways by different authors, management schools and practitioners. The present document complies with the definitions used by the James Madison University Senior Management Course that uses the definitions of Johnson and Scholes ('Exploring Corporate Strategy', 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Pearson Education Ltd, 2002).

<sup>18</sup> Although the prioritization mechanism for demining operations in Tajikistan is not yet firmly established, the setting up of such a system is one of the objectives of the present strategic plan; it is also included as a 2010 objective in the UNDP project document that was recently adopted (the 'Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme' project). Without preempting the system TMAC will set up, it is likely that 'demining priorities' will include areas accessible to local populations, areas bringing potential benefits for those populations as well as clearance requests by local authorities for development purposes.

<sup>19</sup> Tajikistan poverty reduction and development plans include the 'Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper' (PRSP) and the 'National Development Strategy' (NDS).

<sup>20</sup> 'Coordination, Regulation, Planning and Monitoring' are the four standard main responsibilities of a mine action centre, 'Cambodian Mine Action Authority: Background, Functions and Internal Structure', National Symposium on Mine Action, Phnom Penh, 16/11/2000.

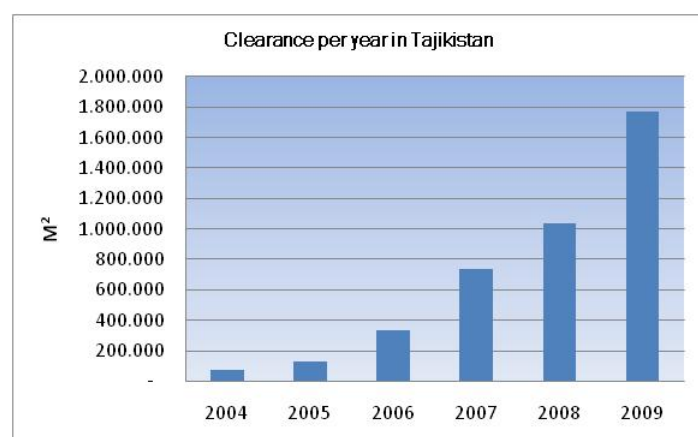


4.3.1.2. In 2009, there are currently 180 operational staff deployed in 10 Multipurpose Demining Teams (9 teams operated by FSD and 1 team by the MoD), 3 Non Technical Survey Teams, and 6 Mine Detection Dogs (MDD) sets<sup>21</sup>. TMAC supported the establishment of an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Rapid Response intervention capacity within the CoESCD. During 2009, 21 SHA have been subject to TS and clearance activities in 8 districts; 1.77 km<sup>2</sup> of land has been released, 2,319 APM, 17 AVM and 752 UXO have been found and destroyed; 3.96 km<sup>2</sup> of land have been released by NTS along the TAB and in the CR. After successful Quality Control (QC), 8 cleared areas have been handed over to local authorities for the benefit of more than 25,000 people along the TAB.

**Table 5. Total surfaces cleared in Tajikistan 2004-2009 (m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>22</sup>**

Year	Manual	MDD	Mechanical	Reduced	BAC	TOTAL
2004	56.900	-	-	13.983	-	70.883
2005	129.156	-	-	-	-	129.156
2006	172.558	161.189	-	-	-	333.747
2007	190.582	237.374	12.560	115.755	177.707	733.978
2008	209.948	529.957	-	139.645	158.258	1.037.808
2009	847.278	440.971	-	485.623	-	1.773.872
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.606.422</b>	<b>1.369.491</b>	<b>12.560</b>	<b>755.006</b>	<b>335.965</b>	<b>4.079.444</b>

**Figure 4. Cleared surfaces per year in Tajikistan**



4.3.1.3. The outputs of demining operations constantly increased to reach nearly 1.8 km<sup>2</sup> in 2009. Manual demining and mine detection dogs represent more than 75% of all the surfaces cleared in the country. The contribution of mechanical demining technologies remains modest and should be increased in the next phase of the programme.

4.3.1.4. As indicated above, FSD has been the main demining operator in Tajikistan since the inception of the programme. The Swiss organization reported to have spent USD 11.265 million for the period 2003-2009<sup>23</sup>. Germany,

OSCE, Canada, EC and Japan are reportedly the five most important FSD donors (by decreasing order); they contributed for a total of USD 9.769 million, representing 86.7% of the total funds received by the organization since 2003. The budget of MoD Humanitarian Demining Team is USD 240,000 for 2009. The total budget for demining operations in Tajikistan is therefore estimated so far at USD 11.5 millions.

<sup>21</sup> One MDD set is composed of 2 dogs, 2 handlers and 1 leader.

<sup>22</sup> Information provided by TMAC. Battle Area Clearance (BAC) is defined as 'the systematic and controlled clearance of hazardous areas where the hazards are known not to include mines', IMAS 04.10 Second Edition, 01 January 2003.

<sup>23</sup> Information provided by FSD in EUR, February 2010. The conversion in USD has been made by using the EUR/USD exchange rate of the month of December for each of the considered year. Rate was provided by 'End of Month EURO Foreign Exchange Rates, Banque de France – Eurosysteme, [www.banque-france.fr](http://www.banque-france.fr).

Table 6. FSD Demining budget per year and donor<sup>24</sup>

Donor	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
OSCE	303.670,67	470.350,46	418.310,29	500.000,00	499.037,16	438.810,11	-	2.630.178,69
Switzerland	195.765,00	-	-	146.977,20	-	-	-	342.742,20
Private Misc.	55.910,48	-	-	-	4.018,83	-	38.896,20	98.825,51
Belgium	-	38.970,39	-	-	-	-	93.639,00	132.609,39
Canada	-	845.471,49	-	556.599,49	435.594,39	-	96.314,19	1.933.979,56
Japan	-	272.516,57	-	-	-	-	346.049,41	618.565,98
Norway	-	129.901,30	-	-	-	-	-	129.901,30
Sweden	-	64.950,65	-	142.763,85	-	-	-	207.714,50
UNDP	-	90.864,19	8.687,00	-	-	30.172,06	-	129.723,25
EC	-	-	569.574,02	252.564,80	-	-	-	822.138,82
UK	-	-	40.503,51	112.216,28	-	-	153.971,33	306.691,12
Germany	-	-	-	354.015,00	441.630,00	816.501,55	2.151.978,84	3.764.125,39
Korea	-	-	-	-	32.283,15	-	-	32.283,15
US	-	-	-	-	115.707,06	-	-	115.707,06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>555.346,15</b>	<b>1.913.025,05</b>	<b>1.037.074,82</b>	<b>2.065.136,62</b>	<b>1.528.270,59</b>	<b>1.285.483,72</b>	<b>2.880.848,97</b>	<b>11.265.185,92</b>

### ▪ Specific Objectives

<b>Demining Specific Objective 1:</b> <b>TMAC ensures the release of at least 7.5 km<sup>2</sup> of SHA and facilitates the enhancement of the national demining capacity by assisting with the deployment of other mine action operators and by ensuring the introduction of mechanical demining capacity.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> FSD, MoD, NPA, CIIHL	
<b>Background</b> In 6 years, from 2003 to 2009, TMAC and its operational partners managed to clear more than 4 km <sup>2</sup> of contaminated land. In the meantime, more than 45 km <sup>2</sup> of suspected land have been reduced by NTS techniques. Those achievements are encouraging but the demining capacity of the programme must nevertheless be increased to allow Tajikistan to comply with its international obligations, especially the Article 5 of the MBT. According to the Ottawa Convention, Tajikistan had initially to conclude its demining operations by April 2010. A request for extension of the Article 5 deadline has been introduced and approved during the Cartagena Summit on a Mine-Free World in 29 <sup>th</sup> of November – 5 <sup>th</sup> of December 2009. According to the new deadline, Tajikistan must now conclude its demining operations - and clear the remaining 11 km <sup>2</sup> of SHA - before April 2020. This objective is considered realistic if the manual and mechanical demining capacity is developed: FSD operational capacity will increase while TMAC will assist with the deployment of a third demining operator beside FSD and MoD. The programme aims also at deploying mechanical demining machines to complement manual demining operations in areas accessible to this equipment. For the target period considered in this strategic plan, it is expected that <u>at least</u> 7.5 km <sup>2</sup> of land will be cleared or reduced.	
<b>Activities</b> Coordination of operators, Accreditation, tasking and monitoring of operators, Donors coordination to encourage resources mobilization.	<b>Inputs</b> Donors meetings, Administrative support to demining operators for accreditation, coordination, tasking and QA/QC, Supplies and travels, Mechanical demining capacity, Deployment of a third demining operator.
<b>Indicators</b> At least 7.5 km <sup>2</sup> of cleared land at the end of 2015, A third demining operator deployed in Tajikistan in 2010, Mechanical demining capacity introduced in Tajikistan in 2010, Demining operations conducted according to IMAS and NMAS as demonstrated by QA/QC reports.	<b>Outcomes</b> More efficient demining operations are conducted in Tajikistan to comply with the Ottawa Convention obligations, Increased number of beneficiaries among the civilian population affected by landmines, Reduction of mine affected population, Reduction of mine and ERW accidents, Support to the socio-economic development policies in the country.
<b>Duration</b> 6 years	<b>Budget</b> FSD: USD 15 millions; 3rd Operator: USD 6 millions; MoD HDT: USD 3 million; Total : USD 22.2 millions.
<b>Demining Specific Objective 2:</b> <b>A planning and prioritization system for demining operations is developed and implemented; pre- and post-clearance assessments are conducted to assess compliance with the planning mechanism and document the benefits of mine</b>	

<sup>24</sup> The 2003 financial contribution from Switzerland has been provided by the Canton of Geneva. Some donor contributions have been channeled directly to FSD; others were channeled through OSCE or UNDP; in both cases, the table uses the name of the original donor country.

<b>clearance.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> TMAC, demining operators, local authorities, CIIHL	
<b>Background</b> For various reasons linked to administrative and security considerations, there is not yet any clear, systematic and organized prioritization and planning mechanism for demining operations in Tajikistan. The development and introduction of such a system constitute one of the specific objectives of the present strategy; this objective is also included in the UNDP project document recently adopted by the GoT. Due to a lack of appropriate cooperation with Uzbekistan government authorities on mine action, the TUB cannot currently be considered as a 'priority' for demining. TMAC will likely consider that 'demining priorities' will include areas accessible to local populations, areas bringing potential benefits for those populations as well as the clearance requests by local authorities for development purposes. Hazardous areas identified in the CR and along the TAB are susceptible to respond to those criteria.	
<b>Activities</b> Visits to other mine action programmes, Workshops and seminars to develop and validate the system, TMAC conducts post clearance assessments to document the contribution of the programme to the socio-economic development of the affected regions. Awareness among the community , international actors and donors of the development sectors about the released lands	<b>Inputs</b> Travel Workshops
<b>Indicators</b> Existence and implementation of a prioritization system for survey and clearance operations in use in Tajikistan, Publication of post-clearance assessments reports documenting the benefits of demining operations.	<b>Outcomes</b> Demining operations in Tajikistan will respond to a systematic and organized planning and prioritization system, The socio-economic benefit of demining operations for the local civilian populations is assessed and documented.
<b>Duration</b> Year 2010	<b>Budget</b> USD 50,000
<b>Demining Specific Objective 3:</b> <b>An EOD Rapid Response capacity is established in the CoESCD to address the residual UXO contamination in the long term.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> CoESCD, TMAC	
<b>Background</b> There is currently no civilian, organized and sustainable EOD rapid response capacity in Tajikistan. If the landmine contamination will most probably be eliminated within the next 10 years, the UXO contamination will remain dangerous for several decades. As observed in many post conflict countries, UXO remain an important hazard for civilian population living in affected areas and needs to be quickly eliminated when discovered. TMAC developed a partnership with the Committee for Emergency Situation and Civil Defense to develop a rapid response UXO capacity in 5 rescue centers. The CoESCD will cover the running costs of the project in the next few years, ensuring the long term sustainability of the operation.	
<b>Activities</b> MRE training is conducted in 5 CoESCD rescue centers, EOD level 1 and 2 training is provided to rescue staff in 5 centers, SOP for EOD CoESCD teams are developed and approved, Equipment is procured, Supervision is provided by TMAC.	<b>Inputs</b> Training (MRE, EOD), Supplies and equipment, Workshops and seminars, Travel, Consultants.
<b>Indicators</b> Sustainable EOD rapid response capacity established within the CoESCD Number of requests from the population Number of successful/positive interventions	<b>Outcomes</b> Safety for civilian populations living in UXO affected regions is improved, A long-term sustainable civilian EOD response capacity is in place in Tajikistan to deal with the UXO threat in the long term.
<b>Duration</b> 2 years (2010 and 2011)	<b>Budget</b> USD 550,000
<b>Demining Specific Objective 4:</b> <b>Cooperation is developed with neighboring countries to consider and facilitate cross border demining projects, especially along the TAB</b>	
<b>Partners</b> TMAC, CIIHL, GoT, FSD, Government of Afghanistan, Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA)	
<b>Background</b> Due to the terrain and the border pattern, some mine-affected areas in Tajikistan territory remain difficult to be accessed from the Tajik side of the border, especially along the TAB. This is also true for the Afghan mine action programme. Both countries wish therefore to cooperate to assist cross border demining operations for the benefit of both countries and facilitate their compliance with the obligations of the Ottawa Convention.	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Inputs</b>

Visits to Afghan authorities are organized, Coordination meetings with the MAPA take place, Monitoring activity take place	Travels, Workshops and seminars.
<b>Indicators</b> Coordinated survey and clearance operations take place both sides of the TAB line.	<b>Outcomes</b> Both sides of the border are made safer for the benefit of all populations, Demining organizations working in Afghanistan can be provided equipment and demining capacity from Tajikistan to speed up demining, Both countries comply with their international obligations
<b>Duration</b> 6 years (2010-2015)	<b>Budget</b> USD 100,000
<b>Demining Specific Objective 5: If both parties reach an agreement, survey and demining activities are initiated and conducted along the TUB</b>	
<b>Partners</b> GoT, Government of Uzbekistan (GoU), UNDP	
<b>Background</b> The landmines contamination along the TUB is responsible for many mine accidents but cannot currently be surveyed and documented. Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are finalizing the delimitation of their border line but still need to agree on a demarcation procedure that will certainly require important mine action support. Once cooperation mechanisms are developed and agreed between the parties, survey and demining activities will take place on the Tajik side of the border. According to the Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention, Tajikistan has indeed to conclude its demining activities on all its territory under its jurisdiction and control.	
<b>Activities</b> GoT will engage with the GoU to develop diplomatic and operational cooperation mechanisms to facilitate demining activities along the border, Both UNDP CO in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan cooperate to address the issue with the respective governments	<b>Inputs</b> Travels, Workshops / seminars.
<b>Indicators</b> On-going demining operations along the Tajik side of the TUB.	<b>Outcomes</b> The border is made safer for the benefit of the local populations, Tajikistan is able to comply with its international obligations.
<b>Duration</b> Unknown	<b>Budget</b> Unknown

#### **4.3.2. Victim Assistance (VA)**

##### **Goal:**

**All mine victims, boys and girls, men and women, have equal and proper access to adequate medical and physical rehabilitation and psychosocial support as well as to socio-economic and legal assistance and inclusive education.**

##### **▪ Background**

4.3.2.1. Tajikistan is one of the 26 States Parties (VA26) having declared a 'significant' number of mine survivors. Consequently, national authorities have a great responsibility to provide adequate services and assistance to those survivors and mine victims families; but Tajikistan is also among the countries having 'the greatest needs and expectations for assistance'<sup>25</sup>. Tajikistan revised VA action plan was presented at the Second National Victim Assistance Workshop held in Dushanbe in April 2008; the plan was eventually approved by CIIHL and presented at the Ninth Meeting of States Parties in November 2008. The plan aims achieving the 'best possible quality of life for survivors and for all persons with disabilities' and includes 21 revised SMART<sup>26</sup> objectives.

Tajikistan has established an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism and set up a mine victims database. During the Cartagena Summit Plenary Session on 'Assisting Victims', Tajikistan submitted its Status of VA and reported about the most significant achievements and progresses made since the First Review Conference.

4.3.2.2. From 2005 to 2009, TMAC reported that 475 mine victims (and family members) benefited from income generation opportunities, 31 of them from vocational training (17 women and 14 men), and 135 benefited from psychosocial rehabilitation activities during summer camps and 261 from physiotherapy services. 94 victims received continued medical treatments and 169 orthopedic devices were provided. The Orthopaedic Centre of

<sup>25</sup> 'Final Report, First Review Conference', Nairobi, December 2004, APLC/CONF/2004/5, 9 February 2005.

<sup>26</sup> 'Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound'.

the State Enterprise Orthopaedic Plants (SEOP) in Dushanbe is the only physical rehabilitation centre in the country to provide prosthetic and orthotic services with related physiotherapy services. The three decentralized satellite workshops under SEOP situated in Khujand (Sughd), Kulob (Khatlon) and Khorog (Badakhshan), can only deal with minor repairs of orthopaedic devices. From 2005 to 2009, 183 survivors had accessed orthopaedic services and related physiotherapy services. There are currently only two ISPO Cat.II orthopaedic technologists in Tajikistan, both working at SEOP. At present, the centre also employs one rehabilitation specialist doctor / physiotherapy assistant, one physiotherapist-assistant, three technicians, five assistants and one repairperson in each of the three satellite workshops, all without formal training. The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) delivered refresher training for 22 rehabilitation specialists in Dushanbe in 2008. In 2009, 9 rehabilitation specialists from Tajikistan visited Afghanistan for an exchange of experience in victim assistance and rehabilitation..

4.3.2.3. In 2009, 370 mine victims benefited from VA activities carried out in the frame of the mine action programme:

- 25 mine victims benefited from rehabilitation support through summer camp,
- At least, 30 survivors received medical treatment,
- 17 survivors received prostheses,
- 298 mine victims and family members benefited from socio-economic reintegration activities (101 mine victims and family members benefited from different types of assistance through UNDP Communities Programme, 113 mine victims benefited from income generation initiatives through TMAC, 84 mine victims benefited from income generation initiatives through RCST).

4.3.2.4. TMAC reported that the VA component of the programme has spent more than USD 300,000 since 2005. The budget particularly increased from 2008. Main donors to the VA sector include UNDP, Canada, ICRC, ITF, USA, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and Handicap International (HI).

**Table 7. VA component budget per year**

Year	Amount
2005	50.195
2006	23.735
2007	14.420
2008	73.788
2009	160.215
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>322.353</b>

#### ▪ Specific Objectives

<b>Victim Assistance Specific Objective 1:</b> <b>National capacities for physical rehabilitation of mine victims are reinforced through provision of training, technical assistance and delivery of equipment to the national orthopedic center, to national research institute for rehabilitation and to the 3 regional satellite workshops.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> MoLSPP, MoH, Handicap International, ICRC, national orthopedic centre, national research institute for rehabilitation, the 3 satellite orthopedic workshops	
<b>Background</b> Provision of assistance to mine victims and survivors include access to rehabilitation services (orthopedic devices and physiotherapy). Those services exist but remain limited and need to be reinforced. Provision of equipment to the national orthopedic centre, the national research institute for rehabilitation and the three regional workshops will improve the quality of the services for survivors and all disabled people. Trainings and technical assistance should also be provided to strengthen national specialists capacities.	
<b>Activities</b> Development of a referral system for better access to psychosocial support and rehabilitation services; Provision of mobility devices and equipment. Trainings for specialists from the national orthopedic centers. War surgery seminars	<b>Inputs</b> Training, Procurement, Travels, Workshops / seminars.

<b>Indicators</b> Number of landmines survivors accessing services, Number of amputees receiving prostheses, List of equipment provided.	<b>Outcomes</b> The quality of services provided to survivors and disabled people is increased, Quality of life for survivors and disabled people is improved.
<b>Duration</b> 2010-2011	<b>Budget</b> USD 86,000
<b>Victim Assistance Specific Objective 2: Psychosocial assistance is provided to survivors through the organization of summer camps.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> NADP, SoD,HI, ICBL/CMC Tajikistan (NGO Harmony of the World), National University, MoLSPP, Union of Sappers of Tajikistan.	
<b>Background</b> In Tajikistan, psychosocial support to survivors used to be organized during one summer camp taking place every year. Around 25 to 30 survivors generally benefit from physical and psychosocial rehabilitation, first aid training, information about their rights and available services. It was recently decided to organize 2 summer camps every year in order to enlarge the number of beneficiaries.	
<b>Activities</b> Strengthening the survivors networking, increasing the capacity of the existing Mine Victim Society Selection and transportation of survivors, Setting up of support team, Provision of First aid training, Provision of Physical rehabilitation, Provision of psychological rehabilitation, Increase knowledge about rights and empowerment, Provision of MRE.	<b>Inputs</b> Resorts for 25 survivors, Rehabilitation specialists, Team leaders, Monitoring by TMAC.
<b>Indicators</b> At least 2 summer camps are organized every year, Number of participants.	<b>Outcomes</b> The general health and psychological well-being of survivors are improved, Survivors have an increased knowledge about their rights, MRE and first aid, Increasing local expertise and experiences; mobilization of local resources for long term sustainability The mutual understanding between society and the survivors is improved.
<b>Duration</b> 2 summer camps per year during 6 years	<b>Budget</b> USD 216,000 (USD 36,000 / year)
<b>Victim Assistance Specific Objective 3: Income generation and socio-economic support is provided to mine victims through UNDP, WFP, FAO, NSoD, AAR, AKF, HI and other agencies projects and activities.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> UNDP, FAO, WFP, AKF, NSoD, AAR, HI	
<b>Background</b> Income generation and socio-economic reintegration are integral parts of the victim assistance component of the programme. While in the past TMAC used to be directly involved in services delivery, the organization will now play a strategic role and will concentrate on coordination and resources mobilization for the VA sector. To date, only a limited number of victims have access to socio-economic support and income generation projects. The aim is to limit small scale direct projects for victims and integrate the beneficiaries within larger projects and programmes implemented by other national and international organizations, as for example in the Communities Programme supported by UNDP.	
<b>Activities</b> Victims living in contaminated areas are provided with alternative support to limit impact of mines on poverty Provision of different means of income generations Provision of micro-credit opportunities, Vocational training, Awareness raising on rights of PWD to employment, Mainstreaming in larger programmes and projects for vulnerable groups.	<b>Inputs</b> Resources mobilization, Training, Workshops / Seminars, Travels, Provision of supplies and equipment.
<b>Indicators</b> Number of mine victims having access to socio-economic support.	<b>Outcomes</b> Livelihood conditions for the survivors and victims are improved, Mine victims have access to their own sources of incomes for themselves and their families, Mine victims integration in the society is improved, Mine victims self-esteem is developed.
<b>Duration</b> 6 years	<b>Budget</b> USD 225,000
<b>Victim Assistance Specific Objective 4: The Victim Information System (VIS) is reviewed and made reliable, systematic and comprehensive; the VIS is also made</b>	

<b>compliant with IMSMA.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> RCST, Districts departments of social protection, MoLSPP, MoH, HI and other organizations	
<b>Background</b> Victim information system is an essential activity to document the scope of the landmine contamination in Tajikistan and assist in planning demining, VA and MRE activities. Accidents information collection should be comprehensive and systematic. The reporting format should be consistent with IMSMA and the RCST staff charged with collecting that particular information should be retrained to ensure reliability of the system.	
<b>Activities</b> Review the existing data collection tools on victims and disability in the relevant institutions/ organisations Conduct disability-specific surveys. Conduct needs assessment of survivors and other persons with disabilities in mine-affected communities. Conduct a mapping of all disability-related services and providers in mine-affected districts. To review the reporting format to comply with IMSMA, Training for RCST volunteers and other relevant parties, Information dissemination between partners.	<b>Inputs</b> Training, Travel, Monitoring.
<b>Indicators</b> A reliable and systematic Victim Information System/disability Management information system is established in Tajikistan.	<b>Outcomes</b> Improved assistance and support planning capacity to the survivors, Inclusion of all survivors in VA projects and activities, Increased protection of survivors rights.
<b>Duration</b> 2010-2011	<b>Budget</b> USD 15,000
<b>Victim Assistance Specific Objective 5:</b> <b>The VA sector reinforces advocacy for the benefits of policy makers and civil society organizations to encourage Tajikistan signature and ratification of the CRPD and CCM; awareness is raised among victims and survivors about their rights, privileges and available services</b>	
<b>Partners</b> MoLSPP, MoH, CIHL, NoDP, SoD, RCST, Handicap International, ICBL/CCM NGO Harmony of the World, MoFA, survivors and people with disabilities	
<b>Background</b> Tajikistan is not a state party to CRPD and CCM. Tajikistan accession to those international instruments would reinforce the legal and socio-economic situation of disabled people in the country, including the mine victims. The mine action programme plans to organize advocacy events in cooperation with its partners (especially NADP and SoD) for the benefits of policy makers and civil organizations on the CRPD and CCM subjects. Those activities should provide more information about the contents of the above-mentioned convention and the benefits they can provide to Tajikistan and the disabled people.	
<b>Activities</b> Conduct of workshops and roundtables, Involvement of mass media, Publication of articles in newspapers.	<b>Inputs</b> Seminars / Workshops / Round-tables
<b>Indicators</b> Number of people attending seminars and workshops, Number of survivors participating in seminars and workshops, Number of women participating in workshops, Number of articles/television and radio broadcast.	<b>Outcomes</b> Acceptance and signature of CRPD and CCM by Tajikistan government, Improvement of the socio-economic and legal conditions for the mine victims and the disabled people in Tajikistan.
<b>Duration</b> 2010-2012	<b>Budget</b> USD 45,000

#### **4.3.3. Mine Risk Education**

##### **Goal:**

**The number of mine and ERW casualties is reduced in Tajikistan through the provision of mine risk education to all groups at risk in the mine-affected regions**

##### ▪ **Background**

4.3.3.1. TMAC has been coordinating Mine Risk Education activities being implemented by RCST, MoE, and other partners with support from ICRC, UNICEF and UNDP in total 15 districts. Since 2008-2009 MRE expanded in 24 districts (border districts in Sughd and Khatlon oblasts, Rasht valley, GBAO and Tursun-zade districts). RCST volunteers conduct mine risk awareness and safe behavior at community level.

According to statistics almost 1 million people live in mine hazard areas in 24 mine affected districts. Until 2009 MRE benefited 546,000 people in 24 districts with mine/ERW safety behavior activities. In accordance with MRE plan remaining 454,000 people in mine-affected districts will be educated by MRE education and skills of safe conduct until 2015, and annually 75000 people will be educated.

In 2009, the MRE programme in Tajikistan operated with 61 MRE volunteers and benefited 62,000<sup>27</sup> mine-affected individuals.

In 2009, TMAC and RCST cooperated to provide MRE to 145 villages, in seven border districts in Khatlon oblast through 15 MRE community volunteers.

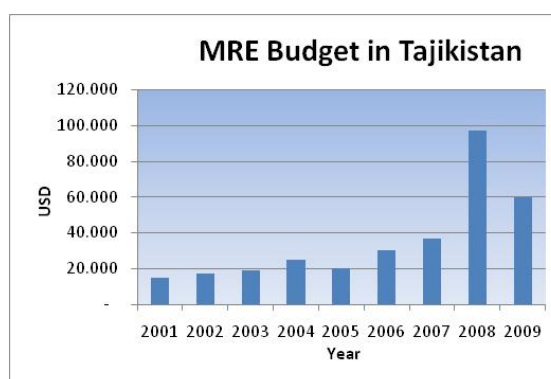
A total of 29,248 people living in 44 communities (jamoats)<sup>28</sup> of 17 regions and 256 villages at risk along the TAB, TUB and Rasht valley benefited from MRE; 152 MRE instructors have been trained in the border patrols along the TAB;

**Table 8. Number of MRE beneficiaries in Tajikistan per year**

Year	Male		Total Male	Female		Total Female	TOTAL
	Children	Adults		Children	Adults		
2001	2.000	7.000	9.000	2.600	900	3.500	12.500
2002	2.320	8.000	10.320	2.680	1.100	3.780	14.100
2003	2.500	9.100	11.600	2.900	1.100	4.000	15.600
2004	2.800	10.000	12.800	3.200	1.700	4.900	17.700
2005	3.000	10.400	13.400	3.150	2.000	5.150	18.550
2006	3.700	11.800	15.500	3.950	2.500	6.450	21.950
2007	8.000	16.700	24.700	9.800	15.500	25.300	50.000
2008	16.300	22.500	38.800	16.500	28.700	45.200	84.000
2009	8.170	24.805	32.975	7.710	21.315	29.025	62.000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48.790</b>	<b>120.305</b>	<b>169.095</b>	<b>52.490</b>	<b>74.815</b>	<b>127.305</b>	<b>296.400</b>

**Table 9. MRE budget per year**

Year	Budget (USD)
2001	15.000
2002	17.000
2003	19.000
2004	25.000
2005	20.000
2006	30.000
2007	37.000
2008	97.000
2009	59.721
<b>Total</b>	<b>319.721</b>



4.3.3.2. Since the beginning of MRE activities, the total budget of the programme is estimated at more than USD 300,000. In 2009, the budget decreased due to the late availability of funding; the total annual budget has been USD 59,721:

<sup>27</sup> The 2009 target was 75,000 beneficiaries; however, due to late funding the programme could not develop as planned.

<sup>28</sup> In the administrative structure of Tajikistan, a 'community' corresponds to a 'Jamoat' or the sub-district administrative level. A Jamoat includes several villages.



- 'ICRC 7 districts': USD 11,000
- MRE Frontiers: USD 21,848 (DFAIT Canada/ UNDP)
- 17 districts: USD 26,873 (DFID UK/UNDP)

- **Specific Objectives**

<b>Mine Risk Education Specific Objective 1:</b> <b>MRE is provided to all mine affected communities and groups: men, women, boys, girls and Tajik Border Patrol forces.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> RCST, , CoESCD, Handicap International, local government authorities	
<b>Background</b> MRE will continue to be delivered to all mine affected communities during the implementation period of the NMASP (2010-2015). However, in 2010, an evaluation of the programme will be carried out (including a KAP survey) to refine the strategy and the messages. It is indeed essential to determine if all groups at risk are adequately benefiting from the programme and if the tools used by the service providers are adapted to the intended beneficiaries. As much as possible, MRE activities are mainstreamed in larger programmes and supported by UNDP (disaster management), other UN Agencies, other donors and Government agencies. TMAC positions itself as a coordinating and a monitoring body for the MRE sector.	
<b>Activities</b> MRE component evaluation is conducted, Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey undertaken, Standardization of KAP approaches and methodologies at a national level, including trainings Conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation are integrated in the programme design, MRE messages will be adapted to local threats, seasonal activities, MRE dissemination is ongoing in all mine affected areas.	<b>Inputs</b> Evaluation, Equipment, Training, Supplies, Travel, Workshops, Publications.
<b>Indicators</b> MRE messages integrated in the disaster management curriculum, MRE evaluations findings available to improve planning and implementation.	<b>Outcome</b> By re-designing its MRE programme based on the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation and the KAP survey, the programme will maximize the impact of the funds invested in MRE and will ensure that all mine affected communities are adequately covered by the dissemination activities.
<b>Duration</b> Duration of the national strategic plan (6 years)	<b>Budget</b> USD 100,000 / year USD 30,000 for evaluation in 2010
<b>Mine Risk Education Specific Objective 2:</b> <b>The capacity of MRE partners, including RCST, to deliver MRE to affected communities and groups is reinforced.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> RCST, CoESCD, Handicap International , ICRC	
<b>Background</b> RCST and CoESCD are the two main MRE operators. TMAC intends to reinforce the capacity of both partners to operate more efficiently by providing additional training and equipment. Some funds will also be made available to facilitate travel and transportation.	
<b>Activities</b> Additional equipment is provided to RCST, A vehicle is provided to facilitate volunteers training and supervision, MRE training is provided to TAB border patrols.	<b>Inputs</b> Vehicle, Equipment, National consultant, Travel, Training.
<b>Indicators</b> Strengthened capacity of RCST and CoESCD to deliver MRE	<b>Outcomes</b> MRE is reinforced in the target areas to reduce risk faced by mine affected communities; the capacity of the RCST volunteers and CoESCD staff to deliver MRE is reinforced
<b>Duration</b> 2011	<b>Budget</b> USD 50,000
<b>Mine Risk Education Specific Objective 3:</b> <b>The community liaison component of the MRE / mine action programme is reinforced through the setting up of 'community liaison teams' at the Jamoat level.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> RCST, CoES, local authorities	
<b>Background</b> Community liaison (CL) is an essential component of a mine action programme; it facilitates the integration of the various activities (MRE, demining, VA) and places mine affected communities at the centre of the programme for planning,	

implementation and monitoring of all activities. The Tajikistan mine action programmes aims at reinforcing its CL element by creating community liaison teams at the 'Jamoat' administrative level. The team will represent mine-affected communities in all aspects of the programme, will facilitate the communication with the demining teams as well as the provision of services to survivors and victims.	
<b>Activities</b> Community liaison committees are created at the Jamoat level, Training and support is provided to the liaison committee members.	<b>Inputs</b> Training, Travel, Incentives.
<b>Indicators</b> Community liaison committees set up in every mine affected Jamoat	<b>Outcomes</b> Through the community liaison component of the programme, mine action integration among mine affected communities is reinforced; Community participation in planning and implementation of activities is ensured; The capacity of the programme to respond to the needs of mine affected communities and mine victims is strengthened.
<b>Duration</b> 5 years	<b>Budget</b> USD 50,000 in 2011; USD 25,000/year from 2012 to 2015
<b>Mine Risk Education Specific Objective 4: MRE activities are maintained and developed for the benefit of school children in the schools located in the 63 mine affected sub-districts.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> Local authorities, RCST, schools, volunteers	
<b>Background</b> Until 2007, UNICEF has developed MRE in 50 schools located in 6 mine-affected districts. The activity is now integrated in other UNICEF activities with the Ministry of Education; the project is supposed to continue without any particular support from UNICEF. However, it is considered necessary to monitor what is actually taking place in those 50 schools; it is also necessary to enlarge MRE to all the schools located in mine-affected areas (24 districts / 63 sub-districts).	
<b>Activities</b> TMAC will provide technical assistance to the RCST volunteers present in schools located in mine-affected regions to develop MRE in those schools, Volunteers / teachers will be trained, Equipment and publications will be distributed.	<b>Inputs</b> Incentives, Printings, Training.
<b>Indicators</b> Regular MRE sessions provided to all children in schools located in the 24 mine-affected districts.	<b>Outcomes</b> Provision of MRE in schools helps reducing the risk faced by children living in mine-affected areas. By integrating the activity in school curriculum, the project is made sustainable and ensures that MRE will continue to be delivered over the next years.
<b>Duration</b> 6 years	<b>Budget</b> USD 25,000 / year

#### 4.3.4. TMAC and the national institutional framework of the programme

**Goal: National institutions in charge of Mine Action (TMAC and CIHL) do manage efficiently and professionally the national mine action programme to ensure that Tajikistan complies with its international obligations**

##### ▪ Background

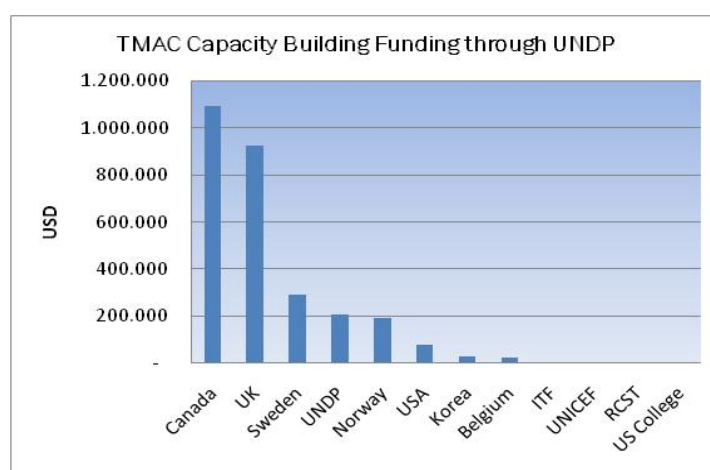
4.3.4.1. TMAC has been established in 2003 as a result of the UNDP 'Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme' project. According to this project document officially adopted by national authorities, TMAC is responsible for the coordination, regulation, planning and monitoring of all mine action activities in Tajikistan. Since the beginning of the programme, TMAC capacity has been developed through provision of training and technical assistance. Since the inception of the programme, TMAC effectively coordinated all mine action activities in the country; tasking and monitoring of demining operations have also been ensured by TMAC to facilitate compliance with the obligations of the Ottawa Convention Article 5. So far, Tajikistan also complied successfully with the obligation related to the Convention Articles 4 (stockpiles destruction) and 7 (annual transparency report).

4.3.4.2. Through TMAC and its partners, Tajikistan has been very active in all international mine action forums: MBT states parties meetings, inter-session meetings of the Standing Committees, annual meetings of the national directors and UN advisors, other high-level conferences and meetings. In 2009, Tajikistan has successfully prepared a 10-year request to extend the MBT Article 5 deadline that was extended from April 2010 to April 2020, at Second Review Conference of States Parties to Ottawa Convention in Cartagena Summit held in Colombia on 29 November - 4 December 2009. In January 2010, TMAC and UNDP has signed with the Government a new project document for the period 2010-2012.

4.3.4.3. Canada, United Kingdom, Sweden, UNDP and Norway have been the major donors supporting TMAC capacity building and daily operations; the programme also benefited from grants from the OSCE, United States, Korea, Belgium, the International Trust Fund, UNICEF and the Red Crescent. Since the inception of the programme, TMAC operational budget is estimated at nearly USD 3 millions. As one of the general objectives of the strategy is to enhance the level of activities of the programme to comply with Tajikistan international obligations, it is expected that TMAC will be fully nationalized by the end of 2011 and its management and operational capacity will have to be developed and reinforced through additional training and technical assistance.

**Table 10. TMAC capacity building budgets provided through UNDP<sup>29</sup>**

Donor	Amount (USD)
Canada	1.091.869
UK	925.707
Sweden	293.357
UNDP	205.879
Norway	193.769
USA	79.000
Korea	30.000
Belgium	23.810
ITF	6.000
UNICEF	5.511
RCST	5.128
US College	3.600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 863 630</b>



#### ▪ Specific Objectives

<b>TMAC Specific Objective 1:</b> The capacity of TMAC to act as the national agency responsible for the coordination and management of the mine action programme is strengthened by issuing the national documentation to officially establish the organization as a national entity and by providing additional technical assistance.	
<b>Partners</b> UNDP, CIIHL, all mine action operators	
<b>Background</b> TMAC is not yet officially established a national entity responsible for managing the national mine action programme. National authorities have recognized its role by approving UNDP project documents and TMAC has been operating effectively since 2003 as the national coordinator and regulator for the mine action sector. However, to strengthen its capacity to operate in the future, it is necessary for the GoT to issue the necessary legal documentation to ensure that TMAC becomes national entity acting on behalf of the Government. As it is expected that the programme will develop and increase, it will be necessary to provide to TMAC with additional capacity building measures and technical assistance to make sure that the centre has the capacity to cope with this influx of activities.	
<b>Activities</b> Consultations are organized with relevant authorities to establish TMAC as a national entity responsible for managing the mine action programme,	<b>Inputs</b> Additional technical assistance, Training, Travel.

<sup>29</sup> the UNDP contribution has been reduced by USD 129,723.25 as it appeared redundant with the amount indicated in Table 6.

Technical assistance is provided to support TMAC capacity building and allow the organization to cope with the increase of activities.	
<b>Indicators</b> Legal national institution established for managing the national mine action programme by the end of 2011. National director for Mine action is appointed by the Government of RT, Strengthened TMAC capacity to manage the programme, including mandate for addressing ERW issues.	<b>Outcomes</b> When officially appointed as the national entity responsible for the mine action programme, TMAC position will be strengthened and its capacity to provide adequate services to mine action operators will improve, National ownership of the programme is reinforced, As the programme will be enhanced and activities will develop, TMAC capacity to manage and coordinate the activities is will be reinforced by the provision of technical assistance.
<b>Duration</b> 2010-2015	<b>Budget</b> USD 100,000/year for technical assistance.
<b>TMAC Specific Objective 2:</b> <b>Increased financial resources (national and international) are mobilized to support TMAC daily activities for the duration of the strategy as well as to enhance the programme operational capacity.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> TMAC, CIIHL, UNDP, Donors	
<b>Background</b> The annual financial resources currently mobilized by the programme are not sufficient to allow Tajikistan to comply with its international obligations and particularly to complete its demining operations by 2020. With the assistance of UNDP, TMAC has to become more proactive in reinforcing its relationship and coordination with donors to implement the programme. As the programme will be enhanced, TMAC annual budget is also likely to increase, especially when the organization will be established as the national entity responsible for managing the mine action sector.	
<b>Activities</b> Organization of donors meetings, UN mine action projects portfolio is updated and actively used to facilitate donors coordination and resources mobilization, The CIIHL encourages increased national contributions.	<b>Inputs</b> Human resources, Rent and utilities, Supplies, Printing, translations, Equipment, maintenance, Workshops / Conferences, Vehicle maintenance, Administrative / misc. costs.
<b>Indicators</b> Amount of national and international resources mobilized for mine action in Tajikistan to ensure compliance with MBT obligations.	<b>Outcomes</b> TMAC has the necessary human and financial resources to provide efficient coordination and regulatory services to mine action operators in order to ensure compliance with Tajikistan MBT obligations, Mine action operations, especially demining activities, are enhanced to speed up the clearance rate and achieve the expected results stated in this strategic document.
<b>Duration</b> 6 years	<b>Budget</b> USD 2.7 millions
<b>TMAC Specific Objective 3:</b> <b>The information management capacity of TMAC is reinforced to ensure that IMSMA is effectively used and operated.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> TMAC, GICHD, UNDP	
<b>Background</b> The Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) is not very effective in Tajikistan while such a system is essential for data management, planning and monitoring purposes. IMSMA should allow TMAC to register all information related to SHA, mine victims, MRE activities, as well as survey and clearance achievements. IMSMA unit should be reinforced and additional computer equipment provided. TMAC website is not yet very functional; it should also be made user friendly and it should be kept regularly updated.	
<b>Activities</b> IMSMA training is provided, Computer equipment is provided, IMSMA section is reinforced, TMAC website is functional.	<b>Inputs</b> Short term technical assistance, IT equipment, Workshops / seminars.
<b>Indicators</b> TMAC capacity to effectively use and operate IMSMA and share information through website.	<b>Outcomes</b> TMAC has the capacity to record systematically and orderly all activities and information related to all the components of the programme, TMAC has the possibility to implement a transparent and organized prioritization mechanism for demining operations and to document and report the benefits of demining for the local populations.

	TMAC website is functional and is used to exchange information and documents.
<b>Duration</b> 2010-2011	<b>Budget</b> USD 50,000
<b>TMAC Specific Objective 4:</b> <b>Regional mine action cooperation is developed and enhanced to advocate for a mine-free Central Asia.</b>	
<b>Partners</b> MoFA, Central Asian countries, UNDP, OSCE, ITF, Handicap International.	
<b>Background</b> Tajikistan is the only Central Asian country to have acceded the Ottawa Convention on anti-personnel mines. As required by the MBT obligations and as requested by the President, Tajikistan is keen to promote universalization of the Convention principles, especially in Central Asia. Tajikistan already demonstrated its commitment by organizing several regional conferences and seminars on the issue. Those efforts will be continued and may facilitate operational cooperation along the TUB.	
<b>Activities</b> Regional conferences and seminars are organized to encourage Central Asian countries to accede the Ottawa Convention and CCM and develop regional cooperation on mine action and cluster munitions.	<b>Inputs</b> Conferences, Seminars, Travels.
<b>Indicators</b> Establishment of regional coordination body for mine action. Number of regional conferences and seminars organized, Number of Central Asian countries acceding the Ottawa Convention, Progress made in the direction of an increased regional cooperation in mine action.	<b>Outcomes</b> Central Asian regional coordination council is established and provides a platform for regional dialogue. Improved regional and international cooperation on mine action, Universalization of the principles of the Ottawa Convention, Increased regional cooperation can contribute to decrease tensions among Central Asian countries and prevent conflicts, Increased regional cooperation could facilitate the beginning of survey and demining activities along the TUB.
<b>Duration</b> 6 years	<b>Budget</b> USD 100,000

## 5. RISKS ANALYSIS

### 5.1. The Tajik-Uzbek border issue

5.1.1. The Mine Ban Treaty stipulates that "each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party" (Art. 5, Al. 1). As explained in the present document, landmines contamination has been identified in the Tajik-Uzbek border area; many mine accidents have even been recorded along this border. Due to incomplete demarcation of the border and lack of cooperation with Uzbekistan, the area is currently considered unsafe for comprehensive survey, marking and – *a fortiori* – for clearance activities. However, Tajikistan is not in a position to argue that the area is not 'under its jurisdiction or control' as the area is not occupied by foreign forces. Therefore, according to the terms of the Convention, the landmine problem in this area must be addressed before the Article 5 new deadline in April 2020. This leaves apparently a lot of time to work at the issue, but, in the meantime, it is still not possible to document the scope of the problem today and to plan for the necessary resources mobilization<sup>30</sup>. It is likely that, if the situation remains unchanged during the next 5 or 6 years, this problem may again prevent Tajikistan from complying with its international obligations. It is essential that progresses on this issue are observed in the frame of the current strategy (until 2015) to ensure compliance with Article 5 before April 2020. In view of above-mentioned factors and in respect of its international commitments, the Government of Tajikistan authorized TMAC to start survey operations on Tajik-Uzbek border to identify potentially hazard areas on the Tajik side of the border. The initial survey will be implemented in 2011 with support of demining operators.

5.1.2. As indicated in the present strategic document, Tajikistan will take every possible measure to strengthen the regional mine action cooperation in order to facilitate the eventual operations along the border with Uzbekistan. It is also planned to catalyze the efforts on improvement of regional cooperation through establishment of regional coordination body - CAMACC (with financial support of OSCE and ITF). It is also recommended to look for the assistance from international organizations as the United Nations and other partners to strengthen the cooperation between the countries.

<sup>30</sup> It should be underlined that the budgets estimates for demining presented in this strategic plan do not include the work that will have to be performed along the TUB.

## 5.2. Funding

5.2.1. The level of funding necessary to implement the national mine action strategy 2010-2015 as developed in the present document represents a substantial increase from the previous phase of the programme (2003-2009). It is believed that the objectives described in this plan can realistically be achieved in the indicated period. There is also strong opinion of certain MA players in the country that there is existing capacities to clear **all** known hazard areas by the end of 2015. However, this will only be the case if the **appropriate level of funding is provided**.

As explained in the present document, the existing intervention capacity, especially in the demining component of the programme, can currently be described as modest. Tajikistan will be able to comply plausibly with its obligations only if it can considerably enhance the level of its operations. In the meantime, the coordination, regulation and monitoring capacity of TMAC will have to be developed accordingly. Once again, this is nevertheless considered feasible and realistic.

5.2.2. As planned in the strategy, TMAC will become more proactive in donors coordination and resources mobilization; Donors meetings will take place more regularly and more often. However, it is proposed to invite donors to favor as much as possible long-term funding to ensure the financial predictability for mine action operators and facilitate investments in new equipments. There is intention of UNDP and OSCE to provide technical assistance to national program for development of comprehensive resource mobilization and partnership strategies as well as operational action plan for the Strategy, which will complement the NMASP document and promote achievement of strategic goals.

## 5.3. Sustainability

5.3.1. It is believed that the landmine contamination problem can be solved before April 2020 if the two risks described above can be mitigated. However, this does not mean that the programme can simply end at that date. The residual UXO contamination will have to be addressed during decades, response to survivors' needs will have to be ensured until they are alive and it is recommended to continue MRE in UXO contaminated areas.

5.3.2. The setting up of five UXO rapid response teams within the CoESCD is an answer to the long-term UXO contamination problem. The development of a sustainable MRE capacity within schools located in mine and UXO affected regions will likely provide adequate awareness measures to the UXO threat. Finally, if victim assistance activities are correctly mainstreamed in larger projects and programmes developed for the benefit of vulnerable groups, it will be easier to continue to provide those services for the next decades.

## 6. BUDGET

### TAJIKISTAN NATIONAL MINE ACTION STRATEGIC PLAN 2010 - 2015

Budget estimates (per year by Programme Component and Specific Objectives - USD)

The budget estimation provide approximate calculation of funds needed to achieve the goals of the strategy. As part of the future operational action plan for the strategy, comprehensive spending survey for the need of mine action program will be conducted and strategic plan will be subject to annual revisions and updates to support resource mobilization strategies of MAC and its partners.

COMPONENTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
<b>1. DEMINING</b>							
1.1 Demining Operations	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	24,000,000
1.2 Planning mechanism	50,000						50,000
1.3 EOD Rapid Response	275,000	275,000					550,000
1.4 Cross-border demining	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	600,000
1.5 Survey and demining along TUB							0
<b>SUB-TOTAL 1</b>	<b>4,425,000</b>	<b>4,375,000</b>	<b>4,100,000</b>	<b>4,100,000</b>	<b>4,100,000</b>	<b>4,100,000</b>	<b>25,200,000</b>
<b>2. VICTIM ASSISTANCE</b>							0
2.1 Reinforcement of national capacities	86,000						86,000
2.2 Summer camps	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	216,000
2.3 Socio-economic support	40,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	225,000
2.4 Victim Information System	15,000						15,000
2.5 Advocacy	15,000	15,000	15,000				45,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL 2</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>88,000</b>	<b>88,000</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>587,000</b>
<b>3. MINE RISK EDUCATION</b>							0
3.1 Provision of MRE to all groups	130,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	630,000
3.2 Partners capacity building		50,000					50,000
3.3 Community liaison		50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	150,000
3.4 MRE in schools	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	150,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL 3</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>225,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>980,000</b>
<b>4. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</b>							0
4.1 TMAC official documentation	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	600,000
4.2 TMAC capacity building/ operations	400,000	400,000	450,000	450,000	500,000	500,000	2,700,000
4.3 IMSMA	25,000	25,000					50,000
4.4 Regional mine action cooperation	30,000	30,000	30,000	10,000			100,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL 4</b>	<b>555,000</b>	<b>555,000</b>	<b>580,000</b>	<b>560,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>3,450,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,327,000</b>	<b>5,243,000</b>	<b>4,918,000</b>	<b>4,883,000</b>	<b>4,923,000</b>	<b>4,923,000</b>	<b>30,217,000</b>

## 7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

COMPONENTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>1. DEMINING</b>						
1.1 Demining Operations						
1.2 Planning mechanism						
1.3 EOD Rapid Response						
1.4 Cross-border demining						
1.5 Survey and demining along TUB	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2. VICTIM ASSISTANCE</b>						
2.1 Reinforcement of national capacities						
2.2 Summer camps						
2.3 Socio-economic support						
2.4 Victim Information System						
2.5 Advocacy						
<b>3. MINE RISK EDUCATION</b>						
3.1 Provision of MRE to all groups						
3.2 Partners capacity building						
3.3 Community liaison						
3.4 MRE in schools						
<b>4. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</b>						
4.1 TMAC official documentation						
4.2 TMAC capacity building/ operations						
4.3 IMSMA						
4.4 Regional mine action cooperation						