

rehabilitation projects aimed at increasing food and cash crop production. The implementation of similar small scale projects has been carried out by the UNDP which has launched multi-sectoral development projects. These have been aimed at the development of small business enterprises, and assisting in the provision of loans to women.

Human Rights:

Both the OSCE and the ICRC have undertaken human rights initiatives. The OSCE despatched a team of human rights monitors which gathered information on the general human rights situation in Tajikistan and monitored the extent to which the combatants respected OSCE norms. This has been complemented by a dissemination programme implemented by the ICRC which has sought to educate delegates from both the government and the UTO on humanitarian law. Similarly, dissemination efforts have been focused on the Tajik military, the Russian border guards, and members of the opposition forces in the hope of reducing the impact of the fighting on civilian populations.

Governance and Institutional Capacity Building:

Through cooperation with international institutions such as the IMF and the various UN agencies, the government of Tajikistan has acquired an enhanced ability to stabilize its economy and undertake reforms in the agricultural sector. This capacity building at the governmental level has been complemented by the development of a local NGO capacity. The OSCE has sought to increase its ties with local human rights NGO's in order to promote humanitarian monitoring, and increase local capacity by establishing a nation-wide human rights network. Save the Children has been involved in training a Tajik NGO in the field of project and business management, and it has set up an NGO resource centre which provides local NGOs with a "self-help" capacity-building facility.

Evaluation:

Peacebuilding initiatives in Tajikistan have been primarily focused on **conflict resolution efforts**. Iran and Russia were key forces in the negotiating process which brought the parties to the negotiating table. Following this initial step, UN efforts focused on establishing a durable cease-fire and promoting discussion of concrete political issues. While the deployment of the CIS force had a limited effect on reducing conflict between the government and the UTO, the UNMOT mission provided an impartial mechanism by which the cease-fire could be verified as well as a solid backdrop for further negotiations. The ability of the UN to deploy this mission quickly ensured that the cease-fire component of the peace process was consolidated.

Within the larger context of political negotiations, limited initiatives assisted in the **resettlement of refugees** or the **provision of humanitarian relief**. These efforts were largely reactive and occurred in response to renewed outbreaks of fighting which in turn caused a new exodus of displaced persons or critical medical or relief needs. The fact that the UTO insurgency was a limited movement which occurred in specific areas of the country meant that the government retained its ability to work with international agencies such as the World Bank and the IMF and implement strategies aimed at **economic rehabilitation**. These were very effective in addressing certain economic instabilities which had contributed to the