

ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2012

United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan

Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme

[01-01-2012 – 31-12-2012]



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Total Expense 2012:\$ 1,216,792

Implementing Partners: Tajikistan Mine Action Centre

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I. Context

Tajikistan is a State Party to the Ottawa Convention and comprehensive, internationally supported mine action began in the country during the second half of 2003. Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC) was opened in July 2003 to provide leadership in planning, coordination and implementation of all components of mine action.

Although demining, technical survey and land release activities in the Tajik-Afghan border (TAB) and Central Region (CR) of the country resulted in substantial reduction of contaminated land (according to the TMAC IMSMA data more than 85% of suspected and contaminated land has been reduced since 2004), more than 7,5 km² of the land still remains contaminated. The presence of land mines and explosive remnants of war due to the legacy of earlier conflict continues to pose a problem to local communities. There is also a problem of landmines in Tajik-Uzbek border (TUB) which could not be properly documented or surveyed due to political and security reasons. The Non-technical survey (NTS) in the Tajik side of the border started in 2011 with deployment of 2 NTS teams in four districts of Soghd region which were analyzed by taking into consideration the accident location as well as the new border delimitation information. As a result, 63 accident locations were identified and registered in these four districts; these accidents had resulted in 140 casualties. The analyses showed that all accidents are located on the Uzbek side of the border. This information has been verified and approved by all organizations involved in NTS and during a dedicated decision making process undertaken in the end of 2012 (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action-FSD, Committee on Emergency Situation - CoES, Tajik Border Forces – TBF, the State Committee on Land and Geodesy, local authorities and other national entities).

TMAC MRE statistics showed that 816 334 inhabitants living at mine/ERW contaminated communities have been reached with mine risk education information since the beginning of the Programme, 70% of which were women and children. Around 345 000 people in mine-affected areas still remain under the threats of mine/ERW. Due to extensive mine clearance and MRE efforts, the number of new victims considerably declined in the past years. There are 841 mine and ERW victims (including 367 fatalities), and all affected and victims' families are in great need of psychological and economical support. Besides being a threat to life and limbs, landmine contamination restricts the possibility to use lands for livelihood and agriculture activities and represents a serious risk to civil populations engaged in farming, wood gathering, grazing and other rural activities. The presence of mines and ERW also represents a threat for military patrols operating along the country's borders with Afghanistan and Uzbekistan.

In 2012, the project continued its efforts in supporting the Government of Tajikistan to coordinate, plan, regulate and monitor the national mine action programme. The objective of the project is to ensure that Tajikistan will comply with the obligations of the Ottawa Convention on anti-personnel mines and make the contaminated areas free of mine/ERW by April 2020 (or earlier – the date refers to the approved final date for clearance by the Ottawa Convention State Parties); that mine clearance operations will be conducted by demining organizations under the supervision and coordination of TMAC; that management capacities of the TMAC will be strengthened and demining operational capacity will be increased by integrating manual, mechanical and animal detection methodologies; that support to mine victims and survivors will be provided to ensure access to adequate medical, rehabilitation, psycho-social services as well as to socio-economic assistance; that Mine Risk Education will be provided to all mine-affected communities and groups; and that gender mainstreaming will be promoted throughout all the activities of the project and will strengthen women organizational capacities, networks and grass root structures.

Achievement of the project goal and objective has been aligned against the national goals of the National Development Strategy 2010-15 (NDS), which are “to strengthen social and political stability and to achieve the economic prosperity and social well-being of the people of Tajikistan

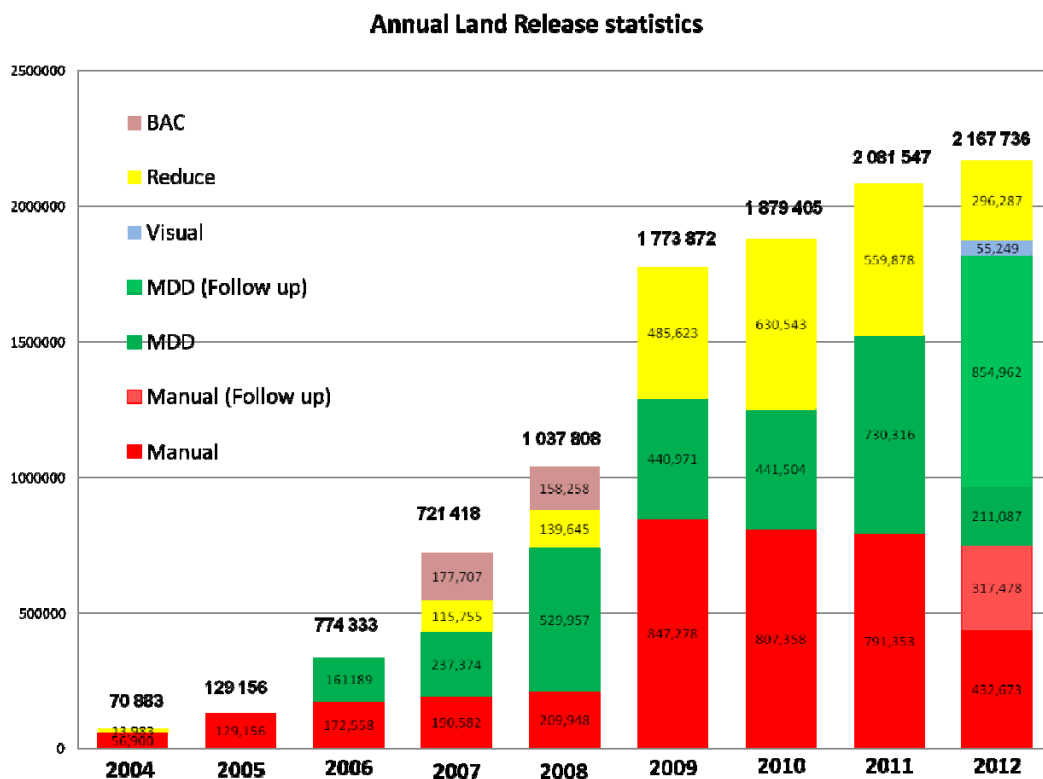
in an environment shaped by the supremacy of the principles of a market economy, freedom, human dignity and equal opportunities for each person to realize his/her potential”.

II. Results summary and implementation review

Tajikistan is the only country in Central Asia with a structured national mine action programme. Since 2003, TMAC provides coordination for all aspects of mine action. The MRE and Victims assistance (VA) programmes are undertaken in partnership with relevant national and international agencies and NGOs. TMAC is in a position to appropriately manage providing tasks for mine clearance organizations, conducting Quality Assurance (QA), Quality Control (QC), keeping international networking, and managing and continuously upgrading the information management system. Clearance of mines/ERW is ensured by international and national agencies such as FSD, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and Union of Sappers of Tajikistan (UST)/Ministry of Defense (humanitarian demining unit).

In addition to demining activities, UNDP and TMAC continuously assist the mine survivors and their family through provision of access to socio-economic support, medical, psychosocial and physical rehabilitation. For the time being, TMAC plays a critical and multipurpose role in addressing the issue of victim assistance in Tajikistan. TMAC functions have continuously been extended from planning, coordination, management, monitoring and reporting, to raising awareness and capacity building, cooperation and resource mobilization.

The Programme made significant progress in the field of land release activities in overall and particularly in last few years.



So far, 130 mined areas were subjected to technical survey and clearance in 13 districts of the country. In 2012, 41 mined areas in 7 districts were subjected to technical survey and mine clearance and as a result 2,167,736 m² of land has been released and 6,341 antipersonnel

mines and 43 pieces of unexploded ordnance (UXO), 4,4kg explosive charges and over 80 cartridges were identified and destroyed. In 2012, the land release activities in 28 mined areas were completed, 18 mined areas were accepted by TMAC QM team and are ready for handover to local authorities in early 2013. 13 mined areas were suspended due to the end of the operational season. More than 73 000 people (NTS data) will benefit from the safe land as well as provide safe environment to more than 300 border guards to fulfill their duties safety.

Visible progress is also evident in the Victim Assistance (VA) component. Collaboration with national and local partners enabled to provide rehabilitation support and assistance to over 25 mine and ERW victims through summer camping and refresh trainings every year. In 2012, 129 survivors received psycho-social rehabilitation from the National Research Institute for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (PWD), National Orthopedic Centre, Rehabilitation Camp and Medical facilities of MoH. Approximately 75% of mine/ERW victims and their family members were covered by socio-economic support during 2012 via mainstreaming of VA in the socio-economic activities of other organizations, agencies and governmental programmes. Moreover, mine survivors continued receiving medical assistance, psychological and physical rehabilitation support.

In 2012, UNDP continued to support the strengthening of the TMAC capacity. International CTA was hired to define the priorities of the mine action programme beyond 2015 and develop the exit strategy. UNDP contributed to victim assistance. Communities Programme improved the access to microfinance. More than 644 mine victims received social and economic as well as psychological and human rights support, which significantly improved the lives of survivors. Based on success of the victim assistance pillar, UNDP Tajikistan extended the programme beyond the scope of VA and up-scaled it to the programme of people with disabilities (PWDs). In 2012, the Strategy of PWDs was prepared, which identified the niche for further UNDP actions, especially in terms of national capacity building and awareness raising.

In 2012, MRE Program was able to reach the communities in 25 affected districts through conducting different MRE activities and programs. Totally more than 75,700 persons including 26 785 schoolchildren of the rural districts were covered by MRE activities in 2012.

A. Project Results and Impact Summary for TRAC, DFAIT, Australia/UNMAS and BCPR support

Support to the Tajikistan Mine Action Programme (STMAP)	
Target 2011-2012	Result 2012
1.1. <i>TMAC as a legal national mine action effectively manages all pillars of mine action in Tajikistan</i>	1.1. The legal status of TMAC was not solved in 2012, however, the project was able to continuously provide an appropriate management and coordination to support all mine action pillars in Tajikistan. The effectiveness of the programme is relatively increased in 2012.
1.2. <i>At least 12% annual increase in the resources mobilized for mine action in Tajikistan</i>	1.2. More than 120% of the financial resources were mobilized for the mine action activities in Tajikistan in 2012. The mine action programme received US \$6,360,000 in 2012.

<p>1.3. <i>TMAC/CIIHL effectively participate in the annual MBT state parties meetings, inter-sessional meetings and national directors/UN advisors meetings; at least 4 technical and coordination workshops are organized in the country.</i></p> <p>1.4. <i>TMAC effectively manages mine action programme both technically and financially as confirmed by annual audits as well as by internal and external technical evaluations</i></p> <p>2.1. <i>1,500,000 m² of land is reduced and cleared by the end of 2012</i></p> <p>2.2. <i>At least 30 SHAs cleared and released, certified by TMAC and handed over to local authorities for safe use in 2012.</i></p> <p>3.1 <i>60% of the mine/ERW victims and their family members covered by the socio-economic support by the end of 2012</i></p> <p>3.2. <i>English, computer skills, project proposals writing, negotiations with donors, reporting requirements trainings organized for landmine victims and public organizations, 2-days training for public organization working with landmine/ERW survivors and families of victims on National Legal Disability Framework and International Conventions and two landmine/ERW survivors in the regional and international Conferences.</i></p> <p>4.2. <i>97 teachers of 48 schools and 24 DED instructors to use effectively method of teacher to child, peer-to-peer education, drawing, messaging, role play and storytelling on prevention mine/UXO hazards.</i></p>	<p>1.3. TMAC represented Tajikistan as an active and committed State Party of the APMBC; TMAC actively participated in networking with donors to ensure continuous financial support and learning about latest developments in the mine action area; TMAC was able to strengthen the coordination among the Tajik participants including the Government delegates and NGO-partners; TMAC actively participated in advocating the Tajik Government to join the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the CRPD</p> <p>1.4. In 2012, TMAC effectively managed and coordinated the mine action programme in Tajikistan. The project has been indicated as fully satisfactory by the financial audit as well as by GICHD on Quality Management aspect.</p> <p>2.1. The total of 2,167,736 m² of mine/ERW contaminated land was released, which is about 145% from the planned target of 2012.</p> <p>2.2. In 2012, land release activities were conducted in 41 mined areas; 28 mined areas were completed and 13 areas were suspended. The cleared areas were not handed over to local authorities due to the liability issues and the legal status of TMAC.</p> <p>3.1. 75,2 % (633 out of 841) mine victims were covered by different socio-economic support in 2012 which is 15,2% more than the target.</p> <p>3.2. 8 trainings courses, 4 workshops, 2 round tables were conducted in 2012. In addition, two survivors participated in the intersessional meeting of Standing Committee. VA experts participated in Geneva and the Inter-country Working Committee Meeting on psycho-social rehabilitation for landmine survivors/PWD in Afghanistan. In total, 319 people including 163 PWD benefited from these events.</p> <p>4.2. 226 (100 women and 126 men) school teachers and DED instructors obtained advanced knowledge on MRE awareness and activities in 111 schools of 14 regional admin centers, which is more than 230% coverage (number of teachers and schools) from planned targets; 11,960 students were trained on MRE awareness and related activities; 7,234 different materials were disseminated.</p>
<p>Catalyzing Capacities for Mine Action in Tajikistan and Going Beyond to Development</p>	
<p>Target 2012</p>	<p>Result 2012</p>

<p>1.1 <i>TMAC provided appropriate management and coordination support for all pillars of the Programme.</i></p> <p>1.2. <i>TMAC and CIIHL were capable to improve partnership and strengthen coordination among MA partners through improved communication and monitoring of MA programme.</i></p> <p>1.3. <i>Program Information Management improved through training of 1 specialist in TMAC and all IM responsible people in demining agencies and provision of necessary tools and equipment for IMSMA unit.</i></p> <p>2.1. <i>QA/QC capacities of TMAC reinforced through recruitment and training of 2 new staff and at least 4 team members on the mechanical and manual survey and clearance monitoring.</i></p> <p>2.2. <i>Socio-economic impact and Geodesy survey of previous clearance assessed in the 20 completed sites conducted to make sure that woman, men, girls and boys are all given opportunity to provide information about the projected use of cleared land.</i></p> <p>2.3. <i>16 workshops conducted with the border districts' authorities, community leaders and other stakeholders in Sughd Area.</i></p> <p>3.1. <i>25 survivors having access to psycho-social rehabilitation support through summer camps with taking into account the equal benefit for girl and boys, men and women; 5 key experts strengthened their knowledge and skills on medico-social rehabilitation services' quality.</i></p>	<p>1.1. TMAC was able to continuously provide appropriate management and coordination to support all mine action pillars in Tajikistan in 2012. The annual targets of the programme were successfully achieved this year.</p> <p>1.2. TMAC and CIIHL continued to provide an appropriate management and strengthened the coordination to support all mine action pillars. The national partners were involved in mine action related activities - land release, IM, VA and MRE. The CIIHL members actively participated in meetings roundtables and field visits.</p> <p>1.3. The capacity of TMAC IM Officer and IMSMA unit has been strengthened through attending the certified IM and QM courses organized by GICHD. As results, NMAS on IM is drafted; 3 new persons were hired and trained at implementing agency's level; the IMSMA NG system is functioning; the reporting system has improved in land release, mapping and GIS system.</p> <p>2.1. The TMAC QA/QC capacity increased through participation in three courses and exchange programme. As result, the QA/QC staff was able to successfully conduct QM of the land release operations in 43 mined areas where 18 mined areas cleared and accepted by TMAC.</p> <p>2.2. In 2012, 2 trainings were provided to 10 people (QM & IM) from FSD, NPA, UST and TMAC. The geodesy survey has been successfully conducted in 18 completed mined areas. The level of geospatial information accuracy has significantly increased.</p> <p>2.3. 16 workshops were conducted in Sughd region (Khujand city, Asht, Ayny, Isfara and Panjakent districts) on mine action activities; 275 people from different organizations participated and benefited from the workshop.</p> <p>3.1. 50 survivors received psycho-social rehabilitation during the Summer Camp in 2012, which is doubled from the annual planned target; 7 experts strengthened medico-social rehabilitation services' quality through participation in training course in Astana, Kazakhstan in 2012.</p>
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<p>3.2. 35 families of mine /UXO and ERW victims received socio-economic support for livelihood and income generation by the end of 2012.</p> <p>3.3. 2 new NGOs working with landmine victims demonstrate improved capacities to address PwD issues and advocate for UN CRPD</p> <p>3.4. 4 advocacy events organized for policy makers and civil society organizations and an assistance policy for PwD (including mine victims) prepared.</p> <p>3.5. 3 national experts having knowledge on promoting multi-sectoral partnership in accession and implementation of UNCRPD, and 6 experts gained new knowledge and explored new opportunities for psycho-social rehabilitation; one satellite of Orthopedic centre reinforced.</p> <p>4.1. 600 communities' members of 331 community and members of the community-based organizations received necessary information through the workshops, trainings and dissemination materials.</p> <p>4.2. 5 MRE safe playgrounds built for the safety of school children (girls and boys).</p> <p>4.3. 70 local MRE volunteers (43 male and 27 female) passed the refresher MRE trainings and enhanced constantly communities' awareness against mine/ ERW/SALW/CM.</p> <p>4.4. 120 staff and volunteers (men and women) of CoES staff educated through MRE trainings and provided with materials.</p>	<p>3.2. 35 families of mine/UXO and ERW victims received different socio-economic support for livelihood and income generation in 2012.</p> <p>3.3. TMAC provided two capacity building and other trainings for 2 NGOs of landmine/ERW survivors where 25 members participated; NGO "Taqdir" organized four workshops and one round table in favor of advocacy to UNCRPD. In overall, 145 people (40 women; 105 PWD) were covered with capacity building initiatives.</p> <p>3.4. The total of 6 advocacy roundtables and one workshop were organized for policy makers and civil society by different organizations for the PWD in 2012 where 318 people including 162 PWD were reached.</p> <p>3.5. 2 national experts obtained an advanced knowledge on promoting multi-sectoral partnership in accession and implementation of UNCRPD and 7 experts gained new knowledge on psycho-social rehabilitation through participation in conference and exchange visits. The obtained experience was shared with other national partner organizations and PWD.</p> <p>4.1. In 2012, more than 1250 community members (doubled from targeted/planned coverage) participated and benefited from the MRE trainings, which were conducted by 43 RCST volunteers in 25 mine/ERW affected districts.</p> <p>4.2. In 2012, 5 safe playgrounds were constructed in Ishkoshim, Rasht, Panj, Shahrison, and SaghirDasht village of Darvoz district. 2095 students (815 girls and 1280 boys) use the playgrounds.</p> <p>4.3. 70 RCST volunteers (equally covering women and men) were trained on MRE activities to enhance their knowledge on mine risk and raised awareness among people living in mine/ERW affected communities.</p> <p>4.4. 154 participants (142 men & 12 women) represented by the CoES, Civic Defense and local authorities were educated through 7 MRE regional trainings.</p>
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B. Implementation Strategy Review

In order to enhance mine action activities in Tajikistan as well as to secure commitments of the country in the frames of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention in the long-term perspective, UNDP and TMAC in cooperation with the national partners developed a new National Strategy for Mine Action for 2012-2015. The vision of the Strategy corresponds to the priority of the country – being free of landmines and ERW, ensuring that (i) the Government of Tajikistan is in a position to comply with its international obligations related to landmines and Explosive Remnants of War, (ii) all priority areas will be cleared by the end of 2015, (iii) the national mine action programme efficiently supports the Poverty Reduction strategy, National Development Strategy and other socio-economic development strategies of the Government.

Taking into consideration the progress of the mine action program and still existing challenges, the nationalization process is not resolved in 2012, however, UNDP/TMAC with involvement of the Government of Tajikistan and particularly the CIIHL representative were able to conduct several meeting including workshops devoted to the nationalization process. The national ministries have expressed their opinion and confirmed the importance of nationalization of the programme.

UNDP and TMAC continued strengthening their international and national cooperation in mine action. Effective cooperation was evident with the national partners including the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Committee of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence, Main Department of Border Forces of the State Committee of National Security National Guards, Committee of Women and Family Affairs, National Orthopedic Centre, National Research Institute for Rehabilitation of PWD, National Association of Disabled People, Society of the Disabled, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, TCBL&CM as well as the national mass media.

International cooperation was also improved in 2012. FSD and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) continued their land release operations in Tajikistan under direct supervision of the TMAC. TMAC established good cooperation with GICHD and particularly improved its information management capacity. The ICRC provides support and trainings to rehabilitate and improve the work conditions of mine/ERW victims as well as actively participates in MRE activities. On the other hand, the efforts are made to maintain the collaboration with OSCE which is supporting the National NGO "Union of Sappers of Tajikistan" (UST) and Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU) of the MoD.

In 2012, UNDP TMAC established productive relationships with the donor community. The Canadian Government is one of the reliable donors that continue contributing to the Tajikistan MA Programme capacity building. Since the Programme adoption, the Canadian Government has been providing continuous support to the TMAC capacity building, organization of the mine detecting dogs team, providing assistance to mines victims and legislation improvement. Afterwards, the GPSF/DFAIT support enabled the TMAC to increase effectiveness of the national mine action program and to ensure efficient project planning and management, coordination, supervision, monitoring and quality assurance of demining operations. After development and approval of the National MA Strategy Document (2010-2015) TMAC asked for support from Canada GPSF to build the necessary base for the further successful Strategy implementation. GPSF continued supporting the TMAC coordination capacity and demining activity of one multipurpose team of FSD during 2011 and 2012. This support was essential for TMAC as it was able to effectively and efficiently carry out its mine action coordination role among of all stakeholders. For the first time TMAC received financial support from the Australian government through the UNMAS Voluntary Trust Fund in the amount of \$154,386 for the period of October 2011 to June 2012.

III. Detailed project activities review

Activity 1 (supported by TRAC, DFAID and UNMAS): Supported the MA Programme nationalization process and reinforced the coordination, planning, accreditation, regulation and monitoring of the mine action operations' capacity of TMAC.

Overview of Activities: The national ownership in coordinating the mine action programme in Tajikistan remained as a priority issue in 2012. All necessary steps were taken by UNDP/TMAC during 2012 to finalize the nationalization process of the MA Programme. The necessary documentation along with a Regulation on TMAC status and the ministries recommendations on the issue have been submitted to the President's Office for approval. Despite of not getting the approval of legal status TMAC was able to plan, task, coordinate and monitor all mine and ERW related activities in the country in 2012. The mine/ERW coordination activities of TMAC started with discussion of the Tajikistan Mine Action Strategy for 2013-2015 during the CIIHL meeting with relevant ministries and mine action stakeholders. Based on the 2012 Programme results and recommendations the targets for 2012 were discussed and the AWP 2012 was developed and prepared for approval by the Commission. Taking the necessity of NMAS revision, TMAC within operational stakeholders established the Technical Working Group for review and revision of all national standards which started its work in November 2012. TMAC/CIIHL effectively participated in the Twelfth Meeting of State Parties to the Ottawa Convention, Intersessional Meeting on the Convention on Cluster Munitions as well as Second Meeting of Oslo Cluster Munitions Conference. Tajikistan MA Programme has been presented in the International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and UN Advisors, UNMAT and GICHD by the TMAC Director. The enhanced cooperation network with potential donors, who can contribute to MA programme progress, was one of the major results of the meetings.

Strengthening the capacity of TMAC as coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring body of mine action operations and activities remained an essential task for UNDP during 2012. Based on the recommendation of evaluation in end of 2011, the CTA was appointed to TMAC to efficiently manage the project with particular focus on strengthening the donor communication and resource mobilization, improve reporting system and nationalization process.

UNDP supported TMAC with its daily coordination activities financially and technically, provided opportunity to the key staff to gain new knowledge and skills on management, operations, quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA). National seminars and coordination meetings were supported and facilitated as well as made contribution into the mine action cooperation and coordination development.

Conducted Initial Workshop on MA Strategic MA Plan (2012-2015) with representatives of all national partners involved in Mine Action and Demining Agencies in Dushanbe. All MA national and international partners have exact and detail information on the long term operations activities of the Programme.

The information management capacity of TMAC was reinforced through providing training to the staff and necessary equipment. The programme management capacity of TMAC staff has been developed through conducting of 27 Operational Coordination Meetings with Management and Operational staff of 3 Demining agencies. All TMAC main staff including the operations staff successfully completed the UNDP mandatory on-line courses. TMAC Operations Manager participated in the Workshop on "Contracting in Mine Action" conducted by GICHD and CMAC in Siem Reap, Cambodia (November 2012), the TMAC Senior QA Officer and QA Officer participated in the EOD Level 3 Training Course conducted by Ukrainian Demining Centre in Kiev, Ukraine (April 2012), 2 TMAC QA Officers participated in Exchange Experience Programme initiated by OSCE and ITF in Zagreb, Croatia (September 2012).

Results Achieved:

Despite of the pending approval of the TMAC nationalization status, the Centre was able to effectively manage and coordinate all pillars of the mine action programme in the country. Coordination of the VA and MRE activities were based on their integration into other UN projects as well as into the Governmental and NGOs organizations involved in mine action activities. TMAC was able to coordinate and manage the land release activities of more than 2,1km² (2,167,736 m²) of the land. This resulted in clearance of 28 mined areas in Khatlon along the Tajik-Afghan border. 13 mined areas were suspended due the end of the operational year and season. 18 mined areas were accepted by Quality Management during 2012 and are ready for handover to local authorities.

The Government of Tajikistan continued providing in-kind contribution to the Programme activities which was estimated to correspond to a monetary value of about US \$1,000,000 in 2012. The capacity of TMAC responsible for coordination and regulation of all mine action related activities in country was supported by UNDP through the TRAC budget as well as the GPSF/DFAIT Canada and BCPR contribution. Moreover, Australian Government allocated US \$158,000 to UNMAS for the Tajikistan MA Programme, while BCPR confirmed its contribution to the Programme capacity building in amount of US \$ 1,000,000 for 2012-2013.

Totally, TMAP has received 121% of the planned for 2012 budget (based on UN Portfolio 2012). In September 2012 UNDP/TMAC conducted the Meeting partners meeting, where high level representatives from Government of Tajikistan, International organizations and Diplomatic corps participated. The UNDP/TMAC prepared and submitted necessary project proposals for 2013 with a total amount of USD 5,870,000 to UN Mine Action Portfolio and used to facilitate donor coordination and resource mobilization.

Impact on Beneficiaries:

The nationalization process is not completed in 2012. However, the representatives of the Government of Tajikistan including the CIIHL members have participated in meeting and roundtables devoted to the process of nationalization. CIIHL was aware of the mine action activities in the country and made their active contribution to strengthen the liaison between the UNDP/TMAC and the Government. The results of the international and national meetings attended by the TMAC and CIIHL representatives were shared with the colleagues and other partners.

Activity 2 (supported by TRAC, DFAIT and UNMAS): Demining and survey activities are conducted according to IMAS and NMAS under the coordination and supervision of TMAC.

Overview of Activities:

Tasking, regulation, coordination and quality control of the land release activities of the operations agencies continue to be the core tasks of TMAC during 2012. TMAC actively facilitated the capacity strengthening of survey and demining operations during the reporting period. The capacity of national staff has been increased for Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) while the Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU) of the Ministry of Defense is national organization funded by OSCE. To reinforce the TMAC QA capacity QA officers have participated in international exchange experience programmes and in Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training courses.

Sufficient progress has been made in meeting the goals under the direct supervision and coordination of TMAC. Mine clearance and survey operations continued with capacity of 223 national and 7 international staff including 7 multipurpose demining teams, 2 non-technical survey teams, 6 mine detection dog teams, 2 mechanical demining teams with 2 machines «MV-4» of FSD, 2 multipurpose and 1 mechanical demining teams with 1 machine «MineWolf» of

HDU of MoD, 5 multipurpose demining teams and 5 mine detection dog teams of NPA during 2012.

During 2012, TMAC was able to conduct 89 monitoring visits of non-technical survey and mine clearance operations (18 monitoring of MDD Teams, 4 monitoring of NTS teams, 11 monitoring of MDM Teams and 56 manual clearance teams activities), 17 monitoring visits of training/learning processes, quality control of 23 task sites, and investigation of one demining accident.

Results Achieved:

TMAC could effectively coordinate and manage the release of 2,167,736 m² land where 6,351 antipersonnel mines and 43 UXO have been identified and destroyed in 2012. The Land release operations have efficiently been achieved due to proper coordination and as well as applying new methodologies and improved capacity of local staff. This resulted in clearance of 28 mined areas in Tajik-Afghan border. 13 mined areas were suspended due the end of the operational year and season. 18 mined areas out of 28 were accepted by Quality Management during 2012 and are ready for handover to local authorities.

Impact on Beneficiaries:

The cleared land will be in use from the next year for different purposes including agriculture. These cleared areas will benefit approximately 73,000 people located in remote border communities as well as provide safety environment for 10 border patrol units where more than 300 soldiers carry out their duties. The information derives from the 2010 NTS teams.

Activity 3 (supported by TRAC, DFAIT and UNMAS): Mine victims have proper access to adequate medical, rehabilitation and psycho-social support as well as to socio-economic assistance.

Overview of Activities:

TMAC continued to take action to integrate victim assistance into other UNDP projects and activities of other INGOs, local NGOs and governmental institutions related to persons with disabilities (PWD) in general. Statistics on landmine casualties continue to be registered by the TMAC VA Pillar. In 2012 10 casualties (eight men, one girl and one woman) were registered out of which three are de-miners. Eight survived the blasts and two were killed as a result of their accidents. All newly injured survivors received emergency medical care in the medical facilities run by the MoH.

In accordance with TMAC AWP 2012 a situational analysis of the disability sphere in Tajikistan by an international consultant on VA and Disability issues was undertaken and priority areas were identified for the disability sector. The analysis highlights that TMAC's VA programme has made a valuable contribution to the disability sector in Tajikistan, particularly through events that raised public awareness, capacity building, and the production of guidelines. The report reiterates that the services available to promote the inclusion and well-being of children and adults with disabilities in Tajikistan are inadequate to meet the needs of the relevant people, particularly in rural communities. It is also clear that the government still lacks the human, technical and financial resources to build the capacities needed, not only for the provision of services but also to implement a rights-based approach to disability in the country. The consultant recommended a further strengthening of the capacities, to enhance coordination among national and international agencies involved in the disability issues, and to further raise awareness among the population and develop more effective disability policies.

Based on the gaps identified by the consultant, technical assistance was provided to the Research Institute of Rehabilitation of PWDs through training of three doctors and four nurses

on rehabilitation in the Senior Training Institute of Public Health in Almaty, Kazakhstan in November 2012. This greatly contributes to an improvement of the capacities of the rehabilitation unit.

In order to enhance disability awareness and to adopt an inclusive development approach TMAC has published following books and brochures for distribution:

1. A Handbook for Members of Parliament titled “Disability” (handbook was translated by UNOHCHR and passed to TMAC for publication and future use during the UNCRPD advocacy round tables)
2. Guideline for the Medical Social State Service (Guideline was developed by MLSPP and printed by their request in the framework of cooperation; doctors from the Medical Social State Service will benefit from the guideline as direct beneficiaries and survivors/PWDs as receivers of services provided by MSSS and indirect beneficiaries).
3. Guideline on Peer to peer support (Guideline was prepared by Afghanistan Landmine Survivors Organization and translated from Persian to Tajik for future use during the Peer support project implementation).

The book “Assisting Landmine and other ERW Survivors in the Context of Disarmament, Disability and Development” was translated to Tajik and Russian language for local publication/distribution. This publication was prepared by the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit (lead author – Ms. Sheree Bailey) in order to enhance understandings and agreements accepted by States Parties to the various international legal instruments banning different weapons. Different legal instruments with a uniform approach as concerns to victims’ assistance present certain opportunities. Publication is aimed to assist taking advantage of these opportunities and enhancing the understanding of a wide range of actors on assisting survivors in the context of disarmament, disability and development.

The Inter-agency Technical Working Group (TWG) on VA is established; in 2012 TMAC VA organized four coordination meetings to discuss the victim assistance section’s coordination, planning and transition to national ownership. The TWG members recommended TMAC’s VA programme to broaden its focus in the period 2013-2015 and to be more inclusive of all PwD. To reflect this change, the VA programme will be “rebranded” to a Disability Support Unit (DSU) to reinforce the understanding that efforts to assist the victims should be part of broader disability and development frameworks. TWG members also recommended starting with the development of a National Disability Policy for the Republic of Tajikistan.

TMAC continued the process of capacity building support of the two existing survivors’ NGOs by hiring a national capacity building consultant for public organizations working with landmine/ERW victims, organizing training courses, workshops and purchase of equipment. For example, a two-day training on “Advocacy strategies, rights of PWDs in the framework of national disability legislation and international conventions” was conducted, as well as a training on “Writing Project Proposals, Mobilizing Resources and Negotiating with donors”. Members of survivors’ NGOs “Taqdir”, “Society of landmine survivors”, “TCBL&CM” took part in the sessions.

The regular annual Rehabilitation Camp for landmine survivors in cooperation with TCBL&CM was organized for the seventh (CHECK) time. For the first time, the summer camp was joined by landmine survivors from Afghanistan, who shared their experience on peer-to-peer support with the Tajik community of landmine survivors.

A working group (6 people) participated in the inter-country working committee meeting on psycho-social rehabilitation for landmine survivors/PWD in Kabul, Afghanistan from 12 to 19 July 2012. The meetings focused on best practice in the provision of psycho-social assistance services in both countries as well as discussing the legal frameworks. Opportunities for

strengthening inter-country cooperation were also an important discussion point. After a visit to the mental health facilities and meetings with relevant ministries and agencies, a document on inter-country cooperation for mental health and social support in Tajikistan and Afghanistan (2013-2014) was developed. Conference recommendations were worked out, with a preparation for joint inputs for the next conference and organizing a joint summer camp and peer-to-peer support programme in 2012 were discussed with involved organizations.

Two advocacy round tables at the national level in favour to accept UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) with mass-media involvement were organized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population (MLSP) jointly in cooperation with TMAC on 6 September and 2 November 2012 (in total, more than 60 people participated). The aim of the events was to increase awareness of governmental, non-governmental and public organizations on disability and the CRPD. One workshop for the staff of different ministries and agencies was organized on 15 November, 2012 (20 people participated). Two TV-round tables were organized on 22 October, 2012 and 6 November 2012 on the 1-st channel of National TV; one four-hours TV-round table devoted to the protection of the rights of PWD was organized on TV "Bahoriston" on 9 December 2012; a radio round table devoted to social pensions, allowances and privileges for PWD and children with disabilities was organized on radio "Vatan" (2 December 2012). A book comparing CRPD and the national legislation of Tajikistan regarding social protection of PWD was prepared for future publication. Articles devoted to the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, 3 December were published in newspapers ("Jumhuriyat", "Labour and social development" and "Rohnamo"). An analysis of the Tajik legislation and comparison with the CRPD was conducted by the Ministry of Justice upon request of MSLPP (report was submitted) and monitoring of the implementation of the new "Law on social protection of PWD" has started with the Research Institute of Labour in charge.

Results Achieved:

544 mine victims (443 males and 101 females) were supported by UNDP's Communities Programme in 2012. Needs assessment for 103 landmine/ERW victims and/or their families was conducted by ICRC where 50 mine victims' families were provided with the grants through its "Micro Economic Initiatives" (MEI) Programme. Three vulnerable families were support by medical assistance and/or non-conditional grants for repairing of houses. One UXO survivor received a PC and computer training.

Society of PWD "Imkoniyat" implemented a Small Grant project for 35 families of landmine/UXO victims. 35 PWD in the Rasht district were provided with training courses on computer and accounting, sewing courses and baking courses in TCBL&CM centre with financial support of ICBL. 39 survivors received governmental compensation from Ministry of Defence and MLSP (each survivor received 9,650,00somoni), 64 landmine survivors received legal assistance. 59 survivors (50 local and 9 from Afghanistan) received necessary treatment, psychological rehabilitation and adaptive sport during the first Inter-country Rehabilitation Camp in 2012.

In addition, TMAC provided 2 capacity building trainings for the landmines/ERW survivors NGOs in Dushanbe and Khujand where 25 people including 12 PWD participated. The NGOs were provided with IT equipment. 5 members of these NGOs received training courses (English language course, 2 - computer course, 1 – welding course, 1 – accounting course and dress-making course 1). NGO "Taqdir" organized four workshops (in Hamadoni, Shahrituz, Farhor, Pyanj districts) and one round table (in Dushanbe) in favour of advocacy to UNCRPD with support of Abilis foundation. In total, 133 people participated in the workshops, including 105 PWD and 40-women. Training on "Advocacy strategies, rights of PWD in the framework of national disability legislation and international conventions" organized for 17 members of new established NGOs of survivors. 120 people including 44 PWD participated in round tables in Khujand, Gharm, Kurgan-Tube and Khorog. One landmine survivor participated in the intersessional meetings of Standing Committee and VA experts in Geneva (May 2012) and one

survivor participated in the Inter-country Working Committee Meeting on psycho-social rehabilitation for landmine survivors/PWD in Afghanistan.

Impact on Beneficiaries:

Economic condition and livelihood of at least 75 % of the registered mine victims and their families were improved. Psychological well-being of the survivors participating in the annual rehabilitation camp was improved. The positive effect on the psychological well-being was assessed by professional psychologists. The capacity of two NGOs increased: they are in position to conduct VA related activities in country including raising awareness of the people and government by advocating the international convention on disability. As result, the Government of Tajikistan as well the representatives of the ministries are aware of the CRPD. The needs assessment aspect is well addressed during the last two years by TMAC and ICRC and UNDP's Community Programme.

Activity 4 (supported by TRAC, DFAIT and UNMAS): Mine risk education is provided to all mine affected communities and groups

Overview of Activities:

The amount of \$ 20 500 US dollars was allocated by UNMAS/Australia to realize MRE Teachers Trainings in seven regional centres (Khorogh, Kulob, Kurgan-Tyube, Tursunzoda, Gharm, Khujand and Panjakent). These trainings were held in June 2012. 97 teachers and leaders of 25 district education departments participated in the trainings, effectively representing 48 schools in mine-affected areas. This regional MRE Teachers Training project can be recognised as the first collaboration between the TMAC MRE pillar and Republican Institute of Professional Development and Retraining of Employees of the Education Sector under the Ministry of Education. The selected trainer of the institute prepared teaching curriculum on MRE and provided training on MRE methods of teacher-to-child, peer-to-peer, drawing, messaging, role play and storytelling. A total amount of 5676 materials (posters & booklets in Tajik & Uzbek languages, banners, guides, books, films) were disseminated in the training sessions with explanation on how to apply them in MRE sessions in the schools.

The increased involvement of women in MRE proved to be a positive element among the groups of volunteers and teachers, in comparison to the CoES and community leaders' groups. The majority of CoES employees and community leaders are men, as this professional sector is traditionally a domain for men, especially in the rural areas.

Five Schools Safe play areas were provided with 6 types of sports equipment in three border district schools (Ishkashim, Panj, Shahrison) and two schools in locations affected by internal conflicts (Rasht, Darvoz). An approximate number of 2100 students (800 girls & 1300 boys) have benefit from these constructions. 5 trained teachers of these schools shared their knowledge on MRE instruction with their 167 local colleagues (81 women & 86 men) to hold their MRE lessons in the safe playgrounds with students. The schools established MRE info educational corners in the entrance of the schools with provision of the info boards and safety messages.

Five MRE workshops held by RCST MRE Project in Kulyab, Kurgan-Tube, GBAO, Sughd and Rasht with the involvement 204 communities members (46 women & 158 men). In 2012, TMAC MRE has coordinated the provision of 11,177 MRE materials (MRE banners, posters, booklets, handouts, guidelines, brochures, wall/desk/pocket calendars, caps, pens) to the communities.

Results Achieved:

In 2012, 75 711 inhabitants including 26 785 schoolchildren have received MRE information in 25 mine/ERW affected districts in Tajikistan. The Regional MRE Teacher's Trainings were held in 14 regional admin centres with involvement of 226 (100 women & 126 men) participants. In each training from 20 to 25 teachers participated throughout the year. In total 7,234 materials (posters & cards with Tajik & Uzbek languages), banners, guides, books, films have been disseminated during the trainings. MRE teachers have prepared an academic plan for 2012-2013 where 11 960 students in 111 schools were trained on MRE awareness and related activities so far.

In 2012, the MRE pillar managed to expand its countrywide network of volunteers, teachers and community focal points. By this expansion, the MRE pillar increases its sustainability in all target areas. Local MRE knowledge is not entirely dependent on one or two persons but is broadened, often with multiple gender and age groups acting as MRE partners. In total, more than 800 MRE educators in 25 districts were trained, including RCST volunteers, district CoES staff, community leaders, and officials of local authorities, district education departments, women community councils, and school teachers. The mass media were involved to communicate the messages on landmines/ UXO/SALW/CM all over the country. Six articles were published on the district, regional and country levels, four TV presentations were done and two radio programmes were broadcast. The participants of our seminars deepened their MRE knowledge and instruction skills to be well prepared for their role in their community to help prevent landmine/UXO accidents.

Efforts were undertaken by TMAC to mainstream MRE within the partner organizations in the national ministries and nongovernmental structures. Capacity within the Ministry of Education and its district education departments was built as a first step to ensure the long-term sustainability of MRE for schoolchildren. Cooperation with the network of community women councils improved as they actively participated in this year's seminars. The RCST MRE structures profited from TMAC assistance in the domains of financial support and the coordination of the volunteer reporting structure. The National MRE Expert was involved during 7 months to provide refresher training for MRE RCST volunteers.

Impact on Beneficiaries:

Approximately 75,711 inhabitants including school children, women and other category benefited from continuous mine risk education activities in 25 mined affected districts in 2012. About 28 000 schoolchildren of Soghd, Khatlon, GBAO, Rasht and Tursunzoda regions were reached with MRE events and activities during the academic year of 2012. As a result of the comprehensive mine risk education activities for at-risk communities and schools no landmine/ERW accident among Tajik school children was registered in 2012.

The MRE capacity building among teachers in targeted villages/towns is instrumental to guarantee the sustainability of MRE in these areas for creating a safe environment for future generations of school children.

The increase of women as MRE focal points (teachers, volunteers) keeps on having a positive impact on the effectiveness of MRE in Tajikistan as women are often closer to the children and the traditional community that is to be reached with MRE.

Activity 1 (supported by BCPR): Support to the TMAC, as the national body responsible for coordinating, regulating, planning and monitoring of all mine activities in Tajikistan.

Overview of Activities:

TMAC as a national body responsible for coordinating, regulating, planning and monitoring and reporting of all mine related activities in Tajikistan was fully supported by UNDPs BCPR in 2012: de facto the project continued to be a UNDP project. In 2012, TMAC effectively managed and coordinated all planned activities for mine action pillars. Mine action projects were effectively implemented due to the appropriate performance, management, coordination and functions. UNDP Tajikistan continued to support and strengthened the capacity of TMAC as body dealing with mine action coordination, planning, and regulations well as monitoring in 2012. It also supported TMAC with its daily coordination activities, financially and technically, provided opportunity to the key staff to gain new knowledge and skills on management, operations, quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA).

A meeting was organized with support of UNDP where all relevant ministries, international and national partners have participated and discussed the legal status of TMAC. A Conference with participation of the CIIHL representatives, national ministries and other partners as well UN RR, UNDP and OSCE was conducted to finalize the recommendations on TMAC nationalization process.

BCPR has partially supported the following activities: TMAC/CIIHL effectively participated in the Meeting of Standing Committee to the Ottawa Convention, Intercessional Meeting on the Convention on Cluster Munitions and Second Meeting of Oslo Cluster Munitions Conference. TMAP has been presented by TMAC Director and UNDP CO Programme Analyst in the International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and UN Advisors, UNMAT and GICHD. To enhance cooperation and network with potential donors, who could possibly contribute to MA programme was one of the major results of the meetings. The Workshop on National Mine Action Strategic Plan (2013-2015) with representatives of all national partners involved in Humanitarian Mine Action Programme was conducted. All national and international partners have the detail information on the long term operations activities of the Programme.

Two monitoring visits have been conducted by TMAC Director, CHIL Committee Secretary and representatives from national ministries to the operation sites at the Tajik-Afghan Border and Soghd regions.

Progress meetings were conducted with operations partners on regular bases. TMAC Director and VA Team participated in the Round Table devoted to the rights of persons with disabilities organized by MLSPP.

Close collaboration has been established with the regional and local authorities of Soghd Region for mine awareness in the Tajik-Uzbek border districts. Technical capacity of the Soghd Regional Administrative Legal Department as a regional partner of TMAC has been strengthened through providing the IT equipment and furniture. This collaboration ended up in successful consideration of the level of landmines threat in four districts of the Tajik-Uzbek border area. The decision was taken jointly and recommendations were made both by partners and TMAC.

In addition some specific activities are listed below:

- Operational plan for 2012 has been developed, agreed and approved by all 3 Demining Agencies.
- 41 tasks information have been submitted to 3 demining Agencies.
- 4 Round tables in Isfara, Asht, Ayni and Panjakent districts of Sughd region with involvement of local authorities on mine action awareness and activities at the Tajik-Uzbek border have been conducted.
- 27 Operational Coordination Meetings have been conducted with involvement of Management and Operational staff of 3 Demining agencies.
- All TMAC staff has successfully completed the UNDP mandatory on-line courses.

- TMAC Operations Manager participated in the Workshop on Contracting in Mine Action conducted by GICHD and CMAC in Siem Reap, Cambodia (November 2012),
- TMAC Senior QA Officer and QA Officer participated in the EOD Level 3 Training Course conducted by Ukrainian Demining Centre in Kiev, Ukraine (April 2012)
- 2 TMAC QA Officers have participated in Exchange Experience Programme initiated by OSCE and ITF in Zagreb, Croatia (September 2012).
- Operational procedures for NPA Mine Detection Dog teams and UST/MoD mechanical demining team has been developed, agreed by TMAC, NPA, UST/MoD and approved for using.
- Procedures for requesting and using of the MoD helicopter by Demining Agencies for casualty evacuation in case of demining accidents were developed.
- TMAC IM Officer has participated in the IMSMA NG Administrator level 1-2 course in Sando, Sweden in April 2012.
- TMAC IM Officer has participated in the Quality Management course in Geneva, Switzerland in October 2012.
- The theoretical and practical Geodesy and GIS courses for 10 Operations and IM staff from FSD, NPA, UST/MoD and TMAC have been conducted by the National Consultant on Geodesy and GIS and TMAC IM Officer from June – August 2012.
- 3 IM staff from FSD, UST/MoD and TMAC has been participated in the Regional IMSMA NG Administrator Level-1 training course in Azerbaijan in August 2012.
- 15 RCST MRE Volunteers were training by TMAC IM Officer on new IMSMA MRE form and reporting requirements in November 2012.
- TMAC IM Officer conducted on job trainings for the FSD NTS team leaders.
- TMAC IM Officer was involved in drafting the first National Mine Action Standards on Information Management.
- TMAC VA and MRE staff are trained on the new IMSMA NG reporting requirements.
- Proper analyses of the FSD Non-Technical Survey data were conducted by TMAC IM Officer.
- Taking the necessity of NMAS revision, TMAC within operational stakeholders established the Technical Working Group for review and revising of all national standards which started revision of standards on November 2012.
- The demining agencies have been accredited and tasked by TMAC for new operation year in accordance with the NMAS and AWP.

Results Achieved:

Despite the challenges related to nationalization process and identifying the status of TMAC, the centre was able to effectively manage and coordinate all mine action related activities in Tajikistan. VA and MRE activities were expanded and integrated into other UN projects as well as Government and NGOs community based actions. TMAC was able to coordinate and manage the land release activities of more than 2,1km² of land which is 145% from the annual planned target. This resulted in full clearance of 18 mined areas in Tajik-Afghan border of GBAO and Khatlon as well as the Region. The new website for TMAC was developed and launched by April 2012. The National Mine Action Standards on Information Management was drafted by TMAC IM Officer. The IM staff of demining agencies, particularly FSD and MoD/MoD were hired and trained on information management and IMSMA requirements. The Government of Tajikistan continued its in-kind contribution into the Programme activities which was estimated about US \$1,000,000 in 2012. TMAC capacity was supported by UNDP through the TRAC budget as well as the GPSF/DFAIT Canada and BCPR contribution. Moreover, Australian Government allocated US \$158,000 to UNMAS for the Tajikistan MA Programme, while BCPR

confirmed its contribution to the Programme capacity building in amount of US \$ 1,000,000 for 2012-2013. In September 2012 UNDP/TMAC organized and conducted the Donors Consultative Committee Meeting, where all the relevant ministries, international organizations, partners and diplomatic corps have participated. The demining agencies have received the funds directly for their demining operations. TMAP received 121 % funds from 2012 planned budget. TMAC and CHIL became more proactive in managing the mine action pillars in the country during 2012. The TMAC and CHIL representatives have participated in more than 10 international and regional conferences, workshops and meetings. All meetings related to the mine and ERW issues in the country were facilitated by TMAC and attended by the CHIL representatives. The CHIL representatives have actively participated in the National Strategy, Project Document and TMAC AWP 2012 review process. The CHIL members were involved and took part in organizing the events devoted to the International Mine Action Day – 4th of April where participated all partners, National authorities and diplomatic corpus. Moreover the TMAC and CHIL used the international forum and meetings to seek opportunity for identifying the potential donors for supporting the Programme. Effectiveness of the MA Programme coordination in the country by TMAC was recognized by the GPSF/DFAIT Canada representatives and International Evaluators. The UNDP/TMAC prepared and submitted necessary project proposals for 2013 with a total amount of USD 5,870,000 to UN Mine Action Portfolio and used to facilitate donor coordination and resources mobilization.

Impact on Beneficiaries:

Three demining agencies with total operational staff of 235 people received 41 tasks during 2012 and TMAC were able to manage all of them effectively. The CHIL members were aware of the mine action activities in the country and made their active contribution to strength the liaison between the UNDP/TMAC and the Government. The results of the international and national meetings attended by the TMAC and CHIL representatives were shared with the colleagues and other partners. Enhanced capacity, knowledge and strengthened cooperation with key partners and colleagues on MA.

Activity 2 (supported by BCPR): Support to TMAC capacity building to contribute to the mine survey and clearance operations.

Overview of Activities:

Tasking, regulation, coordination and quality control of the land release activities of the operations agencies remained as key tasks of TMAC during 2012. TMAC actively facilitated the capacity strengthening of survey and demining operations during the reporting period. In 2012, the involvement of national staff in management and supervision aspects of the programme has increased in Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD) and Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) while the Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU) of the Ministry of Defence is national organization funded by OSCE. To reinforce the TMAC QM capacity, the QA officers have participated in the international exchange experience programmes and EOD training courses. Sufficient progress has been made in achieving the objectives under direct supervision and coordination of TMAC. The land release operations continued with capacity of 223 national and 7 international staff including 7 multipurpose demining teams, 2 non-technical survey teams, 6 mine detection dog teams, 2 mechanical demining teams with 2 machines «MV-4» of FSD; 2 multipurpose and 1 mechanical demining teams with 1 machine «MineWolf» of HDU of MoD; 5 multipurpose demining teams and 5 mine detection dog teams of NPA in 2012. TMAC was able to conduct 89 monitoring of non-technical survey and mine clearance operations (18 monitoring of MDD Teams, 4 monitoring of NTS teams, 11 monitoring of MDM Teams and 56 manual clearance teams activities), 17 monitoring of training/learning processes, quality control of 23 task sites, and investigating of 1 demining accident in 2012. Regular on job training on information management was conducted by TMAC IM Officer for 2 NTS team leaders of FSD and 3 IM staff.

The quality of geospatial information has significantly improved as results of Information Management – IMSMA NG and the Geodesy and GIS training courses provided in II-III quarters of 2012. The first NMAS on Information management was drafted by the end of 2012. The standards will be available for use in early 2013. The detail digital maps using the DGPS were produced with high precision for 18 cleared mined areas in Khatlon and Darvoz provinces. In October 2012, a joint mission was organized with involvement of the 20 representatives from FSD, the State Committee on Land and Geodesy (SCLG), the State Border Forces (TBF), the Committee on Emergency Situation, local authority and other national entities to assess the quality of the Non-Technical Survey data conducted in Panjakent, Ayni, Isfara and Asht districts of Sughd region by taking into consideration the NTS data compare it with new border delimitation information. The results showed that 63 accident locations were identified in four mentioned districts, where 140 casualties were recorded which are located in Uzbek territory. The analyses include geo-spatial analyses by Google Earth application, the location of accidents and new border delimitation information provided by the SCLG and TBF. The results were agreed and confirmed by all involved parties including the local authorities at district levels. Information Management workshop was conducted for 18 Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan MRE Volunteers from six districts of Sughd region in Khujand in November 2012. The volunteers were introduced with new reporting requirements on MRE component, reporting obligations of the country and program, existing challenges of MRE programme in terms of information management, proposals for improving the reposting system and demonstrating the new IMSMA MRE activity form which was designed and adopted to the situation and condition of Tajikistan. In collaboration with ICRC the new IMSMA NG forms are adopted for accident, casualty VA – needs assessment activities. The IMSMA NG database is keeping up to date with land release as well as MRE data. The capacity of information management staff for TMAP has increased through the serious of training provided both at regional and in country levels by TMAC IM Officer. The practical training at field level helped to enhance their knowledge and produce high quality of geospatial data (maps, progress reports etc). The structure of TMAC website is upgraded and the content was improved in 2012. The website is available in two languages and will be updated and improved on regular basis.

Results Achieved:

TMAC could effectively coordinate and manage clearance of 2,167,736 m² of land with result on destroying of 6,341 antipersonnel mines and 43 UXOs in 2012. Operation efficiency has been achieved due to proper operations management, using of new methods and improvement of the staff knowledge and skills. The information (tasks, progress, mine clearance and completion reports) for 18 cleared mined areas and 13 suspended mined areas reports (tasks, progress and suspension reports) are quality checked in according with new information management and IMSMA requirements as well as accepted by Quality Management team.

Impact on Beneficiaries:

18 cleared sites with a total area of 1,099,166 m² was successfully quality controlled and prepared for handover by TMAC to the local authorities for safe use. 73,000 remote border populations will benefit from the cleared areas as well as provide safety environment for 10 border patrol units with more than 300 solders to carry out their duties.

Activity 3: Support to socialization process of mine and ERW victims through the development of sustainable national policies and programs addressing the needs of people with disabilities in Tajikistan.

Overview of Activities:

In accordance with TMAC AWP 2012 a situational analysis of the disability sphere in Tajikistan by an International Consultant on VA and Disability issues were undertaken and priority areas were identified for the disability sector. The analysis highlights that TMAC's VA programme has

made a valuable contribution to the disability sector in Tajikistan, particularly through events that raised public awareness, capacity building, and the production of guidelines. The report reiterates that the services available to promote the inclusion and well-being of children and adults with disabilities in Tajikistan are inadequate to meet the needs of the relevant people, particularly in rural communities. It is also clear that the government still lacks the human, technical and financial resources to build the capacities needed, not only for the provision of services but also to implement a rights-based approach to disability in the country. The consultant recommended a further strengthening of the capacities, to enhance coordination among national and international agencies involved in the disability issues, and to further raise awareness among the population and develop more effective disability policies. The International Consultant developed Prodoc on Disability for UNDP.

Based on the gaps identified by the consultant, technical assistance was provided to the Research Institute of Rehabilitation of PWDs through training of three doctors and four nurses on rehabilitation in the Senior Training Institute of Public Health in Almaty, Kazakhstan in November 2012. This greatly contributes to an improvement of the capacities of the rehabilitation unit.

In order to enhance disability awareness and to adopt an inclusive development approach TMAC has published following books and brochures for distribution:

1. A Handbook for Members of Parliament titled "Disability";
2. Guideline for the Medical Social State Service;
3. Guideline on Peer to peer support.

The book "Assisting Landmine and other ERW Survivors in the Context of Disarmament, Disability and Development" was translated to Tajik and Russian language for local publication/distribution.

TWG members also recommended starting with the development of a National Disability Policy for RT.

In the framework of Cooperation with the MLSPP two advocacy round tables at the national level in favour to accept UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) with mass-media involvement were organized by the MLSPP jointly in cooperation with TMAC on 6 September and 2 November 2012 (in total, more than 60 people participated). The aim of events was to increase awareness of governmental, non-governmental and public organizations on disability and UNCRPD. One workshop for the staff of different ministries and agencies was organized on 15 November 2012 (20 people participated). Two TV-round tables were organized on 22.10.2012 and 6.11.2012 on the 1-st channel of National TV; one four-hours TV-round table devoted to the protection of the rights of PWD was organized on TV "Bahoriston" on 9.12.2012; A radio round table devoted to social pensions, allowances and privileges for PWD and children with disabilities was organized on radio "Vatan" (2.12.2012). A book comparing UNCRPD and the national legislation of Tajikistan regarding social protection of PWD was prepared for future publication. Articles devoted to the IDD were published on newspapers (in newspapers "Jumhuriyat", "Labour and social development" and "Rohnamo"). An analysis of the Tajik legislation and comparison with the CRPD was conducted by the Ministry of Justice upon request of MSLPP (report was submitted) and monitoring of the implementation of the new "Law on social protection of PWD" has started with the Research Institute of Labour in charge.

Also In the framework of Cooperation with the MLSPP was continued Regional Cooperation with Afghanistan. A working group (6 people) participated in the inter-country working committee meeting on psycho-social rehabilitation for landmine survivors/PWD in Kabul, Afghanistan from 12/07/2012 until 19/07/2012. The meetings focused on best practice in the provision of psycho-social assistance services in both countries as well as discussing the legal frameworks. Opportunities for strengthening of inter-country cooperation were also an important discussion

point. After a visit to the mental health facilities and meetings with relevant ministries and agencies, a document on inter-country cooperation for mental health and social support in Tajikistan and Afghanistan (2013-2014) was developed (see attachment 1), Conference recommendations were worked out, with a preparation for joint inputs for the next conference and organizing a joint summer camp and peer-to-peer support programme in 2012 were discussed with involved organizations.

Results Achieved:

International Consultant on VA/Disability provided recommendations on further strengthening of the capacities, enhancing coordination among national and international agencies involved in the disability issues, and raising awareness among the population and developing more effective disability policies.

The International Consultant developed Prodoc on Disability for UNDP. MLSP followed up the Inter-Country Joint Plan of Action and send it to MoH of RT and to Afghanistan for consideration and future approval. Awareness on UNCRPD and disability in general was increased among the governmental agencies and institutions, international and non-governmental organizations.

Impact on Beneficiaries:

Approximately 90 people participated and benefited from participating in two roundtables and one workshop organized by MLSP in favour of UNCRPD advocacy in 2012. Moreover, most of PWD benefited from 4 hours teleconference and events devoted to IDD (International Day of PWD) in Dushanbe, Kurgantube and other regions of Tajikistan.

Activity 4:(BCPR) Support to Mine Risk Education capacity of TMAC and its partners

Overview of Activities:

In 2012, MRE was supported by the BCPR fund to carry out regional MRE trainings in 7 administrative centres (Khujand, Panjakent, Khorog, Kulyab, Kurgan-Tube, Gharm and Tursunzoda). The trainings were organized between September and December 2012. In total, 292 participants of 3 target groups from 25 districts were present in the trainings. The first group consisted of Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) volunteers, where we provided refresher trainings for 70 volunteers, out of which 24 are women and 46 men. Out of this number 43 volunteers were RCST MRE volunteers and 27 were local volunteers which have regular contact with TMAC MRE. Secondly, 71 teachers and DED inspectors (36 women, 35 men) were trained to enhance their integration of MRE lessons into the curriculum. Thirdly, 154 staff members of the district Committees of Emergency Situations (CoES) and communities' leaders (12 women, 142 men) passed their MRE trainings, in order to become district focal points in landmine/UXO contingencies. This represents the first collaboration between TMAC and the CoES with regard to MRE and its integration into emergency situation activities. Thanks to this 41 heads of district CoES and 113 communities' leaders are trained MRE focal points.

In 2012, 43 RCST MRE Volunteers (the focal points for the programme) have conducted training courses and workshops on MRE in 25 mine/ERW affected districts where more than 1250 members (women & men) from the various communities have participated. The knowledge and experience of these participants on MRE awareness has significantly increased. As results, the network of volunteers has expanded and 48,926 people in the mentioned communities received MRE awareness. 200 teachers were trained and provided by MRE info and training materials and as results 13,530 students were educated and received MRE awareness in 2012. In addition, the following activities were conducted by TMAC MRE Programme:

The Regional MRE Teacher's Trainings held in 14 regional admin centres with involvement of 226 (100 women & 126 men) participants. In each training from 20 to 25 teachers have been participating throughout the year. In total 7,234 materials (posters & cards with Tajik & Uzbek languages), banners, guides, books, films have been disseminated during the trainings. MRE teachers have prepared an academic plan for 2012-2013 where 11 960 students in 111 schools were trained on MRE awareness and related activities.

All of the planned MRE safe playgrounds were built in Ishkoshim, Rasht, Panj, Shahriston, Saghirdasht village of Darvoz district in 2012.

These 5 safe play areas were constructed with 6 types of sport equipments. They were constructed in 3 border area schools and 2 schools located in mountainous areas affected by internal conflicts. A total number of 2095 students (815 girls and 1280 boys) benefited from the constructions. 5 trained teachers shared their knowledge on MRE to 167 colleagues (81 women & 86 men) to further spread the MRE info and lessons in safe playgrounds with students.

In 2012, all of the 70 RCST volunteers (24 women & 46 men) took part in refresher MRE trainings (7 regional trainings) and enhanced communities' awareness against mine/ERW/UXO/SALW/CM in.

A total number of 1064 MRE handouts, booklets tools, info materials, guides, posters, and banners were distributed by volunteers, thereby educating more than 780 inhabitants.

The national MRE expert provided the coordination office with a report on attained results, lessons learned, recommendations for the TMAC MRE pillar in general.

In November 2012, the National MRE expert provided report with recommended related to MRE integration into school curricula as well as the assessment report, lessons learned and results.

In 2012, 154 participants (142 men & 12 women) represented by the CoES, Civic Defense staff as well as local authorities were educated through 7 MRE regional trainings. They were provided with 1205 books, guide, handouts, posters, booklets, and banners. Their newly acquired MRE knowledge will be part of local emergency response capacities and will be used in case of contingencies. The CoES trainers submitted report on lessons learnt with recommendations to TMAC.

Results Achieved:

In 2012, the MRE pillar has drastically expanded its countrywide network of volunteers, teachers and community focal points. By this expansion, the MRE pillar increases its sustainability in all target areas. Local MRE knowledge is not entirely dependent on one or two persons but is broadened, often with multiple gender and age groups acting as MRE partners. In total, more than 800 direct beneficiaries in 25 districts could be reached, represented by RCST volunteers, district CoES staff, community leaders and officials of local authorities, district education departments, women community councils, and school teachers. The mass media and NGOs of MVs were involved to communicate the messages on landmines/ UXO/, SALW/CM all over the country. Six articles were published on the district, regional and country levels, four TV presentations were done and two radio programmes were broadcast. The participants of our seminars deepened their MRE knowledge and instruction skills to be well prepared for their role in their community to help prevent landmine/UXO accidents.

Efforts were undertaken by TMAC to mainstream MRE within the partner organizations in the national ministries and nongovernmental structures. Capacity within the Ministry of Education and its district education departments was built as a first step to ensure the long-term sustainability of MRE for schoolchildren. Cooperation with the network of community women councils improved as they actively participated in this year's seminars. The RCST MRE

structures profited from TMAC assistance in the domains of financial support and the coordination of the volunteer reporting structure.

Impact on Beneficiaries:

Approximately 28 000 schoolchildren of Soghd, Khatlon, GBAO, Rasht and Tursunzoda regions were reached with MRE events and activities during the academic year of 2012. Thanks to comprehensive mine risk education in at-risk communities and schools; we did not register any landmine/UXO accident among Tajik school children in 2012. This year's capacity building of MRE knowledge among teachers in target villages/towns is instrumental to guarantee the sustainability of MRE in these areas for creating a safe environment for future generations of school children.

Efforts have been made by trainers to develop skills among target groups on interactive methods of teaching students on the mine/UXO hazards. The increase of women as MRE focal points (teachers, volunteers) keeps on having a positive impact on the effectiveness of MRE in Tajikistan as women are often closer to the children and the traditional community that is to be reached with MRE.

IV. Implementation challenges

Risks:

Five major risks that had been identified in the UNDP TMAC MA Prodoc 2009-2012, were under the observation of UNDP TMAC during 2012. All relevant steps were taken by TMAC to coordinate the management of those risks by the relevant governmental institutions, demining agencies and other implementing partners.

- 1. Donor fatigue to support the mine action programme activities can result in delays to achieve the results planned in Article 5 Extension Request.** The Programme received sufficient support from donors and made significant progress particular in the field of land release operations. The targets indicated in the TMAC AWP for 2012 on clearance and capacity building were achieved.
- 2. The Government of Tajikistan might be reluctant to increase its ownership of the mine action programme due to economic and legal obstacles.** The Government of Tajikistan continued its in-kind support towards the programme implementation, which was estimated in approximately USD \$ 1,000,000 in 2012. However, it has not taken on full national ownership yet.
- 3. Diplomatic cooperation does not improve between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.** Despite difficult diplomatic relations between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, TMAC continued to organize meetings and workshops together with national border authorities and Soghd Regional authorities on MRE, advocacy, mine victim assistance, etc. TMAC together with the local partners and FSD were able to start Non-technical Survey in the Tajik-Uzbek border in 2011 in the four most affected border districts of Soghd. By the end of 2012 the survey was completed and will hopefully be continued in 2013.
- 4. TMAC fails to increase the manual and mechanical demining capacity in the programme.** The manual and mechanical demining operations capacity of the Programme was sufficient and the Programme reached its annual targets on the land release operations in 2012.

5. **TMAC fails to establish itself as the leading agency for regulating and coordinating MRE and VA activities.** Although TMAC was not established as an official governmental agency it possessed sufficient acceptance and capacity to coordinate the MRE and VA activities in the country during 2012. The final presidential approval of nationalization status is pending.

Issues:

The following issues were identified and managed during the reporting period:

- a) The legal status of TMAC as a national Agency for MA activities was not approved yet. TMAC together with all relevant institutions and agencies took all necessary steps to finalize the nationalization process of the MA Programme and the necessary documentations along with the new Regulation on TMAC status and the ministries recommendations on the issue have been submitted to the President Office for approval.
- b) Further support to the EOD capacity of the CoES was not provided due to the financial shortage of the Programme. The only activity in this field was dissemination of the MRE material to the team members. An informal assessment of the 5 CoES EOD teams was initiated; an official assessment is planned for 2013.

V. Lessons learnt and next steps

Lessons Learned: The following lessons were learned in 2012:

- For proper coordination of the mine action related information, as well as donors' attractions TMAC needs to put more efforts to strengthening the capacity and flow of its information and communication management.
- TMAC management and technical capacities are still limited to operate independently and need further improvement.
- For effective operation activities mainly on mechanical demining, mine detection dogs operations and QA/QC activities TMAC operational staff needs to pass special trainings and exchange programmes.
- Due to difficulties on keeping and storing of explosives directed for operational mines/UXO destructions and to organize the centralized accounting and reporting system for explosives TMAC needs to construct a centralized storehouse for explosives.
- Data quality should be assessed during the Quality Assurance activity in the field and should be approved by Operations department. More detailed maps are required for mine clearance purposes. SHA should be defined better and a more complete picture should be obtained, including information regarding the shape of the SHA. Detailed criteria for prioritization need to be developed.
- Gender mainstreaming will promote equity for the achievement of equal access to MRE knowledge on improving safe behavior against mine, UXO hazards among men and women, boys and girls in community level and reducing number of victims.
- The population can benefit from MRE in a more coordinated way if a MRE community network is established and coordinated trainings with the involvement of the regional and districts CoES, Districts Education Departments and Women Committees are held in the affected districts.

- Due to weak capacity to address disability issues at Ministry level and therefore CRPD advocacy project was not fully implemented.
- In Central region and other high mountains areas (GBAO region) it is almost impossible to use machines and in some other parts even dogs. This situation will possibly create challenges in terms of efficiently carrying out the operational activities, because applying only manual demining methodology will make the process slow which needs to be taken into account when the new priorities are defined.

Recommendations:

Following recommendations based on the internal and external monitoring and evaluation are made for developing the Programme activities for the future:

1. UNDP/TMAC and CIIHL have to advocate the Government of Tajikistan to approve the TMAC status as a National Agency responsible for the MA activities' coordination in the country.
2. UNDP and TMAC have to develop a strategy and mobilize additional resources to support and use the capacity of CoES on EOD.
3. TMAC should review and revise the National Mine Action Standards by taking into consideration the applied new operational methodologies and approaches.
4. TMAC should continue upgrade IMSMA NG system and include the needs assessment and quality management related information. This would help the information management staff to better respond to the needs and requirements of the program.
5. Using the modern remote sensing technology and data such as DGPS and high resolution satellite images would help TMAC in obtaining more reliable and accurate data. Involvement of the operations and information management staff in this procedure would be essential and therefore training staff on the modern technology would lead the program towards more efficient and effective development of its capacity.
6. The TMAC QA/QC staff should regularly improve its knowledge and skills through on-the-job, national and international trainings.
7. Using of the experiences exchange initiative for the MRE volunteers among the at-risk districts will significantly improve the MRE pillar approaches in the remote areas.
8. Facilitate information exchange in Mine Risk Education activities from all international and national agencies involved in the sector.
9. Establish close collaboration between all agencies to standardize MRE products, teaching aids and materials.
10. MRE is constantly necessary to prevent accidents among border patrols and develop their literacy through reading and discussions the provided materials.
11. To strengthen the capacity, to enhance the coordination among the national and international agencies involved in disability issues, to raise disability awareness and develop disability policy
12. Widening the scope of VA into disability support in general
13. To strengthen the advocacy campaign in favor to join the UN CRPD and CCM
14. To improve and enhance the south-south cooperation continued between Tajikistan-Afghanistan on VA/Disability and Land Release components as well as between Tajikistan-Azerbaijan on Information Management and nationalization process.

VI. Financial status and utilization

Financial status

If the project has multiple phases, all figures should refer only to the current phase of the project (refer to the dates in the project document).

Table 1: Contribution overview [start date of the project – end date of project]¹

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTIO N BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
UNDP/TRAC	280,363	280,363	
DFAIT/Canada	454,385	500,000	
UNMAS	154,386	154,386	
BCPR	502,530	502,530	
TOTAL	1,391,664	1,437,279	-

¹The “resource overview” can be any kind of chart (a pie chart, for example, would be an effective way of demonstrating a funding gap).

Table 2: Funding status (as of the end of the year)

Financial Status

DONOR NAME	RECEIVED*	EXPENDITURES			PROJECT BALANCE	EARMARKED**	AVAILABLE FUNDING (as of 1 Jan of the next year)	REMARKS
		Period Prior to the Reporting Year	Reporting Year Only	TOTAL				
UNDP/TRAC	280,363		280,316	280,316	47			
DFAIT/Canada	500,000		356,714	356,714	143,286		72,615	Out of total project balance 68,372 was committed funds and 72,615 allocated for 2013 activity
UNMAS	154,386		153,329	153,329	1,057			
BCPR	502,530		426,433	426,433	76,097		55,000	Out of total project balance 10,302.50 was committed and 55,000 allocated for 2013 activity
TOTAL	1,437,279			1,216,792	220,488		127,615	

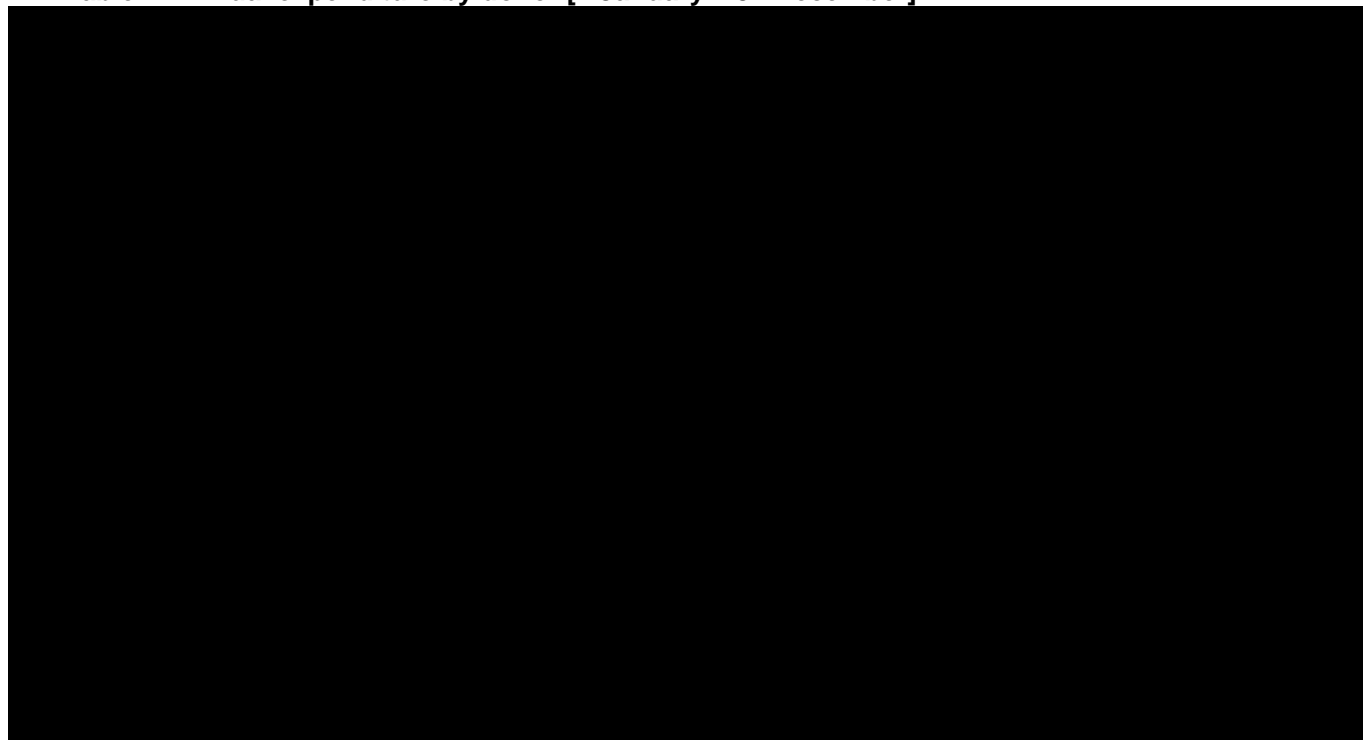
*The *Received* column in this table should match the figures in the column (of the same title) in the Resource Overview table.

**The *Earmarked* column should specify if any donors have earmarked their funding to a specific activity or other requirement.

Financial utilization

The figures in this section (budget, expenditure, and balance) can refer only to the reporting period (i.e. one year).

Table 4: Annual expenditure by donor [1 January – 31 December]



Mandatory Format:

- 1) **Titles.** Expenditure tables under the 'Financial utilization' part of this section must spell out the activity description titles as specified in the project budget and the names of donors. ATLAS codes can be included as well but are not sufficient.
- 2) **Figures.** All figures must be in USD, and should be rounded to whole numbers. No decimals.
- 3) **General Management Support (GMS).** All figures must be inclusive of UNDP GMS %. When the draft is submitted to UNDPCO via email, please specify whether or not the draft includes GMS. If not, UNDPCO finance will insert it.

IMPORTANT NOTE

When submitting your draft report to UNDP country office, please include the following: 1) a soft copy of all financial tables in Excel in addition to any tables embedded in the report and 2) specify whether the figures come from ATLAS or from the project.

Annex 2: Risk/Issue Logs

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Donor fatigue to support the mine action programme activities can result in delays to achieve the results planned in Article 5 Extension Request.	September 2009, during the feasibility study	Financial	Insufficient donor funding for implementation of demining and land release may result in delays and/or failure to achieve the planned results described in the MBT Article 5 Extension request. Activities to build national capacities to respond to residual UXO contamination and EOD could be delayed or suspended if no proper funding is secured in 2010 Probability: P = 3 Impact : I = 4	The Programme has received sufficient support from donors and is making significant progress.	TMAC Manager – Jonmahmad Rajabov; TMAC Ops Manager – Parviz Mavlonkulov;	TMAC Ops Manager – Parviz Mavlonkulov;	November 2009	Increasing due to world financial crisis
2	Government of Tajikistan might be reluctant to increase its ownership of the mine action programme due to economic and legal obstacles	2009	Organizational	Lack of national ownership might affect the TMAC coordination capacity and regulatory authority TMAC; this situation could limit possible donors contribution for the programme P = 4 I = 2	Although TMAC is not yet established as the official governmental agency it possesses sufficient authority and capacity to coordinate the MRE and VA activities in the country. The final presidential approval of the nationalization status is pending. For the time being the Programme has	TMAC Manager – Jonmahmad Rajabov	TMAC Manager – Jonmahmad Rajabov	November 2009	No change

					<p>sufficient manual and mechanical demining operations capacity as indicated in the Evaluation Report.</p> <p>UNDP will continue to engage policy makers at the ministerial and governmental level to ensure the establishment of a legal national MA agency</p>				
3	Diplomatic cooperation does not improve between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.	2009	Political	<p>Information on TUB is missing and data related to hazardous areas along the TUB are not included in Extension Request. If it is confirmed that some of the minefields are located on the Tajik territory, this may affect timely implementation of MBT Article 5 commitments. Effective demining and land release activities along the TUB are not possible unless a political decision is made on the TUB demarcation and delimitation. Mined areas on TUB continue to pose threat to life and livelihood of communities living in border areas.</p> <p>P = 4</p>	<p>TMAC together with operations partners started the survey activities in the Tajik – Uzbek border areas and the survey of 4 districts have been completed already.</p>	<p>TMAC Manager – Jonmahmad Rajabov</p>	<p>TMAC Manager – Jonmahmad Rajabov</p>	<p>November 2009</p>	<p>No change</p>

				I = 3					
4	TMAC fails to increase the manual and mechanical demining capacity in the programme	2009	Organizational	<p>To achieve the objectives described in the Article 5 Extension Request, Tajikistan needs to increase the demining and land release capacity. It is planned to invite a second demining operators and introduce mechanical demining technologies. If this is not achieved, the programme may not be able to achieve its operations at the new deadline of 2020.</p> <p>P = 2 I = 4</p>	<p>- Although TMAC is not yet established as the official governmental agency it possesses sufficient authority and capacity to coordinate the MRE and VA activities in the country. The final presidential approval of the nationalization status is pending.</p> <p>Together with the other stakeholders UNDP TMAC plan to support creation of a national capacity to address residual risk from landmines and ERW after 2015 as well as seek ways to make use of established EOD Rapid Response capacity</p>	TMAC Manager – Jonmahmad Rajabov	TMAC Manager – Jonmahmad Rajabov	-	-
5	TMAC fails to establish itself as the leading agency for regulating and coordinating MRE and VA activities	2009	Strategic	<p>The involvement of TMAC in direct execution of MRE and/or VA activities can distract the organization from fully ensuring its strategic leadership. Activities gradually reduce and lose their relevance. Target beneficiaries do not receive the intended services</p>	<p>- For the time being the Programme has sufficient manual and mechanical demining operations capacity as indicated in the Evaluation Report.</p> <p>- UNDP TMAC will take the necessary</p>	TMAC Manager – Jonmahmad Rajabov	TMAC Manager – Jonmahmad Rajabov	-	-

				P = 2 I = 4	measures to mainstream MRE activities into projects and programmes conducted by the MoE and the RCST by the end of 2015; UNDP TMAC operates as a coordinator, provides technical assistance and monitors MRE.				
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