



Annex I

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

Phase 7

**Description of the Action
3 March, 2008**

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Abbreviations

AIDCO	Europe Aid Co-Operation Office
ATA	Aide Technique d'Assistance
BCP	Border Crossing Point
BO	Border Outpost
BOMCA	Border Management Programme in Central Asia
CA	Central Asia
CABSI	Central Asia Border Security Initiative
CADAP	Central Asia Drug Action Programme
CM	Country Manager
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DDD	Drug Detecting Dog
DPU	Drug Profiling Unit
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
HQ	Headquarters
IBM	Integrated Border Management
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
RPM	Rapid Reaction Mechanism
RPMO	Regional Programme Management Office
SNA	Senior National Advisor
TACIS	Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime

A. Introduction

1. The emergence of five new states from the break up of the former USSR created thousands of kilometers of new international borders in Central Asia. These borders need to be controlled while at the same time being made more open for travel and trade. Due to the slow demarcation of borders, lack of resources, and new migration flows, border guards and other border authorities face continued challenges in managing their borders.

2. To address these needs, the EC has launched the Border Management Assistance Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA). BOMCA is an integrated, multifaceted intervention with a developmental and institution building approach. BOMCA aims at increasing the effectiveness of borders whilst fostering security, stability and development in Central Asian states.

3. The European Commission's (EC's) assistance policy in Central Asia is coherent with Article 177 of the Treaty establishing the European Community and the recognition that development cooperation shall foster:

- a. sustainable economic and social development of the developing countries, and in particular the most disadvantaged amongst them;
- b. the smooth and gradual integration of the developing countries into the world economy;
- c. the campaign against poverty in developing countries.

4. The Treaty also indicates that the EC's development policy should contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law, and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

5 BOMCA 7 is consistent with the European Union's strategy "The EU and Central Asia: Strategy for a New Partnership" published in May 2007. The aim of the European Commission's Assistance Strategy Paper for Central Asia (2007-13) is to promote the stability and security of the countries of Central Asia, to assist in their pursuit of sustainable economic development and poverty reduction and to facilitate closer regional cooperation both within Central Asia and between Central Asia and the EU. The EU Central Asian Strategy includes promotion of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals through the primary objective of poverty reduction with the complementary aims of promoting good governance and greater respect for human rights in a bid to ensure the stability and security of the countries in the region. The partnership between The EU and UNDP with respect to BOMCA is a mutually supportive relationship based on shared goals and objectives.

The overall objectives of the BOMCA Programme are to enhance security in Central Asia and contribute to an increased flow of persons and legal goods across Central Asian borders. The main component of BOMCA is capacity development for integrated border management (IBM) through training and exposure to European 'best practices' of IBM for the leadership of all agencies involved in border management, professionalism of all levels of staff of the agencies involved in border management, and enhanced cross

border cooperation to facilitate improved trade and transit of legal goods and persons and to impede all forms of illegal movement of people and commodities through Central Asia and onward to Europe. Additional components of the programme include provision of infrastructure and equipment and specialized training to facilitate capacities development for IBM and cross border cooperation. Also, to modernize and upgrade training facilities, to improve the working conditions at selected border crossing points on trade corridors, and to introduce better conditions at selected border outposts for increased security on the Tajik-Afghan border. Advice on legal reforms and institutional frameworks are subsidiary programme components. BOMCA 7 will capitalize on increased cooperation with the OSCE, established during BOMCA 6, for sharing of information and reinforcement of shared capacity development objectives.

B. Borders & Border Management in Central Asia

Background

6 Since becoming independent in 1991, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, have been in the process of defining their joint borders - a complex undertaking that is still not complete and in some instances, has led to intergovernmental tensions. The challenge of establishing borders not only requires that an entire infrastructure has to be established, but more importantly, that the perception and behaviour of the people involved in managing the borders has to be changed to adjust to the rapidly changing environment in the contemporary world in general, and in the region in particular.

7. From a security perspective Central Asia is important as a key strategic region whose governments are threatened by drug-financed terrorism emanating from Afghanistan and Pakistan, arms trafficking, and organized crime. Despite sporadic terrorist incidents by Islamic extremists and a doubtful human rights record in some states, Central Asia remains a bastion of moderate, tolerant Islam in contrast to unstable governments under heavy threat from extremists to the South.

8. The newly independent states have faced the problem of both the new, formerly internal borders, and the protection of the external borders of the former Soviet Union, notably with China, Afghanistan and Iran. Russia secured the Chinese border with Kyrgyzstan until 1999, when the Kyrgyz Border Guard Service was formed. Russian Border Guards did not withdraw from the Tajik – Afghan border until June 2005. Russia maintains a Border Service Advisory mission in Kyrgyzstan and in Tajikistan. All the states have had to create and develop their own border management capacities comparatively recently. The more richly endowed countries; Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have been able to afford this more easily than impoverished Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan – the latter ravaged by a bitter five year civil war between 1992 and 1997 which shattered its already fragile economy.

Trade

9. The UNDP Regional Human Development Report for Central Asia (December 2005) indicates the major benefits for economic development that would accrue from an increase in cross-border trade, whilst issues of clandestine immigration, money

laundering, drug trafficking, arms smuggling, terrorism, etc., require a commensurate strengthening of assistance and cooperation.

10. Current rates of transit of goods between the countries of Central Asia and beyond are hampered by poor road connections, illegal demands for payment by law enforcement officials, and inefficient procedures at international Border Crossing Points (BCPs). Trade levels between Central Asian states have not been increasing at rates that might have been expected although imports from China are rapidly increasing. Extensive road improvement projects are underway in all the countries which when completed, should significantly improve travel times; but if overall rates of transit of goods are to be improved, the road improvements will have to be matched by improvements in the infrastructure and equipment at international BCPs, the training of the staff and effective measures to curtail illegal demands for payment. Development projects to enhance the economic circumstances of impoverished communities adjacent to the transit corridors will be a focus of separate UNDP activities, particularly in the Ferghana Valley. These activities are implemented at national and local levels of all provinces.

Security & the Ferghana Valley

11. The Ferghana Valley is located within the borders of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. It represents less than 0.5% of the total land area of Central Asia but its population comprises 17% of Central Asia's total, and a high birth rate prevails. The internal borders which existed prior to 1991 became international borders at independence. In many areas, ethnic populations found themselves in another country; divided from family, services and property, with inadequate arrangements for cross-border trade and transit. There are three large Uzbek and two large Tajik enclaves within Kyrgyz territory, and one large Tajik enclave in the Uzbek territory. There are also many very small enclaves. Delineation of the borders in the Ferghana region is still not complete.

12. A focus on border control to meet immediate security threats, particularly in the ongoing conflict with the Taliban in Afghanistan since 2002, and the exodus of many religious extremists northwards through Tajikistan, has tended to restrict the flow of legitimate goods and local people. This is reflected in negative public attitudes to border regimes. The result has been a steady flow of border transgressions, some of which have escalated into violent incidents. These have raised social and inter-governmental tensions, with the potential to endanger security and stability not only in the Ferghana region but for Central Asia as a whole.

Border Guard Services

13. The current organizational structure for border management in all Central Asian states is based largely on the structure inherited from the Soviet Union. The majority of serving senior officers of law enforcement agencies were trained and served within that system. A strict division of responsibilities between agencies exists. The primary agency in each country remains the Border Guard Service, the first line of military defence in the case of external aggression and which has exclusive jurisdiction in areas adjacent to the border. In all Central Asian states except Kyrgyzstan, the Border Guard Service is an integral part of the state security regime.

14. The Soviet methodology for border security which continues to be practiced, is characterized by a military garrisoning of the border between international BCPs, where cross border movement is prohibited (the so called “Green Border”) Border Outposts, situated at varying intervals depending on perceived threats or topographic difficulty, provide static bases where platoon sized units (20 – 40 troops depending on manpower availability) are stationed and provide foot patrols to keep the border under surveillance. These units are grouped into “Detachments” each with its own Headquarters and staff. The preferred physical method of defining international borders consists of barbed wire fences separated by cleared strips of land, and watch towers. Fortunately, most states have not extended this type of border defense from the original installations built during Soviet times, but there are exceptions. On some stretches of its borders in the Ferghana region, Uzbekistan laid anti personnel mines in 2000 - 2001. These have claimed the lives of many people and domestic animals and left a similar number seriously maimed. There are also many mine fields along stretches of the Tajik – Afghan border laid during the 1990s and before.

15. At international BCPs (which include airports and railway stations with international links) , Border Guard staff responsible for inspection of passports and visas are part of a separate department and have little or no contact with troops responsible for security of the Green Border. They are usually rigorous in their inspections, and a lack of modern equipment at many international BCPs often results in a time consuming manual processing of documents. Customs staff at international BCPs have little concept of profiling and in many instances, require all transitees to complete detailed written questionnaires both on entry and departure. Cross border movement is therefore often a slow and frustrating experience even for bone fide travellers.

Conditions

16 The equipment and living conditions of Border Guard Services in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are generally superior to the conditions which prevail in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Although the efforts of international donors over the past five years have begun to make improvements, Border Guard Services in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are in general poorly equipped, and many personnel based along the borders live in primitive conditions. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have major problems in operating and maintaining the equipment provided by donors due to chronic under funding.

17. The majority of Border Guard personnel in all five Central Asian states are conscripts who serve for up to two years. Salary levels for officers and the relatively few numbers of professional non – commissioned officers, vary between states and reflect the widely different economic circumstances, but as with Public Service salary levels in general, compare unfavorably with the commercial sector. In some countries, conscripts often receive no pay at all.

Training

18. Training capacities are weak, current training systems in all states are based on knowledge transfer by experienced operational staff who are unaware of modern training tools and methods, and have usually received no training before being appointed to instructional posts. Conscripts receive only basic military training. Many middle and senior ranking officers have received no training to prepare them for their current appointments and in some states; there is no capacity to do so. Morale is often low, particularly where living conditions along the borders are poor. Border Guard Commanders have to continually combat corruption within all levels of their commands.

Customs Services

19. Customs Services in Central Asia are usually better resourced than their Border Guard counterparts, given that the Service retains a percentage of the Government revenues it generates. However, with the exception of Kazakhstan, Customs rarely have the modern detection equipment necessary to facilitate swift movement of cargo or to enforce modern European standards of security (x-ray machines, particularly container scanners, dosimeters, drug/explosive particle detectors). Training capacities are weak and instructional staff largely unaware of modern teaching methods.

20. Since formation of the Customs Services in Central Asia in the beginning of the 1990s, corruption has been a major problem, and states require support to combat corrupt practices such as the purchase of posts overseeing international BCPs, under-reporting of legitimate cargoes, complicity in trafficking, and extortion of unofficial payments.

Other Agencies

21. Other Agencies normally associated with border management are often physically absent from the borders in Central Asia. The Ministry of Interior police have no jurisdiction in border zones, and in general neither the sanitary, phyto-sanitary or transport agencies have the resources to be present at the majority of international BCPs. Their capacities to train staff are either very limited or non-existent.

Cross Border Cooperation

22. Given the national security focus of the agencies responsible for border management, together with social and intergovernmental tensions, the potential for cross-border collaboration with counterparts in Central Asia is limited but there are positive signs of improvement and both formal and informal meetings between counterparts do happen on a regular basis, at national and local levels. Although there is as yet, no legal or institutional basis for the sort of cross-border law enforcement cooperation that is regarded as best practice in Europe, cooperation agreements have been discussed between Border guard leadership of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The Border Guards of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan are expected to begin sharing of facilities and equipment in 2008.

23. Cross border cooperation with countries outside Central Asia varies enormously: Kazakhstan and Russia are seriously considering joint manning of their international BCPs whereas contacts between Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan with Afghanistan are virtually non-existent, particularly at the international BCP level. Prior to January 2007 when the Tajik Border Force became once more subordinate to the Office for State Security, relations at all levels between Tajik and Afghan law enforcement agencies were becoming close and resulting in cross border cooperation in counter narcotics operations, and arrangements for training Afghan Border Police and Customs officers in Tajikistan. Since January 2007 Tajikistan has chosen to curtail almost all contact with Afghan counterparts, despite announcements to the contrary at the highest political level. Little contact between the law enforcement agencies of Central Asian states and their Chinese counterparts is apparent.

Drugs

24. Drugs transiting Central Asia weaken governance by fueling corruption, drug addiction and intravenous drug use-related HIV/AIDS (70% of new HIV cases are among intravenous drug users). Primary destinations for drugs that transit Central Asia are Russia and, increasingly, China, with secondary destinations in the Baltic States and Northern Europe. UNODC estimates that at least 19% of heroin (this percentage may be higher as the amounts destined for Western China and transiting the Caspian Sea to the Balkans and Europe have not been adequately measured) exported from Afghanistan, transits the so called "Northern Route" – Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan & Tajikistan with most passing through Tajikistan whose law enforcement agencies account for 70% of all drug seizures in Central Asia. The total amount seized, may however account for no more than 3% of the total being trafficked. Opium production in Afghanistan rose by 59% in 2006. The amount has risen by another third in 2007. It is estimated that large quantities of the precursor chemicals needed for conversion of raw opium into high-grade heroin are trafficked into Afghanistan through Central Asia as well as other neighbouring countries. According to UNODC, there has been no effective interdiction of the key chemical, acetic anhydride anywhere in the surrounding countries, including Iran and Pakistan since 2000. Choking off the supply of precursor chemicals on the external borders of Afghanistan would result in a reduction of heroin supply and a consequent drop in the demand for raw opium from Afghan poppy farmers. Efforts to persuade them to grow alternative crops might then be more successful.

25. To reduce drug trafficking, the EC launched its Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP) in 2001. This programme fosters a public health approach to drug demand and an interdiction approach to drug supply. It is implemented in conjunction with the BOMCA Programme and some activities (including provision of a drug detecting dog capacity) are interlinked.

Acceptance

26. The challenges in all Central Asian states are therefore daunting, but beneficiaries have seen the tangible results of the considerable investment made in terms training, infrastructure and equipment, have been exposed to new ideas through numerous study tours to Europe for senior leaders, and at junior and middle ranking

levels, approximately 2,500 have received varying types of training. The EC's BOMCA programme is therefore uniformly welcomed in all five Central Asian states.

C. Objectives of the BOMCA Programme

27. The overall objectives of 7th phase of the BOMCA programme are the same as for the 6th phase. They are:

- *to encourage Central Asian states to adopt the principles and practices of the Integrated Border Management approach of the European Union;*
- *to contribute toward the facilitation of legitimate trade and transit;*
- *to reduce the illicit movement of goods and people.*

D. BOMCA Programme Strategy

28. "Integrated Border Management", in the context of BOMCA, is meant to include:

- *Intra-agency, Inter-agency and international cooperation to provide effective security and efficient processing of people and goods throughout Central Asia;*
- *Adequately equipped international Border Crossing Points at strategic locations, where the responsibilities of the staff of Border Guards, Customs and other agencies involved in border management, are clearly defined and understood, and executed professionally and efficiently;*

Where the above conditions apply:

- *joint cross border control procedures will be speeded up and customs revenues increased;*
- *Legal trade and transit will be facilitated and transit times reduced;*
- *illicit trafficking will be made more difficult and interdiction of contraband increased;*
- *Staffing levels and associated costs will reduced;*
- *Opportunities for corruption will be reduced through joint border control.*

29. Enhanced border security in Central Asia is necessary to reduce the cross-border movement of drugs, militants, weapons, and radioactive materials. Trafficking, and the corruption that allows it and feeds from it, threatens to undermine the political process and rule of law in a number of Central Asian states, and poses a growing threat to stability and development in the region.

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

- Institutional reform in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan;
- Capacity Building in agencies with border responsibilities;
- Trade Facilitation.

Drug Profiling Unit capacity development, previously a part of CADAP, is included in BOMCA 7. Precursor Interdiction is introduced a new element of BOMCA in attempt to decrease the supply of chemicals entering Afghanistan for heroin production. Technical assistance for border demarcation and delineation in Kyrgyzstan will be provided under BOMCA 7 in attempt to assist the Kyrgyz government to settle the approximately 60% of national borders which remain disputed.

31. BOMCA 7 will contribute to enhanced border security through institutional reform and advocacy for an IBM approach, coupled with technical assistance for capacity building of Border Agencies with focus on Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Infrastructure will be constructed or renovated in Turkmenistan, through an extension of the Border Guards Dog Training Center at Manysh, where dogs have been well-maintained, and through renovation of the Border Guards Training Centers at Dashoguz and Turkmenabad. In Uzbekistan the BCP at Daut-Ata will be renovated and equipped, the Termez Training Center will be built and equipped, and the breeding quality of the dogs at the National Dog Training Center in Tashkent will be evaluated and enhanced. In Tajikistan, to help secure the border with Afghanistan and to improve the working / living conditions of Border Guard Service personnel on the Tajik-Afghan border, three Border Outposts will be renovated, and equipped. The cost benefits of alternative energy sources (solar / wind and hydro power) will be assessed and equipment will be provided. Additionally, a Multi-Agency Dog training Center under the direction of the Tajik Drug Control Agency will be constructed. In Kyrgyzstan the Multi-Agency Dog Center (provided under BOMCA VI) will be equipped and made fully operational. Equipment will be provided for Phytosanitary Services of the Kyrgyz Ministry of Agriculture and for the Sanitary and Quarantine Service of the Ministry of Health. Additionally, to facilitate the process of border delimitation and demarcation in the Ferghana valley region of Kyrgyzstan, European technical assistance will be provided to share experience in regard to resolution of border disputes in European areas. In Kazakhstan, activities will focus on improvement of dog breeding and training capacities, and capacity development in the sphere of illegal migration and document security and anti-drug trafficking. Certain capacity development activities will be continued across the region and will apply to all five countries. IBM training will be provided by the ICMPD for border management agencies in all five countries. Drug profiling capacities will be enhanced at existing DPUs in all five countries (provided under CADAP 2 and 4) through training (workshops, seminars, study tours) and equipment provision in all five Central Asian republics. New DPUs will be established at airports, railway stations and BCPs in all five CA republics. Trade facilitation is accomplished through training, cross-border workshops, seminars, equipment provision, improved communications, dog capacity improvement, and BCP construction, renovation and equipping.

32. All assistance provided under BOMCA 7 will be coordinated with other EU, OSCE, the United States and other international donor assistance projects, where their programmes are aimed at developing more favourable customs regimes, harmonized reform of administrative barriers to trade, road and rail infrastructure improvement, together with interdiction of illegal trafficking of drugs, weapons, people and other forms of contraband. Before the procurement stage of projects undertaken under BOMCA 7 begins, a commitment will be needed by recipient Governments to ensure that infrastructure and equipment provided will be maintained.

Institutional Reform

33. The European Union IBM approach was developed to balance the twin objectives of trade facilitation and enhanced security, and is built upon three key pillars:

- Intra-Service cooperation;
- Inter-Agency cooperation;
- International cooperation.

34. Improved intra-service cooperation requires major investment in infrastructure, equipment and training that is more usually targeted toward professional rather than conscript forces. It is unrealistic to believe (as of late 2007) that any Central Asian state apart from Kyrgyzstan will begin serious transformation of Border Guard Services from conscript based military forces to professional police forces within the period of BOMCA 7, but initial progress in Kyrgyzstan has resulted in evident interest in professionalization of border guards by senior government officials of Tajikistan and Kazakhstan.

35. Border Guard units responsible for the security of volatile borders – which include Central's Asia's borders with Afghanistan and Iran, together with the borders in the Ferghana region, are essentially infantry units. Firefights between Border Guard units and well armed drug trafficking gangs on the Tajik – Afghan border are frequent. TACIS rules prevent the supply of “military” equipment or associated training and the assistance that can be provided to those Border Guard units which are engaged on active operations being limited to the provision of vehicles and upgrading the permanent bases (Border Outposts) along the border in which they are accommodated. In some instances, much Improved road conditions along the borders, changing threat levels and considerations of likely levels of future government funding indicate the need for fundamental reviews of dispositions of the border outposts. Assistance with such reviews is an integral part of long term strategy and institutional reform.

36. Modern communications is a prerequisite for connecting international BCPs with Agency HQs. Additionally, Border Guards need access to central immigration databases and Customs agencies require data communications to speed administrative processing. Corruption is reduced by central automated record-keeping rather than local manually generated records. Few international BCPs in Central Asia have the necessary secure on-line communications links. A survey on country wide communications systems that could be provided under TACIS rules will be commissioned under BOMCA 7.

37. Improved international cooperation - whether in terms of regional or bilateral exchange of intelligence, joint law enforcement operations, or the creation of joint international BCPs - requires legislative change, but encouraging signs are emerging on

the willingness of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan to operate joint international BCPs and similarly between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Prior assistance with legal reform has shown that it is best provided when well-coordinated with beneficiaries.

38. The essential pre-requisite for institutional reform of agencies responsible for border management is commitment at the highest political level. This must be followed by a planning process which develops a long term strategy and a medium term transition strategy. Signs of both are positive in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan. However, the political will for full-scale reform currently exists only in Kyrgyzstan. The Kyrgyz Government has requested assistance in reforming its border management and the agencies responsible for that management. To convince decision-makers in the other Central Asian states of the benefits of institutional reform, it will be necessary to continue to demonstrate success in Kyrgyzstan. Political advocacy by the EC and EU Member States will be necessary.

Strengthening Training Capacities

39. In parallel with institutional reform, strengthening capacities of Border Agencies is a prerequisite for improving border management in Central Asia. Assistance has thus far included:

a. **Training Centres**

(1) Earlier phases of the BOMCA programme have provided new or renovated training establishments for Border Guard Services in several Central Asian states. These are being used to train the junior professional core of the respective Border Guard Services. Some progress has been made in upgrading curricula to include IBM concepts.

b **Training**

(1) Subcontracted under BOMCA 4 and BOMCA 5, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) has developed training curricula, has supervised courses for instructors and conducted successful international study tours. Although the training curricula have not yet been fully adopted, they have been developed with the assistance of joint working groups whose members included representatives of agencies responsible for border management, and interest in IBM is becoming evident at the appropriate levels of training staff. The training of instructors has been an important initial step in improving the overall training capacity of the Border Guard Services and Customs and will be continued under BOMCA 7

(2) Skills training for Border Guard and Customs staff has also been carried out at a number of international BCPs under earlier phases of the BOMCA programme. This will continue under BOMCA 7. Subjects taught have included:

Passport and visa documentation;
Customs forms;
Searching people / baggage and vehicles;

Intelligence gathering;
Human rights / asylum rights;
Basic computer skills.

c. **Drug Detecting Dogs**

(1) Well resourced centres for training drug detecting dogs and handlers exist in Almaty, Kazakhstan, and in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Limited assistance has been provided to both centres and dogs and handlers for the other three Central Asian states have been trained there under BOMCA and CADAP programmes. Under earlier phases of the BOMCA and CADAP programmes smaller centres have been provided in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

(2) Under BOMCA 5, all existing drug detecting dogs and handlers are receiving refresher training and under BOMCA 6, Austria will provide a specialist to assist in developing the necessary long term strategy dog utilization strategy. A similar situation is believed to exist in Kyrgyzstan, and developing the multi agency strategy in Tajikistan may be useful in providing lessons to be used in Kyrgyzstan.

(3) An expansion of existing capacities will only be undertaken where beneficiary agencies demonstrate that a long term multi-agency strategy exists or is being developed, and where sustainability of the expanded capacity is evident.

(4) Following a request by the Kyrgyz President, a new multi-agency dog centre is to be built in Kyrgyzstan under BOMCA 6 that will include explosive detecting and search dogs as well as drug detecting dogs).

40. **Under BOMCA 7, Strengthening Training Capacities will include:**

a **Training Infrastructure**

- Extension of the Border Guards Dog Training Centre at Manysh, Turkmenistan;
- Renovation of the Border Guards Training Centre at Dashoguz and Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan;
- Provision of a Multi-agency Dog Training Centre under the administration of the Drug Control Agency in Tajikistan, based on the assurance by the Tajik DCA that the centre will also be available for training for the staff of other agencies with a responsibility for border management;
- The Termez training Centre in Uzbekistan will be constructed;

- The Multi-Agency Dog training Centre in Kyrgyzstan (provided under BOMCA 6) will be equipped and made fully-operational;
- Provision of Customs agency equipment for Tajikistan.

b Training Opportunities

- Continuation of the process of familiarization of senior Commanders with IBM concepts and practices, and promotion of regional cooperation, through study tours and conferences;
- Further study tours for senior staff of training centres to counterpart institutions within the European Union, to transfer European skills and experience in regard to training centre operation as well as curricula and pedagogical techniques;
- Joint seminars on Illegal Migration and Document Security in Kazakhstan;
- Training in Anti-Drug Trafficking techniques in Kazakhstan;
- Additional training courses for instructors (“training-of-trainers”) at the Kazakh Border Guard Service training centre in Almaty;
- Advocacy for the adoption and use of the *“Handbook for IBM Implementation in Central Asia”* at appropriate training centres in all Central Asian states.

c Enhanced capacities for Dogs – Drug and other forms of detecting

- A necessary component for the new multi agency / multi purpose dog centre built in Kyrgyzstan under BOMCA 6 will be a study to determine a long term strategy for the provision and use of all classes of dogs in Kyrgyzstan, including multi agency staffing of centre(s), maintenance of facilities and equipment.
- Short courses for middle and senior ranking officers of Border Guards and Customs Services will be held to familiarize them with the operation of drug detecting dogs (DDD). It is believed that DDS are underused because senior officers at international BCPs are unaware of the capabilities of their DDDs and handlers and their need for continuous re-training, exercise and veterinary care.
- The Uzbek Dog Training Centre in Tashkent has asked for limited assistance in improving its breeding stock by procurement of a small number of dogs from European sources and artificial insemination from recognized superior working dog stock in Europe. This project will be implemented with the assistance of the Austrian Dog centre.

Assisting in Securing the Tajik-Afghan Border

41. To assist in improving border security and to improve the working and living conditions of Border Guard Service personnel on the Tajik-Afghan border:

- Three border outposts will be renovated and equipped;
- A cost-benefit analysis of alternative energy sources (solar, wind or hydro-power) will be assessed and the most appropriate equipment provided.

Strengthening Infrastructure Along Trade and Transit Corridors

42. BOMCA 7 will continue to adopt a transit corridor approach to trade facilitation initiated under BOMCA 6. This is for three reasons:

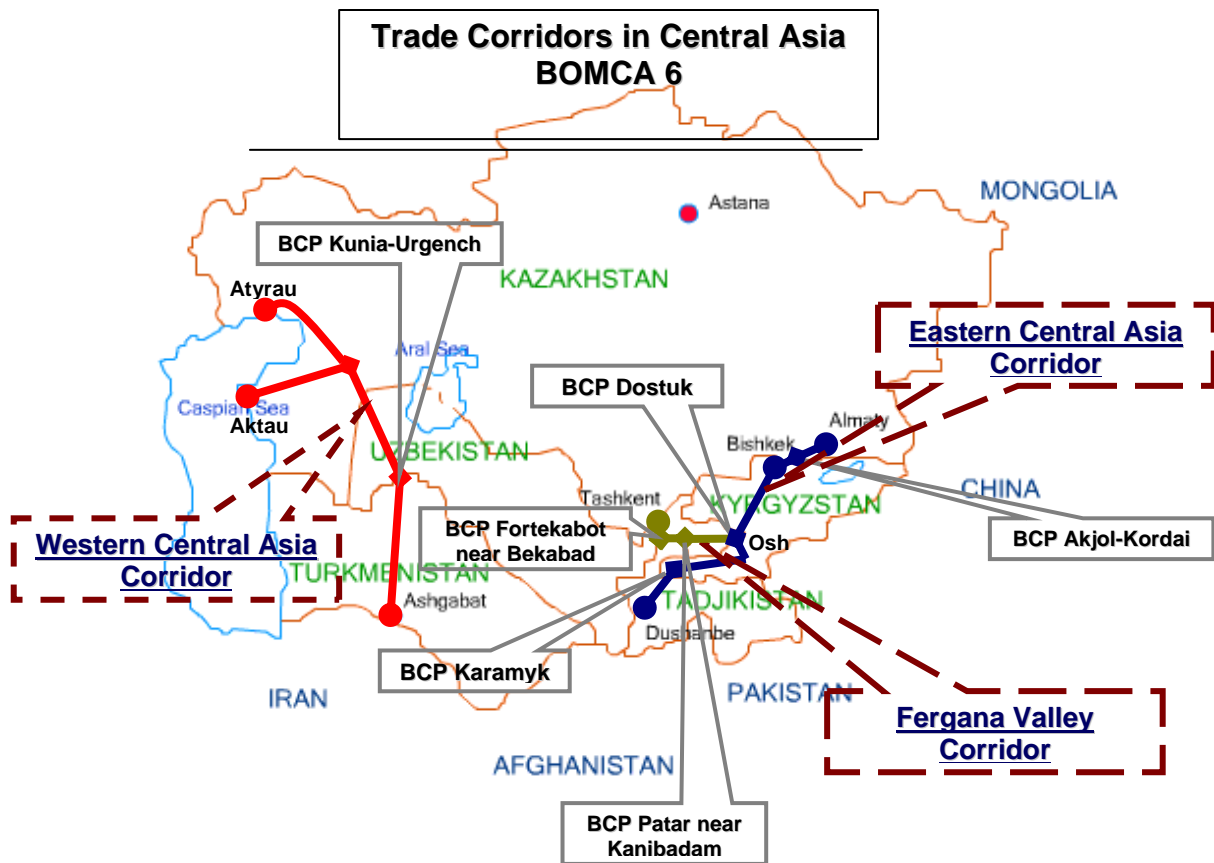
- to maximize synergies with national and international efforts to promote inter-regional trade;
- because approximately 70% of cross-border illegal trafficking occurs along established transit routes;
- because the benefits in terms of increased customs revenues and increased interdiction of contraband resulting from adoption of IBM concepts and methodologies, will be more apparent at international BCPs where traffic flows are greatest.

43. In early 2007, Professor Richard Pomfret wrote a report "Evaluation of the Trade Facilitation Impact of the BOMCA Programme". Based on this report and in line with national and regional priorities to develop the E 40 road which links Central Asia to Western Europe, the following transit corridors were selected for development under BOMCA 6. This will continue under BOMCA 7:

Corridor 1: **Western Central Asia Corridor** linking Ashgabat to Aktau and Astrakhan (E 40 link road) by developing a BCP at Kunia-Urgench on the Turkmen side of the Turkmen / Uzbek border;

Corridor 2: **Eastern Central Asia Corridor** linking Dushanbe via Osh to Almaty by developing a BCP Karamyk on the Tajik side of the Tajik / Kyrgyz Border;

Corridor 3: **Fergana Valley Corridor** linking Tashkent to Osh by developing the Border Crossing Point (BCP) at Fortekabot and Patar on the Tajik side of the Uzbek/ Tajik border.



Assistance will include:

- Renovation and equipping of the BCP at Daut-Ata, Uzbekistan;
- Equipment will be provided to the Phytosanitary Service of the Kyrgyz Ministry of Agriculture and for the Sanitary and Quarantine Service of the Kyrgyz Ministry of Health for their respective Training Centres;
- Tracking and monitoring the timing of selected cargo movements along selected trade corridors.

c Alternative Electrical Energy Sources

A cost benefit study into alternative electrical energy sources for Border Outposts and international BCPs will be undertaken and a pilot project initiated at an international BCP in the Ferghana West – East corridor where electricity supplies in remote areas are either non existent or frequently interrupted.

44. Additionally, to facilitate the process of border delimitation and demarcation in the Ferghana valley region of Kyrgyzstan, European technical assistance will be provided to share experience in regard to resolution of border disputes in European areas.

E. Description of BOMCA 7

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

External Expertise: Project Leader. A senior figure from the Border Force of a European Union Member State.

Responsible

Project Leader - Kyrgyzstan
CTA for Kyrgyzstan
CTA for Kazakhstan
CTA for Tajikistan

Justification:

Kyrgyzstan: An initial assessment mission was undertaken by the Project Leader in March 2007. Recommendations have been accepted and a high level Kyrgyz Government inter ministerial working group has been established. A follow up mission was undertaken in September 2007. The recommendations of that report and of the Government's working group will form the basis of activities under BOMCA 7 and subsequent phases of the programme.

Tajikistan: Following withdrawal of Russian Border Forces in 2005, Tajikistan has been fully responsible for managing its own borders. Tajikistan has received considerable assistance from the international community to build its border management capacities. The BOMCA Programme sponsored a conference in Dushanbe in September 2005 in which a Statement of Mutual Intent was signed between donors and Government in regard to a partnership approach, and organizes monthly donor coordination meetings. In January 2007, the entire higher command of the Tajik Border Force was replaced and the organization reverted to being subordinate to the Office of State Security. Since then, the openness which had began to characterize relations between donors and the Border Force in particular, has been replaced by a very guarded atmosphere and reluctance to engage in dialogue. Despite public statements to the contrary at the highest political level, the Border Force is cutting off contacts with Afghan counterparts and has refused to permit training of Afghan Border Police and Customs officers in Tajikistan. A special effort is

needed to coordinate donor response to the new situation, and to convince senior Tajik officials of the highly negative effect their changed attitude will have on future levels of donor support. There are now encouraging signs that this message is getting through. Part of the advocacy will be to persuade the Tajik Government to host a third international donor “pledging” conference in 2008 - a component of BOMCA 6.

Kazakhstan: In Kazakhstan, discussions on the desirability of introducing reform of its Border Guard have already occurred. Ongoing institutional reform processes in Kyrgyzstan will be shared with Kazakh counterparts.

Specific Objective: *To support the Kyrgyz, Kazakh and Tajik Governments in the preparation of a new border management strategy including border delimitation and demarcation where necessary*

Expected Results:

- 1 Detailed border management strategies prepared with, and for the Government of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan;
- 2 Members of Kyrgyz and Kazakh Working Groups, senior and middle ranking officers of Border Guard, Customs and other agencies with a responsibility for border management made aware of EU practices through Study Tours, seminars and training;
- 3 Agreement by Tajik authorities to consider change and involve donors in development of new strategy for border management;
- 4 Future EC BOMCA Programme activities defined;
- 5 Progress made in border delimitation and demarcation.

Proposed Activities:

- 1.1 Additional missions by Project Leader to Kyrgyzstan;
- 2.1 Regular technical level donor coordination meetings to be hosted and serviced;
- 3.1 Four Study Tours to EU Member States organised;
- 4.1 Continuation of advocacy for change undertaken by the CTA Tajikistan;
- 5.1 Propose costed projects for implementation by BOMCA under subsequent phases of the Programmes;
- 5.2 European expertise provided.

Beneficiary Countries:

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Inputs/Budget:

Consultancy Fees;
Travel & subsistence costs;
Seminar costs;
Study tour costs;
Equipment costs.

Project 2: Strengthening Training Capacities in Central Asia

Training Centres and Training

Responsibilities

CTA Kazakhstan	- Coordination of Training in all CA countries
CTA / CM Kyrgyzstan	- Equipment for PHASE 2 Novopokrovka Training Centre; - Renovation of Multi-Agency Training Centre.
CTA / CM Tajikistan	- Construction of Multi-Agency Dog Training Centre for the DCA.
CTA / CM Turkmenistan	- Extension of Border Guards Dog Training Centre Manysh -Renovation of Border Guards Training Centre at Dashoguz and Turkmenabad;
CTA / CM Uzbekistan	- Phase II of Construction at Termez Training Centre; - Construction of Daut-Ata BCP; - Breeding stock improvement at the Uzbek Customs Dog Training centre.
External Expertise: (Training)	International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) & Austrian Ministry of Interior.

Justification:

Training centres across the region are in poor condition and training capacities are weak. Current training systems in all states are based on knowledge transfer by experienced operational staff who have largely been unaware of modern training tools and methods, and have usually received no training before being appointed to be instructors. Conscripts receive only basic military training. Many middle and senior ranking officers have received no training to prepare them for their current appointments and in some states there is no capacity to do so. The experience so far with provision of drug detecting dogs (DDD) and training needs to be further consolidated.

Specific Objectives:

To renovate, construct and equip partially-built facilities at Termez, Uzbekistan, at Dashoguz and Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan, as well as in Kyrgyzstan;

To construct a Multi-Agency Dog training Centre under the DCA in Tajikistan and to extend the Border Guards Dog Training Centre in Manysh, Turkmenistan;

To provide equipment for the Border Guard Training Centre constructed under BOMCA 5 at Novopokrovka in Kyrgyzstan;

To organize further study tours to European training institutions;

To hold further regional train-the-trainers courses at the Kazakh Border Guard Training centre in Almaty;

To evaluate on a regular basis those BCPs where skills training has been carried out;

To improve the breeding stock at the Uzbek Customs Dog Training Centre;

To raise the awareness of senior and middle ranking officers of canine capacities and needs and thereby raise the current low level of dog usage.

Expected Results:

1. Termez Training Centre, Manysh, Dashoguz and Turkmenabad Training Centre operational; Dog Centre in Tajikistan built;
2. Novopokrovka Training Centre equipped;
3. Responsible officers at HQs become aware of European pedagogical standards;
4. Instructors trained in modern pedagogical methods;
5. Improved transit times and increased customs revenues and seizures of contraband goods due to staff training;
6. BCPs regularly evaluated by programme staff;
7. Dogs bred at the Uzbek Customs Dog Training centre are better suited to the demands of Drug and other forms of detecting;
8. Increased use of dogs at international BCPs.

Proposed Activities:

- 1.1 Design, contract and monitor construction of training block for the Border Guard Training Centre at Termez;

- 1.2 Procure and deliver furniture/equipment for Termez Training Centre;
- 1.3 Organise handover/visibility event for Termez Training Centre;
- 1.4 Design, contract and monitor construction/extension of the dog training Centre in Manysh, and the training centres in Dashoguz and in Turkmenabad;
- 1.5 Organize handover/visibility event for Manysh, Dashoguz and Turkmenabad Training Centre;
- 1.6 Design, contract and monitor construction of Multi-Agency Dog Training Centre in Dushanbe;
- 1.7 Procure and deliver furniture/equipment for Multi Agency Dog Training Centre in Kyrgyzstan;
- 1.8 Organise handover/visibility event for Tajik Dog Training Centre.

- 2.1 Procure and deliver furniture/equipment for Novopokrovka Training Centre;
- 2.2 Organise handover/visibility event for Novopokrovka Training Centre.

- 3.1 With the assistance of ICMPD, to organize a minimum of four study tours with up to three participants from each country per tour.

- 4.1 With the assistance of ICMPD, to organize a minimum of four Train the Trainer courses with up to three students from each country per course.

- 5.1 With the assistance of ICMPD, to organize Skills Training at a minimum of two international BCPs in each Central Asian state.

- 6.1 Arrange ad hoc visits by CTAs, SNAs, CMs and ICMPD staff, over several days at selected international BCPs where skills training have occurred.

- 7.1 Procure female breeding stock, and semen for artificial insemination programme in Uzbekistan.

- 8.1 Organise four short courses for middle and senior ranking officers from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan & Turkmenistan.

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

Responsibilities

CTA / CM Tajikistan

Justification:

The Russian Border Guards withdrew from the Tajik – Afghan border in June 2005. Infrastructure on the border remains extremely inadequate – the working and living conditions of border guard personnel have been subhuman. At the same time, it is estimated that large quantities of drugs and precursor chemicals needed for conversion of raw opium into high-grade heroin are trafficked from/into Afghanistan through Central Asia as well as other neighbouring countries. For this reason the EC has given a commitment to remain engaged on the Tajik-Afghan border.

Specific Objectives:

Improve the working / living conditions for the Tajik Border Guard Service in GBAO, leading to an improvement in morale by identifying three additional Border Outposts along the Tajik / Afghan border in conjunction with the Tajik Border Guard Service, and renovate / upgrade and equip them.

Expected Results:

- 1 Substantially improved facilities including accommodation, storage, cooking, laundry and training rooms at selected Border Outposts within the pilot zone.

Proposed Activities:

- 1.1 Select three Border Outposts for renovation / upgrading;
- 1.2 Undertake technical assessment of the current state of the buildings at the selected sites;
- 1.3 Design, contract and monitor renovation / upgrading works at the sites;
- 1.4 Procure and deliver furniture/equipment for the sites;
- 1.5 Organise handover/visibility events.

Beneficiary
Countries:

Tajikistan

Inputs/Budget:

Consultancy Fees;
Travel & subsistence costs;
Real estate & works costs;
Equipment costs.

**Project 4: Strengthening Infrastructure capacities along
Trade and Transit Corridors**

Responsible

CTA / CM for Uzbekistan
CTA / CM for Tajikistan
CTA / CM for Kyrgyzstan

Justification:

Institutional change in regard to border management is only likely to be agreed by Central Asian Governments when they are convinced that European Union IBM methods are more effective and cost-efficient than current practices. Advocacy and capacity building for IBM implementation needs to be supported by pilot projects with measurable success indicators, monitored by Government and international experts.

A transit corridors approach initiated under BOMCA 6 will be expanded under BOMCA 7, because increased levels of cross-border and inter-regional trade are vital to economic development in landlocked Central Asia; approximately 70% of illicit trafficking follows established trade routes; European Union best practices in border management can be demonstrated to best effect at busier airports/seaports/land border crossings.

In many rural areas where international BCPs are located particularly in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, mains electricity supplies are either non-existent or subject to frequent and prolonged interruption. Chronic under-funding in both countries often results in electrical generators at international BCPs and Border Outposts not being used because of a lack of diesel fuel.

Modern border management depends on the availability of a reliable electricity supply to power passport readers, computers and radios.

Specific Objectives:

To demonstrate to Central Asian Governments the benefits of a European Union IBM approach to border management, both to facilitate trade & transit and to enhance control & security, through model projects at international BCPs on major Central Asian trade corridors.

To assess the viability and cost benefit of alternative energy sources including solar, wind and micro hydro power as appropriate to the prevailing climatic and topographic conditions at international BCPs and Border Outposts

To run a pilot project at an international BCP located in a Transit Corridor in order to prove or otherwise, the results of the assessment.

Expected Results:

1. Daut Ata international BCP (Uzbekistan) on the North – South transit corridor in Western Central Asia constructed and equipped;
2. Increased effectiveness and efficiency of European Union IBM methods demonstrated to Central Asian Governments;
3. Trained staff at international BCPs along the transit corridors;
4. Through pilot project the cost benefit of alternative electrical energy sources is determined.

Proposed Activities:

- 1.1 Design, contract and monitor construction of an international BCP at Daut Ata, Uzbekistan;
- 1.2 Procure & deliver equipment for the Daut Ata international BCP;
- 1.3 Organise handover / visibility event at Daut Ata international BCP.

- 2.1 Monitoring of project implementation & results;
- 2.2 A study on monitoring trade and transit flows across corridors at the beginning and at the end of BOMCA 7.

- 3.1 Additional Skills Training will be held at International BCPs along the Transit corridors where infrastructure and / or equipment has been provided under earlier phases of the programme.
- 4.1 Commission an assessment that will:
 - 4.1.1 Determine the electrical energy needs at several different international BCPs where mains supplies are non-existent or subject to frequent interruption;
 - 4.1.2 Assess the costs / benefits of solar, wind and micro hydro power electricity generation relative to the prevailing climatic and topographic conditions at selected international BCPs;
 - 4.1.3 Lead to the design of a system that is likely to have the most applications – either solar / wind or micro hydro power;
 - 4.1.4 Select a site for a pilot project;
- 4.2 Contract, procure and monitor installation of the alternative energy system recommended by the Assessor.

Beneficiary
Countries:

Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

Inputs/Budget:

Design & construction contracts;
Equipment budget;
Visibility budget.

Project 5: Strengthening Counter-Drug Capacities in Central Asia

Responsible

CTA for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

Justification:

Afghanistan remains the leading opiate and heroin producing country in the world. According to the UNODC, the Afghan opium and heroin productions are being trafficked out through Iran (53%), Pakistan (32%) and Central Asia (15%). Tajikistan is viewed as the main transit country for trafficking towards Russia, whereas drugs smuggled in Turkmenistan are likely to go via a southern route to Europe. Reducing the drug consumption and trafficking and the fight against precursors trafficking

belong to sectors of intervention of the Bomca programme in the Strategy of the EU in Central Asia.

Under CADAP 2 programme five Drug Profiling Units were established in 2006 and six Drug Profiling Units are being implemented under CADAP phase 4 in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Based on modern methods of intelligence gathering and risk analysis, the relevance of the concept was demonstrated by a significant improvement in terms of narcotic seizures in 2007, and the beneficiaries asked to extend the number of DPUs. In order to improve their efficiency and multiply the chances of interception of drug consignments, emphasis will be put on networking the DPUs in CA.

Large amounts of chemicals and precursors are needed for processing morphine and heroin in Afghanistan in clandestine laboratories but none of the countries bordering Afghanistan reported significant seizures of precursors in recent years. Therefore, an important effort is requested to improve interception of clandestine consignments that are being smuggled into Afghanistan.

Specific Objectives:

To enhance capacities at existing Drug Profiling Units in all five Central Asian countries (provided under CADAP 2 and 4).

To establish new DPUs at airports, railway stations and BCPs in all five countries;

To consolidate the pilot experience of the DPU concept in the Curriculum of the High Military Institute of the Customs Services in Tashkent;

To reinforce interdiction capacities in organizing training on precursor detection at key BCPs where precursor consignments are most likely to be routed.

Expected Results:

1. A maximum of six new DPUs established and operational at suitable locations;
2. Staff of DPUs and BCPs trained at the same time;
3. Links established with international organizations.

Proposed Activities:

- 1.1 Workshops for decision makers to encourage the signature of an inter-agency agreement on the functioning of the DPUs;
- 1.2 Establishment of new DPUs, construction/ renovation work, provision of specialized equipment.
- 2.1 Selection of staff;
- 2.2 Training and retraining of staff of DPUs;
- 2.3 Study tour to Europe for staff of new DPUs;
- 2.4 Training of trainers at the Customs Institute in Tashkent;
- 2.5 Training on detection of precursors at BCPs.
- 3.1 Establishment of links with CARICC, Interpol, Europol, WCO etc;
- 3.2 Awareness workshop on exchange of information organized at CARICC Headquarters.

Beneficiary
Countries:

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Inputs/Budget:

Consultancy Fees;
Travel & subsistence costs
Study tour costs;
Training course costs;
Real estate & works costs;
Equipment costs.

F. Implementation Arrangements

51. The BOMCA 7 Programme will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under direct grant agreement with the EC Delegation based in Almaty, Kazakhstan. UNDP Kyrgyzstan will be the Principal UNDP Office for the implementation of the BOMCA Programme in Central Asia.

52. The BOMCA Programme will be implemented and managed jointly with its interlinked CADAP Programme until completion of the last phase of the programme (CADAP 4) in December 2008. UNDP is currently contracted to implement the BOMCA 5 and BOMCA 6 Programmes, as well as the CADAP 4 Programme.

53. Salaries of all Programme staff are charged to concurrent phases of the BOMCA and CADAP programmes as reflected in the relevant budgets.

54. The EC Delegation in Almaty, Kazakhstan, will provide guidance to UNDP Kyrgyzstan on the strategic development of the BOMCA Programme. Within the EC Delegation, an EC Project Manager has been designated to deal with all contractual matters relating to BOMCA-CADAP implementation on behalf of the Commission. A Management Meeting between the EC Delegation and UNDP Kyrgyzstan will be held approximately six times each year.

55. The EC 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.

56. An annual CABS meeting, to be held in Central Asia, and to be funded by BOMCA, will provide a forum for discussion between the EC, EU Member States and UNDP on implementation and direction of the Programme. Representatives of beneficiary agencies in all Central Asian states together with other donors will be invited to participate.

57. National Steering Committees will be held in each country twice a year, in order to review implementation progress and discuss national priorities for inclusion in future phases of the BOMCA Programme.

58. Implementation of BOMCA will be subject to external Programme monitoring to be organized by the EC Delegation under a separate EC-funded contract.

G. Management Arrangements

59. During the first three month inception phase, project design for components of the BOMCA 7 Programme will be undertaken by Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) based in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. CTAs will be supported by non-resident technical specialists or organisations with specific technical expertise and experience relevant to each area of activity. CTAs report direct to the Regional Programme Manager.

60. Project Leaders report direct to the Regional Programme Manager. It is anticipated they will include:

- Project Leader for Institutional Reform project;
- Project Leader for ICMPD (provision of expertise for capacity building in IBM methods);
- Project Leader for Trade and Transit Corridors Project.

In addition, staff of the Austrian Ministry of Interior (Leader of the CABS Consortium) provides advice on the availability of international specialists from EU Member states to undertake short term consultancy missions.

61. CTAs are the principal interlocutors with Ministries and beneficiaries and in conjunction with the beneficiaries will compile catalogues of costed proposals which are in line with BOMCA strategies for inclusion in future phases of the programme. CTAs will complete catalogues of costed proposals in regard to project implementation, including training in their particular fields of expertise. CTAs will be supported by Senior National Advisors (SNAs) in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, and interpreters as required. The profile of the CTA in Tajikistan has been designed to reflect the need for high level advocacy for change and the Terms of Reference (TORs) for that position reflect this requirement.

62. CTAs will liaise closely with EU Member State embassies in Central Asia, to ensure that Ambassadors and their staffs are regularly briefed on programme implementation and trends.

63. A Regional Programme Manager appointed by UNDP will be responsible for the timely implementation of all activities of the Programme, for its financial management, for the direction and supervision of all staff and for all reporting to the EC Project Manager at the EC Delegation.

64. The Regional Programme Manager will lead a Regional Programme Management Office (RPMO) based in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The team comprising that office will provide administrative reporting, accounting and procurement services to the BOMCA Programme.

65. In each country, national Country Managers lead a small team and are responsible for delivery of projects to be undertaken within the BOMCA programme. Country Managers report jointly to the Regional Programme Manager and to Resident Representative of the local UNDP Country Offices.

H. Coordination Arrangements

66. Coordination with similar EC/ EU and other donor assistance efforts, to improve border management is considered essential to the successful implementation of the BOMCA Programme. Regular donor coordination meetings shall be organised by BOMCA CTAs at least every three to six months in all Central Asian states.

I. Reporting Requirements

67. An Inception Report will be submitted within three months of contract signature. Thereafter, progress reports will be prepared on a six monthly basis, and a final report upon project completion. All reports shall comply with the provisions set out in Article 2 of the General Conditions of the contract.

68. The Inception report will include a detailed work programme. The work programme will define the activities including associated 'benchmarks' or 'indicators of achievement' for each component and demonstrate how these relate to the programme's overall and specific objectives, preferably in the form of a logical framework matrix. It shall also describe relevant risks and assumptions and means for verifying achievement of project results and objectives. In addition, the report shall include a detailed description of the project environment.

69. Progress Reports shall describe relevant changes to the project environment, implementation of project activities, progress towards achievement of results and objectives during the reporting period and an updated version of the work programme for the remaining project period.

70. The Final Report shall include a section on lessons learnt for similar activities in the future.

71. All reports are subject to approval by the EC Delegation.

J. EU Visibility

72. Visibility activities comprising a Communications Strategy for the Programme shall be submitted to the EC Delegation for approval as part of the Inception Report. Implementation of the activities will form an integral part of the contract.

73. Supported by the Regional Programme Management Office's Visibility & Events Specialist, CTAs will take primary responsibility for the implementation of EU visibility activities in their particular country.

K. Other Obligations of the Contractor

74. All other obligations of the Contractor (UNDP) are described in the General Conditions (Annex II to the proposed contract), which complies with the provisions of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement between the European Commission and the United Nations signed on 29th April 2003.