



BORDER MANAGEMENT AND DRUG ACTION PROGRAMMES IN CENTRAL ASIA

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

PHASE 6

**INCEPTION REPORT
29 January 2008**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations	3
1. Project Synopsis	4
2. Analysis of the Project	7
2.1 Start Situation.....	8
2.1.1 Kazakhstan	8
2.1.2. Kyrgyzstan	9
2.1.3. Tajikistan.....	10
2.1.4. Turkmenistan	11
2.1.5. Uzbekistan	12
2.2 Changes in the Programme Environment	14
2.2.1 EC Management.....	14
2.2.2 Programme Management	14
2.2.3. Improved Delivery	15
2.2.4. Relations with Counterparts.....	15
2.2.5. EC Monitoring	15
2.2.6. Coordination with the EC CADAP Programme	16
2.2.7. Financial Management.....	16
3. Implementation Arrangements	16
3.1. The Task Forces and Steering arrangements	16
3.2. Programme Implementation	17
3.2.1 Training by ICMPD	17
3.3. The Role of the Regional Office	18
3.4. Staffing Arrangements	18
3.5. Liaison with the European Commission	18
3.6. Donor Coordination	18
3.7. Monitoring & Evaluation	19
3.8. Visibility Strategy	19
3.9. Direct Execution (DEX) Unit	19
4. Project Planning	19
4.1. Project Approach.....	19
4.1.1. Project (Specific Objective) 1: Institutional Reform in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan	20
4.1.2 Project (Specific Objective) 2: Capacity building for adoption of European IBM methodologies.....	23
4.1.3 Project (Specific Objective) 3: Demonstration projects on trade corridors.....	26
Annex 1 BOMCA/CADAP Organigramme	30

Abbreviations

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

1. Project Synopsis

Project Title	Border Management in Central Asia, Phase 6
Project Number	BOMCA 6 Contract No.
Country	Central Asian Republics

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

The specific objectives of this phase of the the programme are:

1. Institutional Reform in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan;
2. Strengthening Training Capacities in Central Asia;
3. Strengthening Infrastructure Capacities Along Trade and Transit Corridors in Central Asia;
4. Assisting Tajikistan in Securing the Tajik-Afghan Border in Gorno-Badakhsan.

Planned outputs:

1. Detailed and costed border management strategies prepared with and for the Governments of Kyrgyzstan & Tajikistan;
2. Agreement by Kazakh authorities to begin reform of their border management system;
3. Two international donor conferences on border management conducted;
4. IBM Handbook for Central Asia endorsed by the European Commission and used by the CA governments;
5. Senior Border and Customs Commanders familiarized with concepts and practices of European IBM approach;
6. Local Border and Customs trainers trained on IBM methodologies;
7. Construction of Kyrgyz Dog Training Centre completed;
8. Fifty dogs and dog handlers trained for work on CA borders;
9. Long term inter agency strategy for drug detecting dogs implemented in Tajikistan;
10. Three Border Crossing Points along trade corridors modernized;

11. Border Agency staff trained and working more efficiently at modernized BCPs;
12. Three Border Outposts renovated and equipped along the Tajik-Afghan Border;
13. Effectiveness and efficiency of European IBM methods demonstrated to all Central Asian Governments.

Proposed Activities:

Activities linked to specific objective 1 :

- 1.1 Initial assessment of the current Border Management situation to be undertaken by CTA for Tajikistan and CTA and Project Leader for Kyrgyzstan;
- 1.2 Bi-annual Technical Level donor coordination meetings organised, hosted and serviced in the three countries;
- 1.3 Advocate for development of a new strategy for border management (Kyrgyzstan); and for revision of the existing strategy (Tajikistan and Kazakhstan);
- 1.4 Organise & hold a border management donor conferences in each of the three countries to be hosted by Government, to share updated border management strategies with international donors;
- 1.5 Continue IBM discussion with the Kazakh and Kyrgyz authorities;
- 1.6 Prepare costed projects for implementation by BOMCA under current or subsequent phases to adjust activities if required due to possible cancellation / changes in currently planned projects;
- 1.7 Organize and conduct cross-border workshops (two on Kyrgyz-Kazakh border and two on Kyrgyz-Tajik border) for improved regional cooperation;
- 1.8 Conduct two study tours for Inter-Agency Working Group members of the three countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) one in 2008 and one in 2009 to support participation of Border Guard Commanders in annual Border Guard Conferences, Siofok, Hungary

Activities linked to specific objective 2 :

- 2.1 Finalise IBM Handbook for Central Asia, prior to European Commission endorsement;
- 2.2 Organise & implement one Study Tour to FRONTEX in Poland, for senior Border Agency staff (Commanders or deputy Commanders);
- 2.3 Organise & implement regional conference in CA on IBM for national Governments under CABSII umbrella;
- 2.4 Design, contract, monitor construction, and organize a handover/ visibility event of a multi-agency dog training centre for Kyrgyzstan;
- 2.5 Design, contract and monitor construction of a dormitory wing in the National Border Guard Training Centre of Kyrgyzstan in Novopokrovka (Phase 2) and procure and deliver necessary equipment;
- 2.6 Renovate and equip the Border Guard Training Centre in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan;
- 2.8 Organise & implement training-of-trainers for CA training centre staff at regional Training Centre in Almaty;

- 2.9 Organise two three-month dog training courses for 25 participants each (five from each CA country) at Tashkent Customs Training Centre and Almaty Border Guard Training Centre;
- 2.10 Organise deployment of an International specialist to Tajikistan to develop, and oversee implementation, and monitor a long term inter agency strategy for drug detecting dogs;

Activities linked to specific objectives 3:

- 3.1 Design, monitor & construct BCPs at Kunia Urgench, Turkmenistan and Karamyk at the Tajik-Kyrgyz border;
- 3.2 Procure & deliver equipment to BCPs at Fortekabot, Patar and Karamyk;
- 3.3 Organise handover/visibility events for Fortekabot, Patar, Kunia Urgench and Karamyk;
- 3.4 Undertake local survey of trade and transit situation according to ESCAP methodologies to establish baseline indicators for future activities.
- 3.5 Organise & implement 5 training for Border Agency staff at BCPs (Karasuu & Ak Jol – Kordai, Fortekabot, KuniaUrgench and Karamyk);
- 3.6 Organise seminar on trade & transit facilitation jointly with UNECE participation in Ashgabat;
- 3.7 Renovate and supply with equipment the Railroad BCP Nau (Tajik–Uzbek border);
- 3.8 Advocate for closer cooperation with other interested parties regarding Trade Corridors (CAREC, EurAsEC, etc).

Activities linked to specific Objective 4:

- 4.1 Design, construct and equip 3 Border Outposts at the Tajik-Afghan border, namely Khorogskaya, Shidz and Pastkhuv

Project Starting Date : 21 September 2007

Project Duration : 24 months (end date 20 September 2009)

2. Analysis of the Project

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

As was noted by the EC Monitoring and Evaluation Mission of 2006, it became clear in the preparatory phase of BOMCA 6 that training and capacity development activities should be intensified and more coherently structured to achieve the desired long term effects of Security Sector Reform necessary for region-wide IBM. The BOMCA 6 programme therefore recognizes the need to continue to familiarise technical level counterparts in the partner countries with the benefits of the European Integrated Border Management approach. In order to approach training activities in a comprehensive and structured manner, BOMCA 6 training is based on three components: Promulgation and use of the IBM Handbook for Central Asia (after EC endorsement); Awareness training on IBM for high-ranking officials from the main agencies involved in border management in all five CA countries; And capacity building of staff in training institutions of all five CA countries to increase the quality and quantity of trainers and to develop specific tools for improved cooperation of border management agencies.

Because of the high degree of international concern, and especially European Union concern, for security related to the borders of Afghanistan, a major international effort is underway to improve border security in Tajikistan, particularly on the Tajik-Afghan border, and the BOMCA Programme continues to play a lead role in both providing and coordinating assistance in cooperation with the Government. Over the last three years and with additional funding from the Government of the UK, the European Commission has constructed three Border Crossing Points in the Gorno Badakshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), and renovated/constructed three Border Outposts. The Tajik-Afghan border will continue to be a focus of BOMCA 6 with planned renovation of the remaining un-renovated border outposts in GBAO.

Additionally, a main objective of this phase of BOMCA is to demonstrate to Central Asian Governments the benefits of a European Union IBM approach to border management for the facilitation of trade and transit, through model projects at Border Crossing points on major Central Asian trade corridors. Relevant Country offices are responsible for activities related to design, construction and, equipping of BCPs that have been agreed with the relevant governments as being integral to regional trade facilitation. An analysis of current trade activity and future trends for enhanced trade facilitation will be conducted and improved cooperation with other organizations active in trade facilitation in Central Asia will be a priority of BOMCA 6.

The specific objectives, planned outputs and activities of Phase 6 of BOMCA, build on those of previous phases and lay the ground work for continued professionalization of Border Service and Customs Agencies in follow-on phases.

2.1 Start Situation

The contract for BOMCA 6 was signed on 24/09/2007. Operations will begin on February 1, 2008. Several phases of BOMCA (1 through 5) have already been implemented and some continue to be implemented. BOMCA 6 is the continuation of BOMCA 5, but develops specific additional activities described in this report. The political situation with respect to BOMCA activities, a brief history of past activities, and the starting conditions prevailing at the beginning of BOMCA 6 are explained below in each specific country section 2.1.1 through 2.1.5.

2.1.1 Kazakhstan

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

The five controlling bodies involved in border management in the Republic of Kazakhstan include the Customs Control Committee, National Security Committee, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture. The listed authorities are responsible for close cooperation and interaction in customs control, border control, transport control, sanitary and epidemiological control and veterinary and phyto-sanitary control.

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

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

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

development of single border crossing points at the automobile border crossing points of the Republic of Kazakhstan which include all state bodies performing control at border crossing points.

Kazakhstan has been implementing the concept of interaction and cooperation at the border in the spirit of the so-called “Single Window concept”, also referred to as United Border Crossing Points. Under the existing Joint Order, all five involved agencies of Kazakhstan closely interact at UBCPs. The plan for UBCPs has been implemented at the Kazakh-Russian border, where currently 18 UBCPs exist. The number of BCPs at this border is anticipated to increase to a total of 180 BCPs. Kazakhstan is negotiating similar border management arrangements with China and is piloting a joint border control experiment with Kyrgyzstan at two border crossing points on its southern border.

Cooperation and interest in cooperation with EU and BOMCA is one of the priorities of Kazakhstan. The border infrastructure is under development, and border agencies are comparatively well-trained and well-equipped compared with neighboring countries in Central Asia. Cooperation with neighboring states is ongoing with a basis of agreements on Cooperation in Protection of The Common Border, which also includes operative-intelligence cooperation.

While in previous BOMCA phases, training centers of border agencies were refurbished or newly built, the current phase is dedicated to enhance the capacity of the directors of the training centers and staff. The Border Guard Service has made training facilities available as a Regional Training Centre for IBM under the BOMCA Programme and both the Border Guards and Customs Service have participated in training in this center. Regional and National “Training of trainers” courses were conducted in Almaty, along with Skills Training courses for new trainers, and Reconstruction works have been completed at “Merke” Railroad Crossing BCP. Drug Detection equipment has been procured and delivered to BCP “Kordai” (Kazakh - Kyrgyz border), IT Equipment for Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement of the special equipment for Phyto-sanitary Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture is on-going.

2.1.2. Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan borders with China, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Border infrastructure with China is relatively developed, having been one of the external border sections of the former Soviet Union. Other border sections are not yet fully delimited and demarcated, and border infrastructure is sub-basic. Border agencies are, in some cases, ill equipped and poorly trained, using conscripts to patrol the green border.

Kyrgyzstan has embarked upon a major reform programme in the security sector focusing on border issues. The country is also conducting an experiment in joint border control with Kazakhstan at two border crossing points in the north of the country, Ak-Jol and Kayindi.

Southern borders are particularly porous, and are the entry point for drugs traveling mainly to Russia, and weapons and human trafficking to and from Uzbekistan and

Tajikistan. The Ferghana valley area is especially prone to volatility, and the high degree criminality associated with trafficking in drugs, arms and people is a major destabilising factor mitigating against the rule of law, the development of social capital and increased living standards for the poor.

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

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

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

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

2.1.3. Tajikistan

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

A major international effort is underway to improve border security in Tajikistan, particularly on the Tajik-Afghan border, and the BOMCA Programme continues to play a lead role in both providing and coordinating assistance in cooperation with the Government. Over the last three years, and with additional funding from the Government of the UK, the European Commission has constructed three Border Crossing Points in the Gorno Badakshan Autonomous Oblast (GBO), renovated/constructed three Border

Outposts, developed a drug detecting dog unit at Khorogh, and has established a major Officer-Cadet Training Centre in Dushanbe (with four satellite classrooms along the border). More than eight hundred Border Force and Customs Officers have received basic training in border control, profiling and search techniques, human rights & asylum rights, basic computer skills and language script recognition. Vehicles, HF radios, generators, drug detecting kits, and IT equipment have been provided to the Border Force and Customs. Trained drug detecting dogs and handlers have been provided, and training in the use of intelligence sharing software, and basic counter narcotics techniques has also been provided for specialist personnel. Study tours have been arranged for senior personnel to learn about border management in the EU.

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

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

In December 2006, the head of the State Committee on Border Security was replaced and direct control of the Committee was moved from government administration to the State Committee for National Security. BOMCA has been working to develop close working relations with the new Committee Chairman. Relations with Heads of Services and working level counterparts remain unaffected. The State Commission includes an Inter-Agency Working Group on border management, established and facilitated by IOM. Under ongoing BOMCA phases, 3 border crossing points have been built, existing facilities for both the Border Guards and Customs Service have been renovated; trans-border markets have been upgraded; a Training Centre built for facility for 300 at the Border Guards, and additional renovated buildings; 2 border outposts on the green border have been renovated and 2 more are close to completion. A dog centre in Khorog has been completed and 18 dog handlers have been trained. Communication equipment was provided and successfully brought into use within the BOMCA Tajik-Afghan border pilot zone.

2.1.4. Turkmenistan

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

Border infrastructure with Uzbekistan in particular is more basic, and is the focus of a request for assistance from the Government of Turkmenistan. Unlike other countries in the Region, the Border Guard Service is better equipped and trained in Turkmenistan than the Customs Service, although the latter has recently been allocated a \$15 million supplemental budget to upgrade facilities and equipment. Training for Customs remains a priority, noted by the international community.

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

The most important on going project under BOMCA in Turkmenistan is related to the trade and transit corridor approach, with the construction of the Kunya Urgench BCP at the Turkmen-Uzbek border. The tender procedure has been launched and the construction work is expected to be completed by end of 2008. Equipment for the new BCP is being purchased and will be installed after construction.

An assessment of the legal and institutional frameworks has been conducted by the Programme contractor, ICMPD. Multi-agency IBM training was conducted in 2007, and Turkmen officials are participating in multi-agency training activities at home and abroad.

The BOMCA and CADAP Programmes share a single Government body as overall counterpart, the State Coordinating Commission on Drugs, which comprises representatives from all relevant Agencies. The State Coordinating Commission is both a political-level Task Force and operational-level Inter-Agency Working Group. Good relations have been built between members of the Commission and the BOMCA Country Team, and the Commission responds quickly to requests to facilitate Programme work. Given the particularities of this country, the present setup is the best way to channel the efforts of BOMCA Programme in the most efficient way.

Overall, a cooperative attitude related to BOMCA support is evident within leadership of the relevant agencies and a high degree of cooperation is expected to continue during BOMCA phase 6.

2.1.5. Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan borders with Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Border infrastructure with Afghanistan is relatively developed, having been part of the external borders of the former Soviet Union. Uzbek enclaves exist within the Kyrgyz part of the Ferghana Valley and vice versa. There are also Tajik enclaves in the

Uzbek part of the valley. It should be noted that the borders between these countries remain un-delimited and creates an obstacle to the free flow of goods and people.

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

The Government of Uzbekistan is also keen to promote development of trade and transit in the Ferghana Valley in order to promote economic prosperity for its citizens and reduce social tensions. A number of previously closed border crossing points have been opened. Two BCPs (Vuadil and Madaniyat) required rehabilitation provided by BOMCA in 2007. In the Fergana Valley BOMCA also delivered equipment to BCP Karasu and coordinated technical assistance provided by JICA to BCPs Pap and Andarkhan." The Inter-Agency Working Group for Border Management, chaired by the Border Force, has been established with a Secretariat function provided by the BOMCA Programme.

Since Andijan events in 2005, the development of the political dialogue between the European Union (EU) and Uzbekistan has been interrupted. In November 2005, the EU announced a partial suspension of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with all subcommittees and the Cooperation Committee was suspended. An arms embargo has been also put in place, while a year-long visa ban was been imposed upon 12 Uzbek officials believed to have played a part in the forcible suppression of the Andijan demonstrations. The Council of the EU adopted in October 2007 the following conclusions: "The Council decided to renew for a 12 months period the arms embargo set out in the Common Position 2006/787/CFSP and the visa restrictions for individuals listed in the annex of Common Position 2007/338/CFSP. With a view to encouraging the Uzbek authorities to take positive steps to improve the human rights situation and taking into account their commitments, the Council decided that the visa restrictions would not apply for a period of six months, at which point the Council will review if the Uzbek authorities have made progress towards meeting the conditions mentioned in the Council Conclusions. The Council may decide to apply the visa restrictions earlier if necessary, in light of the actions of the Uzbek authorities in the area of human rights. It also stands ready to lift all restrictive measures once Uzbekistan fulfils the conditions set out in these and previous Council Conclusions."

As one of the consequences of the deterioration of relations between the EU and Uzbekistan, the EC Action Programme (AP) 2005 has not been signed and the assistance envisaged under BOMCA 6 will not be provided to Uzbek beneficiaries except for regional training activities conducted out of Uzbekistan.

As of December 2007, discussions between the EC and Uzbekistan on AP 2006 are on-going. The deadline for signature of this agreement, end December 2007. A possible

consequence of non-signature of this document is that Uzbek beneficiaries may be excluded from BOMCA 7 in addition to BOMCA 6.

2.2 Changes in the Programme Environment

Acceptance of the concept of Integrated Border Management and recognition of the advantages of professionalization of border services is at a higher level of development in the Kyrgyz Republic than in other Central Asian republics, but significantly improved levels of cooperation at the borders of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan are evident as of late 2007, and the outlook for greater implementation of IBM methodologies and cross - border cooperation are significantly better than in previous BOMCA phases. The level of interest in BOMCA assistance by the Government of Turkmenistan has increased through the establishment of improved counter-part relations by the CTA in Ashgabat, and BOMCA activities are expected to increase significantly in Turkmenistan during BOMCA 7. The CTA in Tashkent will ensure that Uzbek counterparts participate in all possible training events.

2.2.1 EC Management

The European Commission Delegation in Almaty, Kazakhstan will provide guidance to UNDP Kyrgyzstan in regard to the strategic development of the BOMCA Programme (UNDP terminology: Senior Supplier). A Management Meeting between the EC Delegation and UNDP Kyrgyzstan will be held approximately eight times each year.

The European Commission Delegation will liaise with EU Member States and the office of the EU Special Representative for Central Asia in regard to development and implementation of the BOMCA Programme.

2.2.2 Programme Management

Project design for the BOMCA 6 Programme will be undertaken by five Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) based in each country of Central Asia. CTAs will be supported in this task by non-resident technical experts or organisations with specific technical expertise and experience relevant to each area of activity. Chief Technical Advisors will liaise closely with European Union Embassies in Central Asia, to ensure appropriate political- and technical-level coordination (see coordination arrangements) on behalf of the European Commission. A UNDP Regional Programme Manager will be responsible for the timely implementation of all activities of the Programme, for its financial management, for the supervision of all staff and for all reporting to the EC Project Manager in the European Commission Delegation (see Annex 1). Under the leadership of the Regional Programme Manager, a Regional Programme Management Unit (RPMU) based in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, will provide administrative reporting, accounting and procurement services to the BOMCA Programme. The Regional Programme Manager will be supported by two national Deputy Regional Programme Managers, based in Bishkek. In each country, national Country Managers will be responsible for UNDP delivery of projects designed by the technical staff: Chief Technical Advisors, short term International Project Leaders and Senior National Experts (where it is required) report jointly to the BOMCA Regional Programme Management Office in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The Country Managers and Deputy Country Managers report

jointly to the BOMCA Regional Programme Management Unit in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, and to local UNDP Country Offices.

2.2.3. Improved Delivery

Changes to management arrangements, combined with the institution of a centralized procurement unit by UNDP, has led to a significant improvement in the delivery of major assistance lines including infrastructure works, equipment provision and training packages during 2007.

2.2.4. Relations with Counterparts

Clearer lines of management responsibility and improved delivery rates have re-established confidence in the Programme among national counterparts. Clearer identification of responsibilities reinforced the efforts of the Regional Programme Manager and Country Managers to ensure stronger national inputs into overall Programme formulation and into development and implementation of country-specific activities. Efforts to overcome Government perceptions that the Programme was too donor driven have resulted in much greater input from beneficiaries through the regular Steering Committee meetings in all five countries.

2.2.5. EC Monitoring

EC monitoring took place in May 2005 and February/ March 2007 and a programme evaluation by external consultants was conducted in Spring 2006. Conclusions of the 2006 mission included: In all five countries, the needs of border guard staff on the ground are vast and basic; Programmes have been flexible and responsive, but lack clear medium term capacity building objectives; A key gap in the programmes' design is an overarching medium term strategy.

The findings and recommendations

Recommendations included; Adjust the balance of progress toward medium term focus away from reactivity; Tailor programmes more per country; Further trim and focus the areas of intervention; Focus on fostering institutional capacity building; Further strengthen the pilot concept for demonstration effects; Focus on consolidation of ongoing projects rather than starting new projects; Focus on strengthening technical assistance and training; Take a proactive approach on visibility; and Maintain momentum of implementation now established through subsequent phases by avoiding major changes in management /contracting arrangements. The findings and recommendations have been used extensively in design of BOMCA 6, to include focusing on medium term service/agency capacity and institutional development through training, tailoring programs per country, consolidating on-going projects and building on previous accomplishments, taking a more pro-active approach to visibility of BOMCA achievements and activities, and through daily contact with national counterparts and government officials to increase beneficiary involvement in all phase of planning and to maintain Programme momentum toward more integrated border management and professionalism of border and customs related activities.

2.2.6. Coordination with the EC CADAP Programme

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

CADAP 4 will be coordinated with BOMCA 6 to ensure that beneficiary border zones will be identical in both programmes as concentration of assistance will increase effectiveness and impact. The BOMCA and CADAP Programmes are both being implemented by UNDP, through a common management and operations structure. However, the specificity of each programme will be respected, specifically in terms of external communication.

2.2.7. Financial Management

The BOMCA and CADAP Programmes are now composed of three separate contracts (BOMCA 5 / 6 and CADAP 4). While certain activities and expenditures are specific to one or other of the Programmes, and must remain so for reporting and accounting purposes, it makes little sense for UNDP and the EC to try to administer multiple contracts of the same Programme separately. It was therefore agreed that expenditure for each Programme should be charged to its component contracts sequentially rather than concurrently. This mechanism refers only to those projects, which are the continuation of a project also financed from an earlier version. For Programme Management, EC Project Manager and national counterparts alike, what is required is annual budgets for particular countries, and overall Programme budgets by country.

3. Implementation Arrangements

3.1. The Task Forces and Steering arrangements

UNDP has established, or is working with pre-existing, high-level political interlocutors for the BOMCA Programme, described as 'Task Forces' in the Description of Operations of BOMCA 6, but which are operating under different titles in different countries. It is anticipated that the 'Task Forces' will have a decisive voice and role in each country in establishing national policy on development of border management.

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

After discussions with the EC Delegation, it was decided to have bi-annual national Steering Committees in each country as a project supervision and discussion platform unit. Additionally, one regional annual Programme Review Meeting in the frame work of the CABS mechanism will be organised. The Central Asia Border Security Initiative

(CABSI) is a consortium of EU Member States led by Austria. Its members include UK, Finland, France, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Croatia and US as independent partner. In 2006 Germany also attended the 5th CABSI Meeting (but not as a member state) because of the situation in Afghanistan. Each year, the CABSI Consortium meets to review the progress of the BOMCA programme and to discuss its future direction and necessary funding.

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

3.2. Programme Implementation

Work with national Task Forces will be facilitated by the relevant Country Manager and Chief Technical Advisor, supported by the UNDP Resident Representative and BOMCA Regional Programme Manager as necessary.

BOMCA provides a Secretariat to the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) of each country, with two functions: support to Government donor coordination responsibilities; and implementation of the BOMCA Programme, including facilitation and oversight of pilot site experiments in integrated border management.

Work with IAWGs will be the responsibility of the Country Manager and Chief Technical Advisor, supported by European experts working for ICMPD under the contract issued to ICMPD by UNDP under BOMCA 6. ICMPD are currently responsible for the legal assistance and training of border staff projects of BOMCA 5, which includes finalization of Guidelines for Integrated Border Management for Central Asia.

3.2.1 Training by ICMPD

It is proposed to subcontract significant BOMCA 6 training activities to ICMPD. ICMPD has been involved in BOMCA activities since 2005 and it has been shown that the organization is capable of providing comprehensive service to the Programme. ICMPD effectively deals with the selection and administration of international training experts.

ICMPD has been strongly involved in the creation of the IBM concept (both at national & at regional level) in the Balkans, e.g. assisted all Western Balkan countries in developing and updating their national IBM Strategies and Action Plans. Since 2004, ICMPD has been drafting and updating, together with EU border management experts, the "Guidelines for Integrated Border Management in The Western Balkans". In November 2006 the document was given the official status of "Commission Staff Working Paper" and as such became an official EU reference document for the Western Balkans. ICMPD was involved in an IBM Twinning on Croatia and currently in an upcoming IBM Twinning in Serbia. ICMPD has been involved in BOMCA since 2005, has knowledge of the region, good working relationships with CA government officials, has drafted the IBM Handbook under BOMCA 4 and has strong ties with the CABSI consortium.

3.3. The Role of the Regional Office

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

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

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

3.4. Staffing Arrangements

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

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

3.5. Liaison with the European Commission

The Regional Programme Manager and regional team, supported by Senior Management of UNDP Kyrgyzstan (nominated by UNDP as the Principal UNDP Office for implementation of the EC BOMCA-CADAP Programmes), will attend regular Management Meetings for the Programme to be hosted by the EC Delegation in Almaty. The Regional Office will be the primary interlocutor of the EC Delegation. The Regional Office will facilitate organisation of the regional Programme Review Meeting organized in the framework of CABS mechanism for the EC Delegation on an annual basis. Progress reports will be prepared every six months, and a final report upon project completion. All reports will comply with the provisions set out in the General Conditions of the BOMCA 6 contract. Progress reports will describe the relevant changes in the Programme environment, progress toward implementation of project activities and an updated version of the work programme for the remaining duration of the contracts. The final report upon project phase completion will include a section on lessons learnt for similar interventions in the future.

3.6. Donor Coordination

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

3.7. Monitoring & Evaluation

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

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

3.8. Visibility Strategy

Press Conferences to highlight BOMCA achievements have been conducted in all five countries in late 2007. The current BOMCA and CADAP websites have been redesigned to reflect exclusively the activities and success separately for BOMCA and CADAP Programmes. A film crew has made a documentary feature for current affairs television programming, an activity that was closely coordinated with EC Delegation in Almaty. A brochure and other information materials in regard to the Programme have been produced and widely distributed.

Chief Technical Advisors are ensuring a regular schedule of handover events and press releases for the countries they cover, to be agreed in advance with the Regional Office and representatives of the EC Delegation. Other UN Agencies and subcontracted partner organisations will be encouraged to incorporate visibility activities into their proposals.

3.9. Direct Execution (DEX) Unit

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

4. Project Planning

4.1. Project Approach

BOMCA 6 is a follow up of activities launched under BOMCA 5. However, the following project planning description, as well as the attached tables, covers exclusively the activities described in the BOMCA 6 Description of Action.

4.1.1. Project (Specific Objective) 1: Institutional Reform in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan

The objective of this project is to support the Kyrgyz and Tajik Governments in the revision of existing, or preparation of new border management strategies, and to facilitate further discussion with the appropriate Kazakh authorities aimed at the same result.

Activity 1.1. Initial assessment of current situation to be undertaken by CTA Tajikistan, CTA Kazakhstan and CTA and Project Leader in Kyrgyzstan;

CTA Tajikistan, CTA Kazakhstan with the assistance of CTA Kyrgyzstan, will make an assessment of the current situation in Tajikistan and Kazakhstan in regard to the border management system, the availability of a strategy on border management development (including the development of veterinary, phytosanitary and sanitary/quarantine services, in addition to border guards and customs), the level of cooperation among the different agencies at the border, and the willingness of those responsible to initiate a major reform programme. CTAs will coordinate with the OSCE and other involved agencies to ensure cooperation in planning and to avoid duplication of efforts.

Project leader in Kyrgyzstan will make a detailed evaluation of the feasibility of the implementation of the set of Recommendations submitted in April 2007, negotiate the establishment of an InterAgency Committee to supervise the reform of border management in Kyrgyzstan, hold introductory methodological meetings/seminars with the parallel established Working Group to gather deputy heads, senior officials of all Ministries and Agencies having responsibilities in the border management sector of the country, and to formulate the strategy document for the reform and to produce the Action Plan, which will prioritize the projects to be implemented during the reform process.

Because the drafting of strategies and the establishment of a quality insurance environment in Government structures of the Central Asian countries is a relatively new experience, Study Tours to European capitals (one to FRONTEX and two to IBPC) will be organized for the members of the Working Group and of the IBM Committee, to allow better familiarization with the environment of change, and the concepts of trade and transit functioning in Europe. Such Tours give provide a clear view of what is possible in terms of IBM and offer opportunities for improved understanding of leadership responsibilities of national agency personnel.

Where: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan & Tajikistan
When: Spring and Summer of 2008

Activity 1.2. Bi-Annual Technical Level donor coordination meetings organized , hosted and serviced in the three countries;

CTAs are responsible for organizing, hosting and providing support for donor coordination meetings on the minimum of a bi-annual basis. The Regional Office will participate in donor coordination meetings.

Where: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
When: Summer and Fall of 2008 and 2009

Activitiy 1.3. Advocate for development of a new strategy for border management (Kyrgyzstan); and for revision of the existing strategy (Tajikistan and Kazakhstan);

As a result of the SSR Project Leader's activity already undertaken in Kyrgyzstan, the Government structures are well informed about the ongoing activity and drafting of the strategy has begun. Ongoing support from the Project Leaders Expert Team will continue advocacy and assist the Committee and the Working Group in development of a more useful and coherent document.

In Tajikistan and Kazakhstan, the result of the first preliminary assessment of the CTAs will define the goal of the intervention. It is foreseen to organize two missions by the Project Leader's Expert Team.

Where: Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan & Tajikistan
When: Spring and Winter 2008

Activity 1.4. Organise and hold a border management donor conference in each of the three countries to be hosted by the Government to share updated border management strategies with international donors;

CTAs and SNEs of the countries will coordinate the organization of such a major conference, both in terms of professional and substance input as well as in the selection of donors and beneficiaries who are to take part in it.

Bilateral meetings with the Border authorities of Kyrgyzstan are to be organized more frequently, as one of the main products of the IBM in the region will be the beginning of the concrete joint control projects at the Kyrgyz-Kazakh border section, the least contentious in the region. Infrastructure adaptations may be required; the establishment of the possibility of common BCP management and green border patrolling will require a series of bilateral discussions, facilitated by BOMCA. Equipments will be necessary and it will be important to enhance the Programme's donor coordination activities and actively search for possible co-sponsored projects.

Where: Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan & Tajikistan
When: Fall 2008

Activity 1.5. Project leader to continue discussions with Kazakh and Kyrgyz authorities;

The Commander of the Kazakh Border Service has expressed interest in beginning cooperation between their service and European high ranking consultants, and is open to a future evaluation mission of their border management system, which would include a visit to the Russian-Kazakh border section, with a view to discussing the recommendation provided by European experts and beginning of the Security Sector Reform process. He was also interested in further discussing the possible donor role of Kazakhstan in border related development within BOMCA. The Commander was definitely supporting the idea of Kazakh border specialists sharing their experiences in border management in general, in joint control activities at the border, and providing trainings both at the bilateral and at the regional level for the Central Asian counterparts.

An evaluation mission by the Project Leader's specialist team with detailed presentation of the situation and a set of recommendations is foreseen.

Where: Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan
When: Spring and Summer 2008

Activity 1.6. Prepare costed projects for implementation by BOMCA under current or subsequent phases of the Programme.

Within this project, in the countries involved, the establishment of Inter-Agency Commissions (IAC) and subsequent working groups is the first priority. These bodies should have very strong political support and will have to be established by President's or Government's decrees. The membership for these bodies should be carefully consulted with the authorities to include all relevant agencies having a role in the border management, but to exclude those, who in principle should not have a role in border security.

It will be the main task of the Working Group, supervised by the higher, political IAC, to draft the national strategies for the reform of this sector, and to break down the tasks to be implemented according to responsibilities and deadlines. It will be this action plan, which will define the future activities, costed projects for future activities, and which will give the international donor community a "menu" of activities to support. All facilitation to these working structures will be offered by BOMCA.

Where: All five CA countries
When: As Required during 2008 and 2009

Activity 1.7. Organize and conduct cross-border workshops (two on Kyrgyz-Kazakh border and two on Kyrgyz-Tajik border) for improved regional Cooperation.

Two cross-border workshops will be organised at Kyrgyz-Kazakh border and two on Kyrgyz-Tajik border for improved regional cooperation.

Where: Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan
When: Fall 2008 and Summer 2009

Activity 1.8. Conduct study tours and conferences for Inter-Agency Working Group members of the three countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan).

Two Study Tours to European capitals (IBPC) for Inter-Agency Working Group members of the three countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) one in 2008 and one in 2009 to support participation of Border Guard Commanders in annual Border Guard Conferences, Siofok, Hungary

Where: Hungary
When: Summer of 2008 and Summer 2009

4.1.2 Project (Specific Objective) 2: Strengthening Training capacities in Central Asia

The objective of this project is to support all Central Asian countries to develop training capacities for the introduction of European Union Integrated Border Management methodologies.

Note that all activities planned in the ToRs, and related to the Training Center in Termez (Uzbekistan) are canceled.

Activity 2.1. Finalise IBM Handbook for Central Asia, prior to European Commission endorsement (**ICMPD responsibility**);

BOMCA SNEs and Country teams assist ICMPD to finalize the IBM Handbook for Central Asia, check the wording, the specifics of each country the training establishments and help update the Handbook with possible developments. ICMPD finalizes and unifies the texts, prepares the Handbook for EC endorsement for CA training assistance offered, and submits the Handbook for approval. ICMPD stands ready to support any requests or questions the Commission might have in regard this approval.

Where: All five CA Countries

When: 2008

Activity 2.2. Organise and implement Study Tour to FRONTEX in Poland for Senior Border Agency staff (Commanders or deputy Commanders); support participation of Border Guard Commanders in the annual International Border Police Conference in Hungary, 2008 and 2009

ICMPD, based on their close cooperation with FRONTEX in the several EC and EU member states funded projects (in the Mediterranean and in Ukraine), as well as having outstanding relationships with the Hungarian and Austrian Border Guard, and being a constant participant of the IBPC (International Border Police Conference) since 1996, is best placed to organize these Study Tours in Europe both years.

Concerning FRONTEX: The partner for ICMPD for the implementation of this Activity will be CTA Kazakhstan and the Kazakh team of BOMCA. The visits should include the Commanders or Deputy Commanders and Senior Official of the Border Services of the five CA countries. The proposed topics to cover in Warsaw include: the general situation of European integration, Schengen, the reflection of borders; joint control and work carried out at the external borders of the EU; other coordinated control activities carried out in the territory of the EU in regard to migration control.

Concerning IBPC: partner for ICMPD will be CTA Kyrgyzstan. Participation should not exceed Commanders and two Senior Officials.

Following the practice of 2006 and 2007, in 2008 and 2009 a Study Tour will be organized immediately adjacent to the Hungarian IBPC. Based on lessons learned from the last years, the length of the Study Tours will be reduced to five days and it will reach out to two countries, the second will preferably be a neighbouring non-EU country (Croatia or Serbia), where the non-EU border security and the results in preparation for the membership in a supranational entity, a quasi-federation can usefully be presented to the beneficiaries.

Where: Hungary and a second country

When: Spring 2008 and Spring 2009

Activity 2.3 Organise and implement regional conference in CA on IBM for national Governments under CABS umbrella

Based on the three years expertise of ICMPD it is proposed to have ICMPD organize the regional conference. The proposed place for the Conference in Tashkent, or alternatively in Ashgabat.

Review of the level of IBM-acceptance in each of the beneficiary countries, the results achieved in the field of national training methodologies and IBM, drawing of the lessons learned and recommendations for the possible future intervention in BOMCA programme will be addressed at this conference.

Where: Uzbekistan (or Turkmenistan)
When: Spring 2009

Activity 2.4. Design, contract and monitor construction, and organize a handover / visibility event, of a multi-agency dog training centre for Kyrgyzstan

BOMCA Regional Office received a letter from the President's Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic, stating that the multiagency Kyrgyz Dog Training Centre will be managed by a consortium of all the agencies which will be using the services of the Training Centre, and that presently the National Customs Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic is in the position to offer an area of 3,5 hectares near to Bishkek for the construction and also has the financial means to administer such a Centre in the long run. The October 2007 Steering Committee agreed that this Training Centre is the highest government priority.

Based on the above BOMCA will commission the design of a dog centre, keeping in mind to give priority to already existing engineering designs of such Centres, whether from a European Dog Training Centre or using one from the region.

The construction company will be selected through an international tender and contracted. Monitoring of the construction will be ongoing.

Where: Kyrgyzstan
When: Design begins May 2008, construction will be completed by Autumn 2009

Activity 2.5. Design, contract and monitor construction of a dormitory wing in the National Border Guard Training Centre of Kyrgyzstan in Novopokrovka (Phase 2) and procure and deliver necessary equipment

Design the dormitory. Already existing, similar designs can be usefully be applied, the Sokh BO or the Osh satellite Training Centre designs can offer a model. Hire the construction company, monitor the construction. Procure the necessary equipment. Organize visibility/handover event.

Where: Kyrgyzstan

When: Design begins March 2008, construction to be completed by Autumn 2009

Activity 2.6. Renovate and equip the Training Centre for Border Guards in Ashgabat

Plan and design renovation needs, contract construction company, monitor renovation works. Define the necessary equipment needs and procure them. Organioze handover/visibility event.

Where: Ashgabat, Turkmenistan
When: Summer and Winter 2008

Activity 2.7. Organise and implement training-of-trainers for CA training centre staff at regional Training Centre in Almaty.

ICMPD should undertake this activity, in close cooperation with the CTA Kazakhstan and BOMCA office, organize a regional train the trainers seminar for 6 persons from the Training Centres of border-related Agencies of the five CA countries. Result will be 30 trainers trained on methodologies and pedagogical approach of the European Union in the five beneficiary countries.

Where: Almaty, Kazakhstan
When: Winter 2008

Activity 2.8. Organise two three-month dog training courses for 25 participants each (five from each CA country) at Tashkent and Almaty Training Centres

One regional training in Spring 2008
One regional training in Spring 2009
The exact location from the two Regional Dog Training Centres to be determined.

Where: Kazakhstan & Uzbekistan
When: Spring 2008
Note: If unable to conduct training in Tashkent, both trainings will be held Kazakhstan

Activity 2.9. Organise deployment of an international specialist to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to develop, oversee implementation and monitor a long term inter-agency strategy for drug detecting dogs.

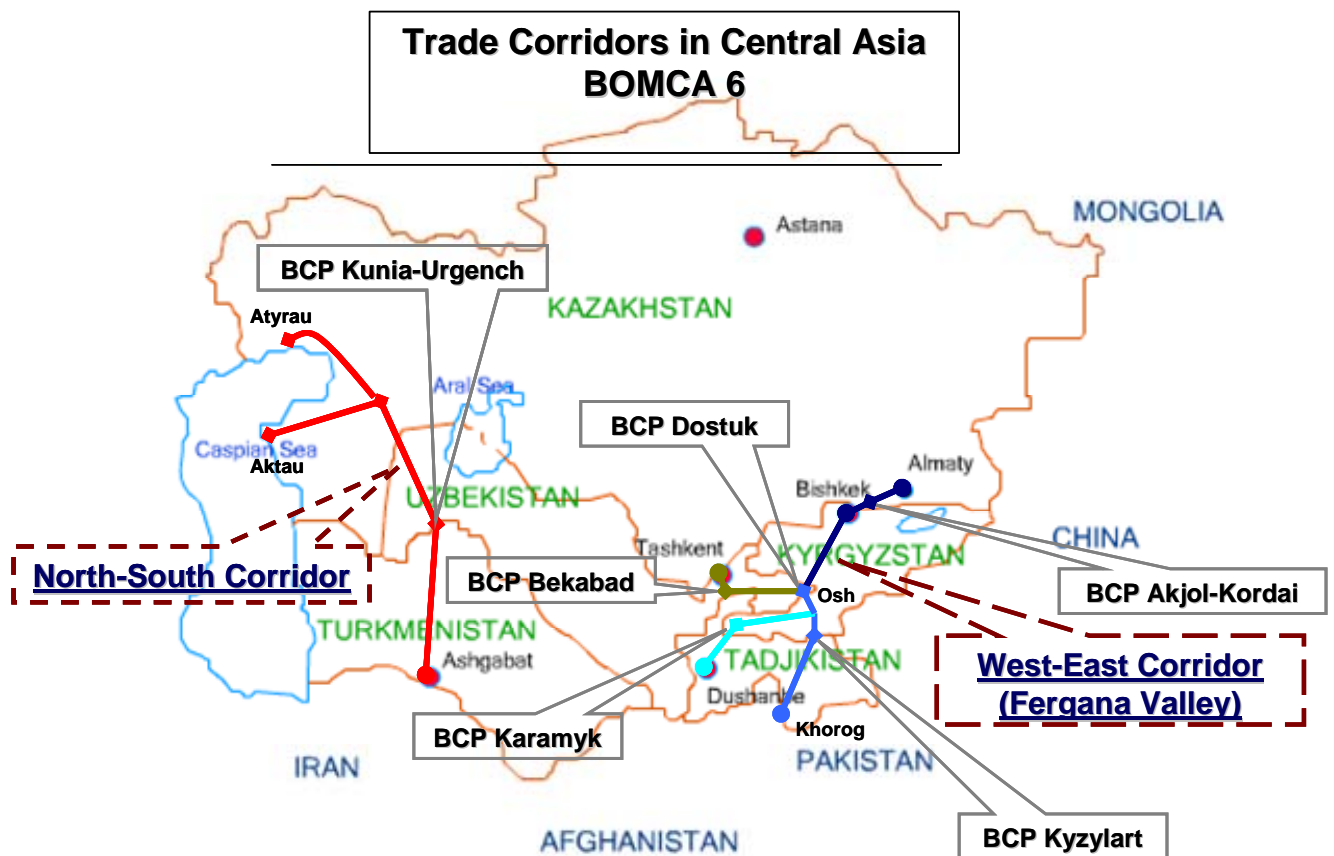
Selecting a European specalist on strategic development of dog trainings for enforcement agencies for a period of three months. Specific tasks in the TOR (to be developed).

Where: Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
When: July - August 2008

4.1.3 Project (Specific Objective) 3: Strengthening Infrastructure Capacities Along Trade Corridors in Central Asia

The main objective of this project is to demonstrate to Central Asian Governments the benefits of a European Union IBM approach to border management, both to facilitate trade and transit, and to enhance control and security, through model projects at Border Crossing points on major Central Asian trade corridors. Relevant Country offices are responsible for activities related to design, construction, equipping, hand-over ceremonies and training. CTA Uzbekistan is responsible for analysis of trade and transit.

Note that all activities, planned in the ToRs and related to the BCP of Daut Ata in Uzbekistan are canceled.



Activity 3.1 Design, monitor and construct BCPs in Kunia Urgench, Turkmenistan, and Karamyk, Tajik-Kyrgyz border

Kunia Urgench in TM design is ready, all the plans exist, the construction company has to be selected and the construction will to begin. Ongoing monitoring of the construction will occur.

Fortekabot in Tajikistan has to be designed, but priority should be given to already existing BCP plans, preferably from the region, but also using existing European plans. The construction company has to be selected and the construction will be monitored.

Karamyk on the Tajik-Kyrgyz border will have to be designed, given the special geographic circumstances of the location and also the fact that, upon the agreement of the commanders of the two border agencies of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, this BCP will be constructed for joint use from the beginning. A special meeting will be organized in order to determine the specific requirements of the two sides. CTA Kyrgyzstan will participate at such a meeting, consult and coordinate with the two parties in their discussions. Contract construction company, monitor the construction. Define necessary equipment, procure and deliver. Organize handover/visibility event.

Where: Tajik-Kyrgyz border and Turkmenistan

When: Design begins in Spring 2008, construction to be completed by end 2009

Activity 3.2 Procure & deliver equipment to BCPs at Fortekabot, Patar, and Karamyk

For Fortekabot and Patar BCP on Tajik-Uzbek border and Karamyk on the Tajik-Kyrgyz border, define the necessary equipment, organize international tender, procure and deliver.

Where: Tajikistan

When: Procurement in Spring 2008 for Fortekabot and Patar, Procurement for Karamyk in Spring 2009

Activity 3.3 Organize handover/visibility events for Fortekabot, Patar, Kunia Urgench and Karamyk

Organize and implement handover ceremonies with the participation of Head/Deputy of EC Delegation Almaty, UNDP RR, CTA and national County Management of BOMCA Programme, and preferably President/Prime Minister of the beneficiary country. Prepare press releases for local, regional and international consumption.

Where: Tajikistan and Turkmenistan

When: Summer 2009

Activity 3.4 Undertake local survey of trade and transit situation according to ESCAP methodologies to establish baseline indicators for future activities.

An assessment of trade and transit corridor transit times will be made at selected BCPs on the Western Central Asia Corridor and one corridor in the Ferghana Valley. To establish a baseline of transit time data for analysis and consideration for future activities. A project leader will be selected to design the project, oversee implementation, analyze the data and report the findings.

Where: Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan

When: Fall of 2008

Activity 3.5 Organise and implement 5 training events for Border Agency staff at BCPs (Kara-Suu and Ak-Jol–Kordai, Fortekabot, Kunia-Urgench and Karamyk)

Using the trained national trainers of Border Agencies, organize skills trainings, IBM methodology trainings, trainings on joint control of border flows, and crossborder workshops at 5 renovated/upgraded BCPs

Where: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan
When: Fall 2009

Activity 3.6 Organise seminar on trade & transit facilitation jointly with UNECE participation in Ashgabat

The seminar will cover the following main areas of trade facilitation:

1. Introduction to trade facilitation (as defined in UNECE & UN/CEFACT, WTO and other organizations);
2. Trade and Transport Facilitation (TTF) 4 areas:
 - a) trade information exchange standards;
 - b) national trade and transport facilitation bodies;
 - c) transit facilitation (TIR and other Conventions);
 - d) border crossing facilitation (the Harmonization Convention);
3. Integrated Border Management;
4. Related issues, such as the Single Window.

Where: Turkmenistan
When: Spring 2008

Activity 3.7 Renovate and supply with equipment the Railroad BCP Nau (Tajik –Uzbek border)

Plan and design the renovation and infrastructure upgrading works of railroad BCP Nau in Tajikistan. Contract construction company, monitor infrastructure upgrade. Procure equipment. Organize handover/visibility event at the end of the intervention.

Where: Tajikistan
When: Fall 2008

Activity 3.8 Advocate for closer cooperation with other interested parties regarding Trade Corridors (CAREC, EurAsEC, etc)

Contacts have been established with CAREC. Two CTAs attended the latest CAREC Inter Ministerial Conference in Dushanbe (November 2007). This allowed acquaintance with decision makers from international organisations and from participating countries. BOMCA will be invited to attend the CAREC's working groups on issues related to trade and transport corridors.

Where: As Possible
When: 2008 -2009

4.1.4 Project (Specific Objective) 4: Assisting Tajikistan in Securing the Tajik-Afghan Border in Gorno-Badakhshan

Activity 4.1 Design, construct and equip 3 Border Outposts at the Tajik-Afghan border, namely Khorogskaya, Shidz and Pastkhuv.

Design the three outposts, preferably using an existing BO design or using a uniform design for the three outposts. Contracting a construction company, monitor the construction. Procure and deliver the necessary equipment. Organize handover/visibility event.

This activity should be coordinated very closely with other donors active in the region, like BOMBAF, US or UK Governments or other funding agencies.

Where: Tajik-Afghan Border

When: Beginning in Summer 2008

Annex 1 BOMCA/CADAP Organigramme

