

## Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Mechanism for the UN Strategy on Mine Action:

Plenary Session Three

Efficiency and Effectiveness

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UNDP Support to Tajikistan Mine Action Programme

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### Tajikistan participation in UN MA Strategy (2013-2018) M&E data collection



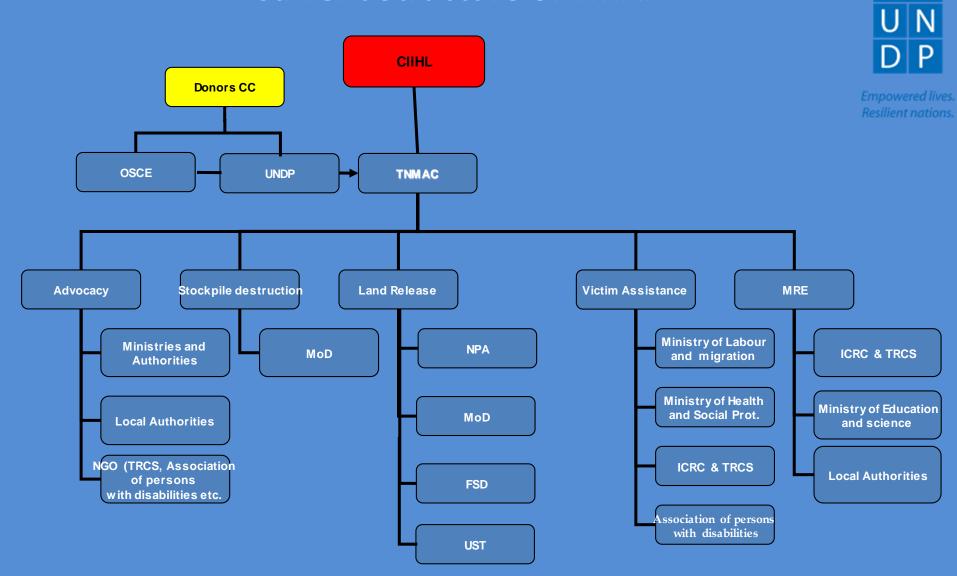
- Round -2
- Round -3

**Participation:** Joint UNDP and Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC)

**Data source:** IMSMA (contributed by FSD, NPA, MoD, UST and ICRC-RCST) and other formats (excel etc.) available in **TNMAC** 

**UNDP:** Atlas (on financial support)

#### **Current Structure of TMAP**



#### Date collection process/methodology

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- Meeting was conducted to introduce the requirements of M&E mechanism of the UN MA Strategy
- Shared offline version of the questionnaires with responsible units/departments/partners (Land Release, Mine Risk Education, Victim Assistance, Finance, Information Management and Management & Authority (UNDP Project management & TNMAC management)
- Responses submitted to SFP
- Responses were compiled and analyzed/ completeness and accuracy
- Joint response to the survey was provided with agreement and presence of TNMAC as NMAA (both rounds)

#### Challenges and observations



- Some data is not available/accessible
  - Victim affected by IEDs
  - Number of individuals who seasonally migrate to mine/ERW affected areas
- What is close proximity (population living next to MA) definition linked to context
- Coverage
  - Not all partners were involved in the process but also lack of proper IM and inventory systems
- UNDP context specific
  - Involved mainly in capacity building initiatives
  - Resource mobilization
  - Requirements for reporting to UNDP M&E Strategy (2014-2017)

# Benefits and lessons learnt from M&E mechanism

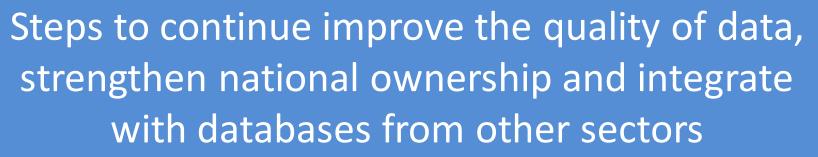


- The current M&E mechanism is more global oriented, gives good picture on global level;
- Support to track the progress on strategic goals from global perspective;
- Better coordination and implementation of further rounds of data collection;
- Data collection requirements and coverage needs to be reconsidered – fitness for purpose, global requirements vs. local/national);
- Involving NMAA as a leading entity in this process
   -> linked to national ownership

# Observations between the two round of data collection



- Changes over time (few examples)
  - Reduction in the number of UN staff (from 20 to 9) and a reduction in the number of operators from 184 to 96
    - UN staff linked to transitioning and building national ownership -> 3 UN staff moved to TNMAC, 2 UN staff joined national NGO
    - Operators: reduction due to security/accessibility issues to certain areas lead to decreasing the demining capacity/assets
  - Disability: The Inter-Ministerial Working Group chaired by the MOHSPP led the developing of the State Programme on Health and Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Tajikistan (2016-2020) with WHO technical assistance and UNDP, UNICEF contribution. In line with the CRPD principles.





- Encourage the National Authority to lead the process easy to organize the process within gov. structures
- Conduct TWG meetings with partners to discuss the data collection standardization/requirements – define the coverage, accuracy, reliability sensitivity etc.
- Developing or creating a platform for sharing info across the programme in more efficient way
  - MINT one of the potential tool for sharing data and info within programs and partners. Multiple data source can be used and bring into one platform.
  - An example of pilot case will be presented during the GICHD side event

#### MINT – an example



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### Thank you for attention!