THE EUROPEAN UNION’S BORDER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME IN CENTRAL ASIA (BOMCA)

PHASE 7

INCEPTION REPORT
02 May 2009
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations .......................................................................................................................... 3
1. Project Synopsis .................................................................................................................. 4
   1.1 Planned outputs: .............................................................................................................. 4
2. Analysis of the Project ......................................................................................................... 7
   2.1 Start Situation .................................................................................................................. 8
   2.1.1 Kazakhstan ................................................................................................................ 9
   2.1.2. Kyrgyzstan ............................................................................................................... 11
   2.1.3. Tajikistan ................................................................................................................ 12
   2.1.4. Turkmenistan .......................................................................................................... 14
   2.1.5. Uzbekistan ............................................................................................................. 15
   2.2 Changes in the Programme Environment ..................................................................... 17
   2.3. Coordination with the EC CADAP Programme ......................................................... 17
   2.4. Financial Management .............................................................................................. 17
3. Implementation Arrangements .......................................................................................... 18
   3.1. The Task Forces and Steering arrangements .............................................................. 18
   3.2. Programme Implementation ...................................................................................... 18
   3.2.1 Training component on Integrated Border Management (IBM), security sector reform and counter narcotics ............................................................................ 19
   3.3. The Role of the Regional Office ................................................................................. 19
   3.4. Staffing Arrangements .............................................................................................. 19
   3.5. Liaison with the European Commission .................................................................. 19
   3.6. Donor Coordination .................................................................................................. 20
   3.7. Monitoring & Evaluation .......................................................................................... 21
   3.8. Visibility Strategy ...................................................................................................... 21
   3.9. Direct Execution (DEX) Unit .................................................................................... 21
4. Project Planning .................................................................................................................. 22
   4.1. Project Approach ........................................................................................................ 22
   4.1.1 Project 1: Institutional Reform in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan ............ 22
   4.1.2 Project 2: Strengthening Training Capacities in Central Asia ............................... 23
   4.1.3 Project 3: Assisting Tajikistan in Securing the Tajik / Afghan Border .................. 25
   4.1.4 Project 4: Strengthening Infrastructure Capacities along Trade and Transit Corridors .......................................................................................................................... 25
   4.1.5 Project 5: Strengthening Counter-Drug Capacities at Borders in Central Asia .26
   4.2 Horizontal Tasks ......................................................................................................... 27
Annex 1 BOMCA/CADAP Organigramme ............................................................................. 28
## Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Action Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCP</td>
<td>Border Crossing Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Border Guards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOMCA</td>
<td>Border Management Programme in Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BO</td>
<td>Border Outpost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOMBAF</td>
<td>Border Management Badakhshan Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS</td>
<td>Border Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CADAP</td>
<td>Central Asia Drug Action Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAREC</td>
<td>Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>BOMCA-CADAP Country Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTA</td>
<td>Chief Technical Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCM</td>
<td>BOMCA-CADAP Deputy Country Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEX</td>
<td>Direct Execution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCAP</td>
<td>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EurAsEC</td>
<td>Eurasian Economic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRONTEX</td>
<td>European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBAO</td>
<td>Gorno Badakshan Autonomous Oblast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAC</td>
<td>Inter-Agency Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAWG</td>
<td>Inter-Agency Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM</td>
<td>Integrated Border Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBPC</td>
<td>International Border Police Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICMPD</td>
<td>International Centre for Migration Policy Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JICA</td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCA</td>
<td>Partnership and Cooperation Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>Programme Management Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Resident Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSR</td>
<td>Security Sector Reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNE</td>
<td>Senior National Expert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TF</td>
<td>Task Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTF</td>
<td>Trade &amp; Transport Facilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITB</td>
<td>Invitation to Bid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBCP</td>
<td>United Border Crossing Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>United Nations Economic Commission for Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG</td>
<td>Working Group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Project Synopsis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Border Management in Central Asia, Phase 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Number</td>
<td>BOMCA 7 Contract No. 134-859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Central Asian Republics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project Overall Objectives**  
The overall objectives of the BOMCA Programme are:
- To encourage Central Asian states to adopt the principles and practices of a European Integrated Border Management approach;
- To contribute to the facilitation of legitimate trade and transit;
- To reduce the illicit movement of goods and people.

**The sub components of this phase of the programme are:**

1. Institutional Reform in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan;
2. Strengthening Training Capacities in Central Asia;
3. Assisting Tajikistan in Securing the Tajik-Afghan Border;
5. Strengthening Counter-Drug Capacities at Borders in Central Asia

**1.1 Planned outputs:**

**Sub component 1:** Institutional reform

1. Prepare border management strategies with and for the Government of Kyrgyzstan;
2. Members of Kyrgyz Inter-Agency Working Group, senior and middle ranking officers of the Border Guards, Customs and other agencies with a responsibility for border management, will be made more aware of EU practices through Study Tours, seminars and training;
3. Maintain momentum by the Kazakh Government toward adoption of reform for Integrated Border Management and cross-border cooperation with Kyrgyzstan;
4. Kazakh and Tajik authorities will be made more aware of EU best practices through Study Tours, seminars and training;
5. Assist Tajik authorities for further development of institutional reform processes and institutionalization of a modern integrated border management strategy;

Sub component 2: Strengthening training capacities in Central Asia:

6. Termez Training Centre dormitory in Uzbekistan built and equipped;
7. Support to breeding more healthy and intelligent working dogs to the Uzbek border agencies;
8. Multi-Agency Dog Centre in Tajikistan built and operational;
9. Multi-Agency Dog Training Centre (MADTC) in Kyrgyzstan equipped and operational.
11. Kyrgyz phytosanitary service reinforced with equipment at BOMCA provided BCPs Kara-Suu (Kyrgyz-Uzbek border) and Ak-Jol (Kyrgyz-Kazakh border)
12. Responsible officers at Border guards and Customs HQs become aware of EU Pedagogical standards through Study Tours to Europe;
13. Instructors trained in modern pedagogical methods and staff at BCP’s trained on IBM.
14. Improved transit times and increased customs revenues and seizures of contraband goods due to staff training;
15. BCPs regularly evaluated by programme staff to monitor the procedures after BOMCA provided the Training;
16. The Dog Handlers capacities refreshed through the regional advanced training;

Sub component 3: Assisting Tajikistan in securing the Tajik Afghan border:

17. Substantially improved facilities at three Border Outposts in Tajikistan (Tajik-Afghan border).

Sub component 4: Strengthening Infrastructure Capacities Along Trade and Transit Corridors in Central Asia

18. Andarkhan-Avto BCP (Uzbek-Tajik border) in Uzbekistan renovated and equipped;
19. Increased effectiveness and efficiency of European IBM methods demonstrated to Central Asian Governments;

Sub component 5: Strengthening counter narcotics capacities at borders:

20. Staff of DPU and BCPs retrained in DPU methodology, and initially trained on precursor
chemical detection and provided with training materials;
21. Improved coordination with international organizations (Interpol, Europol, WCO and the UNODC / CARICC);
22. Support in drafting an Inter Agency agreement to improve the functioning of DPUs;
23. Trainers trained and DPU methodology included in the standard curriculum of the training institutes in the region;
24. Staff of the new State Service for Combating Drugs based at BCPs and Airports in Turkmenistan trained on modern working methods for the fight against drugs and precursors trafficking and provided with specialized equipment;
25. Drug detecting dogs provided to the State Service for Combating Drugs and handlers in Turkmenistan trained for effective use of the dogs at BCPs.

Project Starting Date: 1 January 2009
Project Duration: 24 months (end date 31 December 2010)
2. Analysis of the Project

BOMCA 7 will continue to promote the concept of IBM encompassing:

- Institutional reform in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan;
- Capacity Building in agencies with border responsibilities;
- Trade Facilitation;
- The fight against illegal drug trafficking

Drug Profiling Unit capacity development, previously a part of CADAP, is included in BOMCA 7. Precursor Interdiction training is introduced as a new element of BOMCA in attempt to decrease the supply of chemicals entering Afghanistan for heroin production. All drug related activities of both BOMCA and CADAP take into account UNODC and other agency interventions in Central Asia and are designed to be complimentary when possible and care is taken not to duplicate activities being undertaken by other agencies.

The basis of BOMCA IBM activity is aimed at institutional reform by gradual change through training and exposure of Central Asian Border and Customs leadership to European best-practices for border management for security and trade facilitation. Infrastructure and equipment are provided by BOMCA to leverage what is accomplished through training and to facilitate more professional and efficient security, law enforcement and trade operations at Border Crossing Points and enhanced security at Border Outposts.

The BOMCA 7 programme will continue to familiarise technical level counterparts in the partner countries with the benefits of the European Integrated Border Management approach. Study tours to Europe for high-ranking officials form the main agencies involved in border management in all five CA countries will be organized in order to offer a better understanding of the European IBM approach and to familiarize them with strategy and quality management process of similar European Border agencies; capacity building of staff in training institutions of all five CA countries will be increased through train the trainer courses and study tours to EU training institutions.

Because of the high degree of international concern, and especially European Union concern for security related to the borders of Afghanistan, a major international effort is underway to improve border security in Tajikistan, particularly on the Tajik-Afghan border, and the BOMCA Programme continues to play a lead role in both providing and coordinating assistance in cooperation with the Government. Over the last four years, the EU Bomca programme has constructed three Border Crossing Points (Darvoz, Khorog, Iskashim) in the Gorno Badakshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), and renovated/constructed three Border Outposts. With additional funding from the Government of the UK, BOMCA has built one and renovated three Border Outposts in the same area at Dashty Yazgulam, Rogak, Andarob and Yeged accordingly. The Tajik-Afghan border will continue to be a focus of BOMCA 7 with planned renovation of the remaining un-renovated border outposts in GBAO.

Additionally, a main objective of this phase of BOMCA is to demonstrate to Central Asian Governments the benefits of a European Union IBM approach to border management for the facilitation of trade and transit, through model projects at Border Crossing points on major Central Asian trade corridors. Relevant Country offices are responsible for activities related
to design, construction and, equipping of BCPs that have been agreed with the relevant governments as being integral to regional trade facilitation. An analysis of current trade activity and future trends for enhanced trade facilitation will be conducted and improved cooperation with other organizations active in trade facilitation in Central Asia will be a priority of BOMCA 7.

At the occasion of the Inter Agency Working Group Meeting (IAWG) held on 9 April 2009 in Tashkent, the Uzbek authorities informed the BOMCA office that the Customs Service will take over the construction of the Daut-Ata international BCP, on its own funds. This activity was originally planned to be undertaken under BOMCA phase 7 and the Uzbek counterparts have proposed instead, the international BCP Andarkhan-Avto, located in the Ferghana Valley trade corridor. In terms of traffic, this BCP is among the three most utilized BCPs in Uzbekistan. Andarkhan-avto BCP is situated opposite to Patar BCP on Tajikistan side, were renovation work and provison work are ongoing under the BOMCA phase 6.

The specific objectives, planned outputs and activities of Phase 7 of BOMCA, build on those of previous phases and lay the ground work for continued professionalization of Border Service and Customs Agencies in follow-on phases.

2.1 Start Situation

The contract for BOMCA 7 was signed on 17/07/2008. Operations began January, 1, 2009. Several phases of BOMCA (1 through 6) have already been implemented and Bomca phase 6 is still ongoing. BOMCA 7 is the continuation of BOMCA 6, but develops specific additional activities described in this report. BOMCA 7 will contribute to enhanced border security through institutional reform and advocacy for an IBM approach, coupled with technical assistance for capacity building of Border Agencies. Given that many activities in the area of drug supply reduction are border-related issues, activities on strengthening the fight against narcotics and precursors have been included in BOMCA phase 7 after being part previously of the CADAP programme. The political situation with respect to BOMCA activities, a brief history of past activities, and the starting conditions prevailing at the beginnig of BOMCA 7 are explained below in each specific country section 2.1.1 through 2.1.5.

Acceptance of the concept of Integrated Border Management and recognition of the advantages of professionalization of border services is at a higher level of development in the Kyrgyz Republic than in other Central Asian republics, but significantly improved levels of cooperation at the borders of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan are evident as of late 2008, and the outlook for greater implementation of IBM methodologies and cross - border cooperation are significantly better than in previous BOMCA phases. In Kazakhstan, the Border guards are in a rapid process of change toward more modern border management. There are good signs of intention to change the conscript model to a modern, professional Border guard service and future cooperation with European agencies, such as FRONTEX, is envisaged. In Tajikistan, at the invitation of the government, OSCE are working closely with BOMCA/CADAP on a modern, national border management strategy. This reflects the Tajik government’s recent commitment to institutional reform. This work complements existing, ongoing advocacy for change by the Tajik authorities by BOMCA/CADAP. The level of interest in BOMCA assistance by the Government of Turkmenistan has increased through the establishment of improved counter-part relations by the CTA in Ashgabat, and BOMCA activities are expected to increase
significantly in Turkmenistan during BOMCA 7, with a special focus on strengthening the counter narcotics capacities for the new State Service for Combating Drugs. After a limited participation of Uzbekistan in BOMCA phase 6, due to the non signature of the EC Action Programme 2005, the signature of the EU Action Programme 2006 demonstrates the willingness of the Uzbek Government to restore the partnership with the EU in the border management, to promote trade and transit facilitation and improve the fight against drug phenomenon. This is an important development since Uzbekistan is a major factor in CA political and economic affairs and a regional programme without its participation would not have the desired impact.

2.1.1 Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan has borders with China, the Russian Federation, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Delimitation treaties between Kazakhstan and China, Turkmenistan and Russia respectively have been signed.

The five controlling bodies involved in border management in the Republic of Kazakhstan include the Customs Control Committee, National Security Committee (the Border Guards are actually part of the National Security Committee), Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture. The listed authorities are responsible for close cooperation and interaction in customs control, border control, transport control, sanitary and epidemiological control which is executed by the Ministry of Health and veterinary and phyto-sanitary control which is performed by the Ministry of Agriculture. Kazakhstan has achieved major changes in its legislation regarding the Border Agencies. In a near future, only 2 agencies will have responsibilities at Borders, the Border Guards and the Customs, the last taking the responsibility of the Sanitary, Veterinary and Phyto-sanitary controls.

The Committee of National Security is directly accountable and subordinate to the President, and according to the legislation, the Committee is headed by a Chairman who is appointed by the President with approval of the Senate (Higher Chamber). The Committee on National Security co-ordinates all authorities that are involved in the protection of the state border.

It is the duty of the Border Service, which employs more than 20,000 servicemen, to apply the law on the State Border and manage the 12,000 km long border of the republic. Customs services of Kazakhstan carry out control of persons, vehicles, goods and freight crossing the state border in accordance with the international law and national legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Customs are working on the simplification and improvement of Customs procedures. The exchange of information on the international level works well because existing agreements with foreign countries provide sufficient legal basis for cooperation. The technical equipment at the disposal of customs services is close to European standards, Customs Service received support for the next three years from the World Bank regarding Training and upgrading their equipment.

The new established Operational Center in the Customs Service in Astana has online access to five major trade crossings to China, which simplifies the approval of documents online and a permanent surveillance of the status of these crossings, this service will be extended to another 68 border crossings in the next three years.
It is envisaged in future to create with Russia and Belarus a Customs Union which will result in closing of Customs Procedures at the Kazakh – Russian and Russian – Belarusian border.

Kazakhstan is a member of several international organizations, which also deal with issues related to border management. In this respect Kazakhstan participates in regular meetings of the Council of Heads of Border Guards of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC). In this framework, member states of both organizations cooperate on the protection of external borders and the management of internal borders within the regions. There is an Inter-ministerial Commission On Elaboration of Recommendations for construction and development of single border crossing points at the automobile border crossing points of the Republic of Kazakhstan which include all state bodies performing control at border crossing points.

At the moment, the Border Guards Service of Kazakhstan is developing the future concept of Border management, which is envisaged to be approved early 2010 from the President. This concept will be followed by a Strategy to be developed until 2030. This Strategy will address as well the issue to convert the Border Guards from the „Conscript Model“ to a professional service, which is already changed at border crossing points with Russia.

At the Kazakh – Russian Border, there is an existing „joint control“, which is not similar to the joint control in use Europe, but which is a good example of cooperation among the border agencies form both countries and demonstrates that efforts are made to secure the border jointly.

In the framework of the BOMCA 6 activity „Institutional reform in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan“, two experts of the Hungarian Border Service conducted a mission in April 2009 to Astana, followed by a trip at the Russian Border, to evaluate the possible involvement of BOMCA in term of assistance in the development of such a Strategy.

Kazakhstan has been implementing the concept of interaction and cooperation at the border in the spirit of the so-called „One stop concept“ or “Single Window concept“, also referred to as United Border Crossing Points. Under the existing Joint Order, all five involved agencies of Kazakhstan closely interact at UBCPs. The plan for UBCPs has been implemented at the Kazakh-Russian border, where currently 18 UBCPs exist. The number of BCPs at this border is anticipated to increase to a total of 180 BCPs.

Kazakhstan has negotiated similar border management arrangements with China, where 5 such UBCPs are in use, and is piloting a joint border control experiment with Kyrgyzstan at two border crossing points on its southern border. Kazakhstan also intends to open an international centre for cooperation at the borders with China and Kyrgyzstan, in order to increase the efficiency of trade and transit.

Cooperation and interest in cooperation with EU and BOMCA is one of the priorities of Kazakhstan. The border infrastructure is under development, and border agencies are comparatively well-trained and well-equipped compared with neighboring countries in Central Asia. Cooperation with neighboring states is ongoing on a basis of agreements on Cooperation in Protection of The Common Border, which also includes operative-intelligence cooperation.
While in previous BOMCA phases training centers of border agencies were refurbished or newly built, the current phase is dedicated to enhance the capacity of the directors of the training centers and staff. Regional and National “Training of trainers” courses were conducted in Almaty, along with Skills Training courses for new trainers, the newly trained Trainers are included in national Training Seminars. The Military Institute in Almaty, as the main Institute in Kazakhstan for curriculum development and education for future border officers is open for future cooperation with BOMCA and with other countries. Support to reform the curriculum and to increase the standards of the education is appreciated and the cooperation with the Institute is on a regular base.

Kazakhstan is seeking cooperation with the neighbouring countries as well as with European training academies, especially on Study Tours Border Guards are seeking closer cooperation and exchange of information.

Reconstruction works have been completed at “Merke” Railroad Crossing BCP and Drug Detection equipment has been procured and delivered to BCP “Kordai” (Kazakh - Kyrgyz border). The renovated facilities are in use for Training delivery under BOMCA.

2.1.2. Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan has a borderline of 4672 km, and borders with China (1084,3 km), Kazakhstan (1241,5 km), Uzbekistan (1375 km) and Tajikistan (971 km). Border infrastructure with China is relatively developed, having been one of the external border sections of the former Soviet Union. The border section with Kazakhstan is fully delimited and bilateral intergovernmental agreement signed and ratified by Kazakhstan. Kyrgyzstan does not ratify this agreement owing to one questionable section of the border, however, negotiations are being held to clear this issue of the way of the full ratification, when demarcation of this section could also be finalized. Other border sections are not yet fully delimited and demarcated, and border infrastructure is sub-basic. Border agencies are, in some cases, ill equipped and poorly trained, and while all border controllers (BCP) are professional (contracted) border guards, conscripts are still being used to patrol the green border.

The activities of the Border Agencies with tasks of border security is based upon the following legislative acts: the Constitution of Kyrgyzstan, the Law on State Borders of Kyrgyzstan, the Law on the State Border Service of Kyrgyzstan, the Law on Opreative-Investigative Tasks of the state organs of Kyrgyzstan, the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedural Code of this country. Apart from these main, security-related legislations, there are a number of other acts governing the customs control activities as well as the inspection activities of the Veterinary, Phytosanitary and Sanitary-Epidemiological services of the country.

Southern borders are particularly porous, and are the entry point for drugs traveling mainly to Russia, as well as weapons and human trafficking to and from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The Ferghana valley area is especially prone to volatility, and the high degree of criminality associated with trafficking in drugs, arms and people is a major destabilising factor mitigating against the rule of law, the development of social capital and increased living standards for the poor.

Kyrgyzstan has embarked upon a major reform programme in the border security sector. The direction of this reform coincides with the activities of BOMCA, would include the
establishment of functioning civilian control over the activities of border security agencies, the gradual implementation of operative-mobile methods in border patrol (police methods vs. military), the full professionalization of the border service (that is giving up enrolling conscripts in the border service). BOMCA offers support to this endeavour by initiating the drafting of a reform strategy for the whole border security sector, including the above goals, and is very closely monitoring and guiding the activity, which is entirely carried out by Kyrgyz counterparts. The country has also conducted an experiment in joint border control with Kazakhstan at border crossing points Ak-Jol and Kayindi.

Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan have agreed to cooperate on security issues, however, cross-border collaboration needs to improve considerably given the volatile security situation in the region. The Ferghana countries also agree on the necessity to increase trade and transit activities, and develop the weakly existing trade corridors in the Ferghana further, where national borders impede economic development.

Previous BOMCA activities included construction of two Border Crossing Points, a Dog Handlers Training Centre for the Border Service in Osh, a Training Centre for Border Service in Novopokrovka, and renovation of a Training Centre for Border Service in Osh. More than five hundred Border Service and Custom officers have received basic training in border control, profiling and search techniques, human rights and asylum rights, and computer based training. Vehicles, HF radios, passport readers, drug detecting kits and IT equipment have been provided to the Border Service and Customs. Training in the use of intelligence sharing software, and basic counter narcotics techniques have been provided for specialist personnel. Study tours have been arranged for senior personnel to learn about border management in the EU.

BOMCA relations with Heads of Services and working level counterparts are excellent, and a BOMCA Steering Committee, established in 2006 to oversee the development and implementation of the projects within BOMCA, meets bi-annually. In 2007, with the Decree of the President of Kyrgyzstan, an InterAgency Oversight Committee was established, headed by the Secretary of the National Security Council, to coordinate implementation of the programmes BOMCA and CADAP.

The Border Guard Service is the main beneficiary and the main counterpart of the BOMCA programme, other partners are the Customs Service, the Drug Control Agency, the Veterinary, as well as Sanitary services of the Ministry of Health and the Phytosanitary Service of the Ministry of Agriculture.

2.1.3. Tajikistan

Tajikistan has a total border line of 4,184 km with Afghanistan (1,344 km), China (519 km), Uzbekistan (1,334 km) and Kyrgyzstan (987 km). The Border Service (7 to 8000 persons) is mainly based on conscripts who serve for a period of two years. Only officers are permanent staff members. The activities of the Borders Agencies are based upon the "Law on State Borders, the Law on Customs Services, Law on Quarantine plants and Law on Veterinary Service". In general, the visa regime is in force for all foreign citizen, with the exception of citizens from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

Border infrastructure with China and Afghanistan is relatively developed, having been part of the external borders of the Soviet Union. The border with Afghanistan is a particular
problem, given the drug trafficking from that country and security problems linked to many years of instability. Withdrawal of the Russian Border Guard Service in 2005 has heightened international community concern, but Russia now has a border advisory team in-country. Many borders are not yet fully delimited and border infrastructure is basic. Border Agencies personnel are often ill-equipped and poorly trained.

A major international effort is underway to improve border security in Tajikistan, particularly on the Tajik-Afghan border, since the decision the Tajik government took in 2004 to ensure the full reponsibility of controlling its borders. The international assistance (USA, UK, Russia, some EU Member States and international organizations) consists mainly in providing infrastructure, equipment and training and the. BOMCA Programme continues to play a lead role in both providing and coordinating assistance in cooperation with the Government. Over the last three years, and with additional funding from the Government of the UK, the European Commission has constructed three Border Crossing Points in the Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) with adjacent local markets, renovated/constructed three Border Outposts, developed a drug detecting dog unit at Khorogh, and has established a major Officer-Cadet Training Centre in Dushanbe (with four satellite classrooms along the border). More than eight hundred Border Force and Customs Officers have received basic training in border control, profiling and search techniques, human rights & asylum rights, basic computer skills and language script recognition. Vehicles, HF radios, generators, drug detecting kits, and IT equipment have been provided to the Border Force and Customs. Trained drug detecting dogs and handlers have been provided, and training in the use of intelligence sharing software, and basic counter narcotics techniques has also been provided for specialist personnel. Study tours have been arranged for senior personnel to learn about border management in the EU.

The BOMCA/CADAP programmes in Tajikistan is mirrored in a ‘sister’ project in Afghanistan known as BOMBAF, which will run until September 2009. BOMBAF was set up by the European Commission in late 2006 to reinforce the border control capacity in Badakhshan Province on the Tajik-Afghan border, based on the activities already undertaken in Tajikistan. BOMBAF financing is shared between the EU, the United Kingdom and UNDP. The project reinforces the border control capacity in Badakhshan while encouraging legitimate cross-border exchange and trade. It also seeks to improve regional coordination and introduce joint border management practices between the Tajik and Afghan border police.

Since 2005 there has been an informal geographical division of donor activity on the Tajik-Afghan border between BOMCA/CADAP and US agencies. The US covers the western section from the Uzbek-Tajik-Afghan border at Nizhny Pyanj to Kalai Khumb while BOMCA CADAP covers the eastern section in Gorno Badakhshan south to Ishkashim at the beginning of the Wakhan Corridor. US activity generally replicates BOMCA/CADAP activity: border post renovation and construction, professional training and supply of equipment.

In order to strengthening security along the Tajik-Afghan border, three border outposts (Nulvand; Daraisang; Porschenev) will be upgrated, in the Gorno-Badakhsan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO).
2.1.4. Turkmenistan

The total length of border is up to 4,825.8 kilometers, including 1,179 km border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 805 km with the Islamic republic of Afghanistan, 1,814 km with Uzbekistan and 425 km with Kazakhstan.

The activities of the Border agencies, namely the State Border Service, the State Customs service and the State Migration Service are regulated by the “law on State Borders, the Customs Code and the Law on Migration”.

The State Border Service, in charge of the protection of the borders, is mainly based on conscripts who serve for a period of two years, whereas only officers are permanent staff.

There is a general visa-regime for all foreign citizens.

Border infrastructure with Iran and Afghanistan is relatively developed, having been part of the external borders of the Soviet Union. Border crossing points with both countries have also been strengthened with the support of the international community, due to concerns over drug trafficking.

Border infrastructure with Uzbekistan in particular is more basic, and is the focus of a request for assistance from the Government of Turkmenistan. Unlike other countries in the Region, the Border Guard Service is better equipped and trained in Turkmenistan than the Customs Services, but training for all agencies involved in border control remains a priority, noted by the international community.
The BOMCA and CADAP Programmes share a single Government body as overall counterpart, the State Coordinating Commission on Drugs, which comprises representatives from all relevant Agencies. The State Coordinating Commission is both a political-level Task Force and operational-level Inter-Agency Working Group. Good relations have been built between members of the Commission and the BOMCA Country Team, and the Commission responds quickly to requests to facilitate Programme work. Given the particularities of this country, the present setup is the best way to channel the efforts of BOMCA Programme in the most efficient way.

The Turkmenistan Government has not agreed to implement the Legal Assistance project of BOMCA 4. Nevertheless, delivery of other technical assistance was effective and contributed to capacity building and improvement of effectiveness of the law enforcement agencies. Multi-agency training have been conducted on Integrated Border Management (IBM), drugs and precursors control. Study tours were organized to various European capitals. A veterinary unit was built and equipped at the National Dog Training Centre of the Border Guards and renovation work completed at the Training Centre of the Border Guards in Ashgabat. Drug profiling units have been established at Ashgabat Airport and Turkmenbashi Seaport. Turkmen drug detecting dog handlers have been trained in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan and participated in a study tour to Europe. A Resource Centre (Drug Abuse Monitoring Centre) has been set up and equipped at the Ministry of Health.

Legal and institutional framework on Border management has been conducted by the Programme contractor (ICMPD) and multi-agency IBM training were conducted. Turkmen officials participate regularly in multi-agency training activities at home and abroad.

The Turkmen authorities have recently shown increased interest in modernizing their Border structure but they are not yet ready envisaging a new Border Management Strategy. Nevertheless, officers of all agencies having border responsibilities participate in the trainings and the study tours organized within the BOMCA programme.

The Government of Turkmenistan has defined the fight against drugs as one of its main priorities and established a new State Service for Combating Drugs. The Turkmen Government requested the BOMCA programme to train the officers of this new unit, posted at BCPs and international airports.

Overall, a very cooperative attitude towards the BOMCA programme is evident within leadership of the relevant agencies and a high degree of cooperation is expected to continue during BOMCA phase 7.

2.1.5. Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan, one of the rare double-landlocked country in the world, has a total borderline of 6,221 km, consisting in 1,621 km with Turkmenistan, 137 km with Afghanistan, 1,161 km with Tajikistan, 1,099 km with Kyrgyzstan and 2,203 km with Kazakhstan. The country has no coastline but there is a 420 km shoreline in the southern portion of the Aral Sea. The activity of Border Agencies with tasks of border security is based upon the following legislative acts:

“Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on State Borders” No. 820-I (August 1999), which is the main law in the field of border management. It regulates and defines the regime of the state
borders, including the establishment of the border zone and frontier, as well as the regime at Border Crossing Points (BCPs).


The visa is compulsory to enter into Uzbekistan for all foreign citizens, with some exceptions:
With Tajikistan, Agreement signed on 16.03.2000 installing an exceptional visa-free regime in the border territory for a stay less than 5 days.
With Kyrgyzstan, Agreement signed on 02.07.2000, giving a visa-free regime for a stay less than 30 days;
With Turkmenistan, Agreement signed on 19.11.2004 giving a visa-free regime in the border territory for a stay less than 3 days, once in a month.
With Kazakhstan and Russia, there is a visa-free regime.

The border zones are defined as in-land territories, the depths of which can vary from 100-2000 meters. The permission of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is needed in order to enter the border zone. While there were only 12 BCPs along the borders at the time of Uzbekistan’s independence, there are now about 112.

Border infrastructure with Afghanistan is relatively developed, having been part of the external borders of the former Soviet Union. Uzbek enclaves exist within the Kyrgyz part of the Ferghana Valley and vice versa. There are also Tajik enclaves in the Uzbek part of the valley. It should be noted that the borders between these countries remain un-delimited and creates an obstacle to the free flow of goods and people.

Security concerns, particularly relating to cross-border passage of terrorists and drug traffickers, led Uzbekistan to lay landmines on stretches of border with Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. There is a growing consensus within national authorities that landmines are not an effective tool for enhancing border security, and that they have damaged the image of the country both regionally and internationally. The Uzbek Government is keen to find alternative means to secure its borders. In 2005, BOMCA agreed a pilot project under which the Government resumed its national de-mining effort on the Tajik border in return for BOMCA assistance to renovate and equip a nearby border post (Border Post of Mamyk, handed over to Uzbek authorities in July 2006). In 2007, a second similar project has been carried out in the Ferghana valley, in the Uzbek enclave of Sokh (handover ceremony was held in August 2007).

The Government of Uzbekistan is also keen to promote development of trade and transit in the Ferghana Valley in order to promote economic prosperity for its citizens and reduce social tensions. A number of previously closed border crossing points have been opened. Two BCPs (Vuadil and Madaniyat) required rehabilitation provided by BOMCA in 2007. In the Ferghana Valley BOMCA also delivered equipment to BCP Karasu and coordinated technical assistance provided by JICA to BCPs Pap and Andarkhan. The Inter-Agency Working Group for Border Management, chaired by the Border Force, has been established with Secretariat function provided by the BOMCA Programme.
As one of the consequences of the deterioration of relations between the EU and Uzbekistan in 2005, the EC Regional TACIS Action Programme (AP) 2005 was not signed and the assistance envisaged under BOMCA 6 was not provided to Uzbek beneficiaries, except for regional training activities conducted out of Uzbekistan.

The signature of the EC Regional TACIS AP 2006 beginning of 2008 made Uzbekistan fully eligible to participate in all the activities envisaged under BOMCA 7.

Although Uzbek authorities are not yet ready to move towards a comprehensive reform of its border services and regulations, their attitude towards the IBM concept is positive and they generally participate actively in the events related to IBM.

2.2 Changes in the Programme Environment

The counter narcotics capacity development, previously part of the CADAP programme, are now included in BOMCA 7. All drug related activities take into account UNODC and other agency interventions in Central Asia and are designed to be complimentary when possible.

2.3. Coordination with the EC CADAP Programme

The specific objectives of CADAP are 1) to establish a sustained capacity to analyse drug related data based on EMCDDA (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction), 2) to offer treatment-rehabilitation services to inmates in prisons. 3) to encourage fight against drug and precursors trafficking based on intelligence and inter-agency cooperation, and 4) to inform the population of the health-risks of drug use (including HIV infection).

CADAP phase 4 activities will be completed in September 2009. They are coordinated with BOMCA 7 to ensure that beneficiary border zones will be identical in both programmes as concentration of assistance will increase effectiveness and impact. The BOMCA and CADAP Programmes are both being implemented by UNDP, through a common management and operations structure. However, the specificity of each programme is respected, specifically in terms of external communication.

2.4. Financial Management

The BOMCA and CADAP Programmes are now composed of three separate, parallel contracts (BOMCA 6 / 7 and CADAP 4). While certain activities and expenditures are specific to one or other of the Programmes, and must remain so for reporting and accounting purposes, it makes little sense for UNDP and the EC to try to administer multiple contracts of the same Programme separately. It was therefore agreed that expenditure for each Programme should be charged to its component contracts sequentially rather than concurrently. This mechanism refers only to those projects, which are the continuation of a project also financed from an earlier version. For Programme Management, EC Project Manager and national counterparts alike, annual budgets for particular countries, and overall Programme budgets by country are required.
3. Implementation Arrangements

3.1. The Task Forces and Steering arrangements

UNDP has established, or is working with pre-existing, high-level political interlocutors for the BOMCA Programme, described as 'Task Forces' in the Description of Operations of BOMCA, but which are operating under different titles in different countries. It is anticipated that the 'Task Forces' will have a decisive voice and role in each country in establishing national policy on development of border management.

The Task Forces have four roles: to provide Government coordination, support and oversight to the implementation of the BOMCA Programme; to act as focal point for issues arising in regard to changes required to legal and institutional frameworks; to establish and oversee the work of Inter-Agency Working Groups, composed of national technical experts who are the operational counterparts for the BOMCA Programme; and to co-arrange Donor Round Tables in each country on the subject of border management and security.

After discussions with the EC Delegation, it was decided to have one annual national Steering Committee in each country as a project supervision and discussion platform unit. Additionally, one regional Steering Committee, which will serve as annual Programme Review Meeting will be jointly organized at the occasion of the Central Asia Border Security Initiative (CABSI) meeting. CABSI is a consortium of EU Member States led by Austria, which meets each year. CABSI provides a platform for discussion on Border Management issues between Central Asia countries and international stakeholders. Since 2007, CABSI meetings are organized in Central Asia.

For the sake of efficiency, it was decided to hold the CADAP Steering Committees at the same time as the BOMCA ones. The meetings would be well differentiated, but organised the same day.

3.2. Programme Implementation

Work with national counterparts will be facilitated by organizing meetings on regular basis, in various formats, depending of the country:
- Steering Committees (once a year at national level, once a year at regional level) in the five CA countries;
- IAWG (inter Agency Working Group) in Uzbekistan, which meets once a year as well on demand; the objective of this forum is to facilitate the dialog and the cooperation between national agencies;
- Coordination Commission (at Deputy Minister's level) in Kyrgyzstan, once a year;
- National Coordination Centre in Kyrgyzstan (weekly meeting);
- State Commission on Drugs in Turkmenistan, which coordinate all the Bomca activities (meeting at the occasion of steering committees and on ad hoc basis);
- Border Initiative Group in Tajikistan (monthly);
- Other donor coordination mechanisms (please see under section 3.6);

BOMCA provides the Secretariat function to most of these forums, with two functions: support to Government donor coordination responsibilities; and implementation of the
BOMCA Programme, including facilitation and oversight of pilot site experiments in integrated border management.

3.2.1 Training component on Integrated Border Management (IBM), security sector reform and counter narcotics.

It is proposed to subcontract significant BOMCA 7 training activities to an EU based Inter-governmental or non-Governmental Organization to carry out the promotion/implementation of the EU Integrated Border management concept and to improve the training capabilities. This organization will also be responsible to develop and maintain a roster of EU experts, qualified in border management and other activities covered by BOMCA 7. Terms of reference to identify the organization have been published and a tender launched by the UNDP lead office early April 2009.

3.3. The Role of the Regional Office

The Regional Office serves both the EU BOMCA and EU CADAP Programmes. In addition to taking overall responsibility for all aspects of Programme implementation, the BOMCA Regional Office in Bishkek performs the following functions:

1. Liaison with, and reporting to, the EC Delegation;
2. Donor Coordination;
3. Support to monitoring and evaluation missions;
4. Fulfilment of agreed visibility strategy;
5. Centralised procurement of supplies & contracting of technical expertise.

The Regional Office comprises the Regional Programme Manager, two Deputy Regional Programme Managers, a Regional Communication, a Regional Programme Assistant and Finance/Administrative Assistant. A full organisational chart is appended to this Inception Report as Annex 1.

3.4. Staffing Arrangements

BOMCA field offices in each country will take the lead in implementation of national work-plans, based upon plans outlined above, and congruent with the overall Project work plan appended to this document.

Each BOMCA field office will consist of a national team composed of Country Manager, Deputy Country Manager, one or two engineers, up to one CTA, a Senior National Expert, a driver and a Finance/Admin Assistant.

3.5. Liaison with the European Commission

The Regional Programme Manager and regional team, supported by Senior Management of UNDP Kyrgyzstan (nominated by UNDP as the Principal UNDP Office for implementation of the EC BOMCA-CADAP Programmes), will attend regular Management Meetings for the Programme to be hosted by the EC Delegation in Almaty. The Regional Office will be the primary interlocutor of the EC Delegation. The Regional Office will facilitate organisation of the regional Programme Review Meeting organized in the framework of CABS mechanism for the EC Delegation on an annual basis. Progress reports will be prepared every six
months, and a final report upon project completion. All reports will comply with the provisions set out in the General Conditions of the BOMCA 7 contract. Progress reports will describe the relevant changes in the Programme environment, progress toward implementation of project activities and an updated version of the work programme for the remaining duration of the contracts. The final report upon project phase completion will include a section on lessons learnt for similar interventions in the future.

3.6. Donor Coordination

Responsibility for donor coordination work will be divided between the Regional Programme Manager, responsible for regional-level coordination work, and Chief Technical Advisors, responsible for coordination with donors in their assigned countries.

In Kazakhstan bi-annual donor coordination meetings are established, the donor coordination meeting on border security being chaired by BOMCA, the one on counter narcotics issues by the US Embassy. Additional donor coordination meetings in Kazakhstan are established by the World Bank (Anti Money laundering) and the OSCE (Labour migration issues).

In Kyrgyzstan, BOMCA established the donor coordination meeting on border security and an additional technical-level coordination group on border management was established in order to improve donor cooperation and to avoid duplication of activities.

In Uzbekista, donor coordination mechanism was established in 2007, but was not active in 2008 due to the non signature of the EC Action Programme 2005 by the Uzbek government, therefore leading to suspension of BOMCA 6 activities. In the framework of BOMCA 7, donor coordination meeting will be reactivated on bi-annual basis.

In Tajikistan a monthly technical-level coordination group on border management (BIG) was established in 2005 in order to improve donor cooperation and to avoid duplication of activities. BIG members include all donors involved in the provision of assistance in border management and counter narcotics, and local embassies. The BOMCA country team organizes the meetings and provides the secretariat function. Six-monthly meetings of the Government’s Steering Committees on BOMCA/CADAP are held to review progress and to identify and agree future BOMCA/CADAP activities.

In Turkmenistan, UNODC and BOMCA have started in 2008 to co-organize bi-annual basis donor coordination meetings.

The Donor coordination meetings in the region are a successful instrument to coordinate projects and to gather details about what other donors are planning. This exchange has already resulted in joint trainings and joint seminars (e.g. Training in Merke with OSCE, IOM in Kazakhstan, bilateral drug related seminar in Almaty with the French Embassy). These meetings are attended by EU Embassies which get more information about the different actors in border management.

The general feedback regarding those meetings is positive, from international participants as well as from the national counterparts.
3.7. Monitoring & Evaluation

The Regional Office will be responsible for facilitating all incoming monitoring and evaluation missions required by the European Commission, and for drafting responses to findings on behalf of UNDP.

Implementation of BOMCA will be subject to external Programme monitoring to be funded by the European Commission Delegation under a separate contract. Monitoring will be organized and conducted in line with article 8 of the General Conditions of this agreement.

3.8. Visibility Strategy

Press Conferences to highlight BOMCA achievements will continue to be held in BOMCA phase 7, in all five countries. The current BOMCA and CADAP websites will be steadily updated in order to reflect the activities and success separately for BOMCA and CADAP Programmes. Short training by media specialists will be organized for management staff of the BOMCA programme, to improve their communication skills, for enhanced EU visibility. The bi-monthly Newsletters which are being produced by BOMCA are pivotal in term of ensuring EU visibility. The BOMCA/CADAP Country teams will be encouraged to use this tool more intensively. Chief Technical Advisors will ensure outstanding coverage of handover events and arrange, in coordination with the Country managers, press releases for the countries they cover, to be agreed in advance with the Regional Office and representatives of the EC Delegation. Other UN Agencies and subcontracted partner organisations will be encouraged to incorporate visibility activities into their proposals.

3.9. Direct Execution (DEX) Unit

Centralised procurement and contracting of goods and services will be undertaken by a Direct Execution Unit working alongside the Operations Department of UNDP Kyrgyzstan. The DEX Unit will take responsibility for all aspects of financial management of the Programmes, including budgeting and reporting, as well as provision of an operational delivery platform for the Regional Office and for the Region. Finance/Admin Assistants in each of the field offices will report to the central DEX Unit as well as to Country Managers.
4. Project Planning

4.1. Project Approach

BOMCA 7 is a follow up of activities launched under BOMCA 6. However, the following project planning description covers exclusively the activities described in the BOMCA 7 Description of Action.

4.1.1 Project 1: Institutional Reform in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan

The objective of this project is to encourage Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to gradually adopt the principles and practices of a European Integrated Border Management (IBM) approach.

Regional

1.1.1 Two Study Tours to EU Member States organized to familiarize senior officials from border agencies with strategy and quality management process of similar European Border agencies (October 2009, July 2010)

Kazakhstan

1.2.1 BOMCA, along with the Hungarian Project Leader and team will conduct joint missions to support IBM strategy development in Kazakhstan following initial meetings under BOMCA 6; (May 2009 and May 2010)

1.2.2 BOMCA will continue to advocate for reform in Kazakhstan through the same process as in Kyrgyzstan (Hungarian mission to plan cooperation and BOMCA follow-on support for reform and document development); (May 2009 – October 2010)

1.2.3 With the agreement of the Kazakh authorities, BOMCA will assist in development of the outline plan for IBM reform and IBM strategy development; (April 2009 – October 2010)

1.2.4 BOMCA will assist in development of an Action Plan for IBM implementation (January 2010-December 2010)

Kyrgyzstan

1.3.1 BOMCA will continue to meet regularly with Kyrgyz authorities to draft the IBM strategy; the CTA and the SNA will cooperate with the National Coordination Centre to draft the IBM strategy based on the Hungarian model, taking into account the IBM guidelines for Central Asia (March-July 2009);
1.3.2 When the strategy document is completed, BOMCA will assist in development of the Action Plan for implementation of the strategy (August - October 2009);

1.3.3 The Hungarian Project Leader and team will conduct further missions to assist the Government as required in drafting the strategy and the Action Plan and implementing of IBM (March 2009-December 2010).

1.3.4 BOMCA will assist the Kyrgyz Government in presenting the adopted strategy document to a donor coordination meeting to ask for continued donor support of IBM implementation (Nov 2009-Dec 2010); Additional activity: Donor conference in Bishkek, to inform the donor entities about the strategy and action plan of reform and development (November 2009)

Tajikistan

1.4.1 If the Tajik Government adopts the new “Finnish” Border Management Strategy, BOMCA will provide support for the development of the Strategy Action Plan. (February 2009 – October 2010)

1.4.2 If the Tajik Government does not adopt the new strategy, BOMCA will re-initiate the IBM strategy development process in Tajikistan; (February 2009 – November 2010)

1.4.3 BOMCA will continue advocacy for reform and attempt to arrange missions by the Hungarian Team Leader and team to Tajikistan. (May 2009)

4.1.2 Project 2: Strengthening Training Capacities in Central Asia

The objective of this project is to contribute to the strengthening of law enforcement agencies’ training capacities in Central Asia.

Regional

2.1.1 To subcontract an organisation to be responsible for the coordination of training activities and for the provision of EU experts. (July 2009)

2.1.2 To organize two regional IBM Train the Trainer courses in Uzbekistan and in Turkmenistan with up to three students from each country per course (January 2010 – May 2010)

2.1.3 To organize a two months Regional Dog Handlers Advanced Training course at the national Customs Dog Training Institute
in Tashkent, for three participants of each country (April-June 2010).

2.1.4 To organize follow-on visits by BOMCA at BCPs where BOMCA has provided training to monitor and assess training accomplishments (June 2010 – October 2010)

2.1.5 To organize three short courses on improved use of dogs for middle and senior ranking officers from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan & Turkmenistan. (January 2010 – October 2010)

2.1.6 To organize Skills Trainings at International BCPs along the transit corridors where infrastructure and / or equipment is provided under BOMCA 6 and earlier phases of the programme (January 2010 – October 2010)

2.1.7 To organize three study tours for high ranking Border and Customs officers of the five CA countries (FRONTEX, Hungary and EU training institution). (March- December 2010).

**Kyrgyzstan**

2.2.1 Procure equipment for Multi-Agency Dog Training Centre (August-November 2009)

2.2.2 Organize handover/visibility event for MADTC (November / December 2009).

2.2.3 Design and contract renovation of the training facilities of the Kyrgyz Veterinary, sanitary and Phytosanitary Services at Headquarters (September 2009- April 2010).

2.2.4 Procure equipment for the Phytosanitary and Veterinary Services of the Kyrgyz Ministry of Agriculture and for the Sanitary and Quarantine Service of the Kyrgyz Ministry of Health (January-May 2010)

2.2.5 Organize handover/visibility event for all the training facilities (May 2010)

**Tajikistan**

2.3.1 Design and contract construction of Multi-Agency Dog Training Centre in Dushanbe; (May 2009 – October 2009)

2.3.2 Monitor construction of the Multi Agency Dog Training Centre; (October 2009 – October 2010)

2.3.3 Organize handover/visibility event for Multi agency Dog Training Centre; (October / November 2010)

**Turkmenistan**

2.4.1 Procure additional equipment to complete set up of the Border Guard Training Center.

2.4.2 Organize handover/visibility event for the BG Training Center.
Uzbekistan

2.5.1 Design, contract and monitor construction of dormitory block for the Border Guard Training Centre at Termez (June 2009 – October 2010)

2.5.2 Procure and deliver furniture/equipment for Termez Training Centre; (April – October 2010)

2.5.3 Organise handover/visibility event for Termez Training Centre; (October / November 2010)

2.5.4 Procure dog breeding stock and semen for artificial insemination programme in Uzbekistan. (April - July 2010)

4.1.3 Project 3: Assisting Tajikistan in Securing the Tajik / Afghan Border

The objective of this project is to assist the Tajik Government in strengthening security along the central part of the Tajik - Afghan border by renovating three border outposts (Nulvand; Daraisang; Porschenev).

Tajikistan

3.1.1 Undertake technical assessment of the current state of the buildings at the selected sites; (March – June 2009)

3.1.2 Design and contract renovation / upgrading works at the sites; (July 2009 – September 2010)

3.1.3 Procure and deliver furniture/equipment for the sites; (November 2009 – April 2010)

3.1.4 Organise handover/visibility event. (October 2010)

4.1.4 Project 4: Strengthening Infrastructure Capacities along Trade and Transit Corridors

The objective of this project is to demonstrate to Central Asian Governments the benefits of a European Union IBM approach to border management at selected Border Crossing Points on major Central Asian trade corridors.

Regional

4.1.1 Update the existing survey of the trade and transit situation according to ESCAP methodologies to establish baseline
indicators for future activities by doing a comparison of transit time along same transit routes surveyed during Bomca 6 in 2009; (Autumn 2010)

Uzbekistan

4.2.1 Design, contract and monitor renovation / upgrading works at the BCP Andarkhan-Aвро international BCP; (June 2009 – October 2010)

4.2.2 Procure & deliver equipment for the Andarkhan-Aвро international BCP; (January – October 2010)

4.2.3 Organise handover/visibility event at Andarkhan-Aвро international BCP. (October / November 2010)

4.1.5 Project 5: Strengthening Counter-Drug Capacities at Borders in Central Asia

The objective of this project is to improve efficiency of the work of law enforcement agencies through profiling at BCPs, airports and railway stations in Central Asia and to improve capabilities of the members of the new State Service for combating drugs based at BCPs in Turkmenistan.

Regional

5.1.1 Workshops organized in each Central Asia country for decision makers to encourage the signature of an inter-agency agreement on the functioning of the DPUs; (October 2009 to December 2009)

5.1.2 Staff of DPUs trained or retrained on profiling methodology and search techniques; (one training in each CA country; September 2009 – October 2010)

5.1.3 Organize one study tour to Europe for staff of DPUs; (September 2010)

5.1.4 Organization of minimum two awareness workshops at the CARICC Headquarters, on exchange of information for one member of each DPU established under previous phases of CADAP programme (November 2009 and June 2010)

5.1.5 Trainers of Training institution trained on DPU methodology in the five countries, for further introduction of the DPU concept in the standard training curriculum. One training in each CA country (February 2010 – October 2010)

5.1.6 One training on drug and precursors detection at BCPs (May 2010)
Turkmenistan:

5.2.1 Two training sessions for staff of the new State Service for Combating Drugs based at BCPs and Airports trained on modern working methods for the fight against drugs and precursors trafficking and provided with specialized equipment (October 2009–May 2010)

5.2.2 A limited number of drug detecting dogs provided to the State Service for Combating Drugs and handlers trained for effective use of the dogs at BCPs (one training session in November 2010)

4.2 Horizontal Tasks

Regional, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan:

6.1.1 Regular technical level donor coordination meetings to be hosted and serviced (twice a year in April, October 2010, monthly in 2010 in Tajikistan).

6.1.2 To organize one national steering committee to be held once a year in each CA country and one regional steering committee once a year (in coordination with the CABS1 meeting). (May 2010, September 2010)

6.1.3 To organize one regional annual Review Committee in the framework of the CABS1 mechanism. (September 2010)