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Regional Project Document

Project Title: Stakeholder Engagement for Uranium Legacy Remediation in Central Asia. Phase II

Project Atlas Number- 00119164. EU Contribution Agreement Reference: INSC/2019/406735

Implementing Partners: Led by UNDP in partnership with OSCE

Start Date: 9 July 2019

End Date: 8 July 2022

LPAC Meeting date: 23 July 2019

Brief Description
<p>The objective of the Phase II is to reduce risk of the negative impact of the uranium waste on people, livelihoods, and environment through raising awareness and supporting people-centred, gender sensitive, risk-informed solutions in legacy sites at the level of local communities in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. This objective will be achieved through implementing targeted public advocacy and outreach campaign, building upon the successful awareness raising work of the Phase I; improving implementation of the regulatory environment through effective community engagement in the decision making process in the legacy sites; strengthening national and cross-border cooperation in uranium legacy remediation, and carrying out targeted community level socio-economic interventions to reduce the risk of Uranium Legacy Sites (ULSs) in at-risk communities in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The realization of the project objective will be achieved through ensuring public consultations and participation as well as active engagement of the local authorities, academia, and the local NGOs.</p> <p>All 4 components of the project are closely intertwined, through a holistic approach, to ensure sustainability of the project results. The project’s objective will be achieved through the following key development outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased understanding of local and national decision-makers and community members about uranium waste risk and its impact on people, livelihoods, and environment; 2. Reinforced implementation of the legal and regulatory framework through community engagement in the safe governance of legacy sites; 3. Uranium legacy risk reduction in target communities through gender sensitive social economic development projects. 4. Regional component: cross-country coordination and knowledge exchange

Contributing Outcome: (RPD Outcome 3). Building resilience to shocks and crises through enhanced prevention and risk-informed development

RP Output 3.1. Evidence-based assessment and innovative planning tools and capacities developed regionally for use by countries to enable implementation of gender-sensitive, risk-informed prevention and preparedness to limit the impact of natural hazards, pandemics and conflict.

Gender marker: GEN1

Total resources required:	Est. \$1,408,500 (EUR 1,239,480) ¹	
Total resources allocated:	EC:	EUR 1,000,000 (est. \$1,136,363.64)
	Parallel/in-kind contribution :	EUR 154,839 (est. \$175,953.41)
	UNDP OSCE	EUR 84,641 (est. \$96,182.95)

Agreed by:

UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub for Europe and CIS	Gerd Trogemann, IRH Manager
Date:	

¹ Estimated at EUR/USD exchange rate of 0.88 as of July 2019 UN official exchange rate (<https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.php>) and subject to change

I. Development Challenge

The uranium legacy causes serious threat to livelihoods, human health, and the environment in Central Asia. According to rough estimations around 1 billion tons of waste from mining and processing radioactive ores is stored on tailings sites across the region. This is largely the legacy of the Soviet Union where Central Asia served as the main uranium supplier to its nuclear industry for nearly 40 years. Various assessments carried out on radioactive risk in the region show that many of high-risk legacy sites are insufficiently secured, the waste containment structures are often inadequate and frequently damaged, and they lack adequate technical expertise and maintenance. These legacy sites pose serious risks to the environment and public health, including physical, radiological and toxicological risks to people and animals living close to the sites. Many of the uranium legacy sites are concentrated along the tributaries to the Syr-Darya River, that runs through the Fergana Valley – the agricultural centre of the region shared by the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan – which might potentially cause transboundary implications.

General overview

Phase II is designed to address the governance of ULSs with active engagement of the local population living in the targeted sites, in activities which will reduce risk to their health, livelihoods, and environment. The map shows the location of ULSs in Central Asia covered by the SMP. The Phase II project will include the seven priority Uranium Legacy Sites (Yangiabad and Charkasar in Uzbekistan; Istiklol (Taboshar) and Deymay/Buston in Tajikistan; Min-Kush, Shekaftar and Mailuu-Suu in Kyrgyzstan) that are targeted by the ERA fund and EU's Environmental Remediation Program for Central Asia. The final prioritization of the project's targeted sites will be defined based on consultations with national authorities, local stakeholders and the Contracting Authority.



Table 1. Uranium legacy sites covered by the Strategic Master Plan

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan is among the poorest countries in the region. Kyrgyzstan is a lower middle-income country with an economy dominated by minerals extraction, agriculture, and reliance on remittances from citizens working abroad. Kyrgyzstan is a landlocked country with long distances to the nearest seaports, so the economy is limited with access to markets. GDP grew by 3.5% in 2018² and expected to reach 4.0% in 2019 supported by all the major sectors – industry, agriculture, construction and services. The economy will remain dependent on remittances (35% of GDP in 2017). The Government identified agriculture, agro-

² Kyrgyz Republic: Weak growth Despite Emerging Regional Opportunities, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kyrgyzrepublic/publication/economic-update-fall-2018>

industrial processing, light industry and tourism as priority sectors, as they represent high export potential and create the largest number of jobs. Despite some positive trends, poverty is still at 25.6% with 72% of poor living in rural areas.

The present demographic situation in Kyrgyzstan is characterized by a decline in the birth rate) and labour migration. Urban population in 31 towns represents 34% of the overall population, while about 60% of the urban population is concentrated in two cities Bishkek (the capital) and Osh. It is estimated that Kyrgyzstan's annual population growth rate remains around 1%.^[1]A full third of Kyrgyzstan's population is under the age of 15 and this has a demographic dividend providing opportunities for labour market expansion if development policies can harness the potential growth in key economic sectors.

As indicated in the SMP, in Kyrgyzstan the uranium tailings are widespread across the whole territory of the country. The mining enterprises in Kyrgyzstan began in the 1940s, as a result of which some 6,500 has of land have been exposed to radioactive contamination. Currently, there are 92 hazardous waste dumps holding about 475 million tons of waste containing toxic substances. This inevitably reflects on the national and local capacities to monitor and manage uranium risk. Communities are not effectively engaged in uranium risk management in Kyrgyzstan. Affected communities are represented by different municipalities:

- the town of regional subordination of Jalal-Abad Oblast - Mailuu-Suu;
- the villages of ayil aimaks that after the territorial-administrative reforms were transformed from mining townships into the rural municipalities:
 - Min-Kush, Jungal District, Naryn Oblast;
 - Kaji-Sai, Ton District, Issyk-Kul Oblast;
 - Sumsar and Shekaftar, Chatkal District, Jalal-Abad Oblast.

Table 2: Main demographic data for the pilot sites (January 2018)

Municipalities	Population, thousand	Women*, %	Children*, % (up to 15 years)	Elderly*, % (older 70 years)
Mailuu-Suu Town	25.1	49.7	33.6	1.99
Min-Kush	3.576	49.1	33.8	3.05
Kaji-Sai	4.456	50.2	31.8	3.18
Sumsar & Shekaftar	6.105	49.7	33.6	1.99

According to the **Risk Perception and Capacity Building Assessment** conducted under the **Phase I** project, the local communities in Kyrgyzstan although largely unaware of the risks associated with radiological waste have provided very concrete suggestions for improvement of the resilience to natural hazards which may spread the uranium on large surfaces. This highlighted the critical importance of increasing the local community's awareness on the radiological risks and enhancing their participation into the ULS' management, through concrete pilot demonstration projects, which are expected to increase resilience and strengthen livelihoods, to building ownership and civic engagement on the ground. From this perspective, UNDP's work with NGOs and local population in the implementation of small grants under the Government of Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation financed project: "Socio-economic development of communities around radioactive sites in Kyrgyzstan"³. The small grants programme was implemented, through participatory approaches entailing rigorous screening and appraisal processes involving local regional/oblast and rural coordination committees and rayons' commissions. The project has supported enhanced local livelihoods, improved local population's skills and creation of new jobs, start-up businesses and alternative income generating activities as well as refurbished public infrastructure objectives (i.e. kindergartens, schools, healthcare facilities).

[1] <https://www.indexmundi.com/g/g.aspx?c=kq&v=24>

³ Project financed by Russia Trust Fund, implemented by UNDP Kyrgyzstan 2015-2016
http://www.kg.undp.org/content/kyrgyzstan/en/home/operations/projects/sustainable_development/radioactive-tailings11.html

Under Phase I project, the OSCE in partnership with UNDP and UNEP implemented the awareness-raising and public outreach activities in Kyrgyzstan. These activities were implemented mainly by the Aarhus Centre in Osh. In order to reach out effectively to local stakeholders, three Public Environmental Information Centres (PEICs) were opened in Mailuu-Suu, Shekaftar and Min-Kush through which local residents are able to receive up to date and official information, guidance and can raise their concerns regarding remediation works. These PEICs enabled the Aarhus Centre in Osh to expand its activities in other regions of the country. Furthermore, working commissions have been established in Mailuu-Suu, Shekaftar, and Min-Kush for studying the condition of the ULS, conducting explanatory work among the people, and monitoring the activities on remediation. The Phase II project activities will build on these achievements and further enhance the understanding of local and national decision-makers and community members about the risks and negative impacts of the radioactive exposure on people, livelihoods and environment; and will create platforms for dialogue between the communities and decision-makers on governance of ULSs.

Tajikistan

Tajikistan's short-term and medium-term outlooks are positive (according to World Bank report fall 2018). Growth in the Russian economy, elevated prices for major export commodities (cotton and aluminum) and growing regional cooperation will support the economy. The GDP has accelerated during 2019 to reach 7% compared with 6.8% during the same period in 2017. Growth was supported by domestic demand, while net exports declined. Large scale public investments and growing remittances fueled the construction sector and helped sustain domestic consumption. The main drivers from the supply side were industry, followed by the services and construction sectors. Annual growth in agriculture however decreased to 4% (from 6.1% in 2017) affected by relatively low precipitations.

According to SMP estimations there are a total of 10 ULSs amounting 55 million tons of residual uranium in the tailings and waste rock piles left behind in the Republic of Tajikistan. With an estimated population of 9.1 million, the country has achieved rapid poverty reduction over the past two decades, mainly due to a favourable external environment. Tajikistan's GDP growth was 7% (data spring 2018). Growth is expected to be around 6 percent in 2018-20, supported by recovering remittance inflows, infrastructure-driven construction, and the expansion of electricity sales.⁴The uranium tailing sites are concentrated in the Sughd Province in the North and North-East of the country. The cities located in the North and North-East regions of the country are more vulnerable to radiological risks such as Buston, a town with 22,00 inhabitants located in the Ghafurov district; Istiklol, located in the northern part of Ghafurov district in Sughd Province with 15,000 inhabitants and Adrasman located in Asht district in the extreme north-east of Sughd Province with an estimated 12,700 inhabitants.

The regions and cities have limited local development opportunities, apart fruit and vegetable processing and some cotton industry, hence general unemployment is largely spread causing a significant migration of labour force to the Russian Federation. Uranium tailings in Tajikistan pose trans-boundary threats as the waste sites are located near to the Syr Darya River. The content of radionuclides (of the uranium-thorium series) and of other hazardous toxic substances in uranium mining/milling tailings waste sites are high. Waste sites are often located close to residential areas or in the upper parts of the main watersheds, such as in the Ferghana valley of the Syr-Darya River.

According to the Risk Perception and Capacity Building Assessment conducted under the Phase I project, the local communities in Tajikistan although largely unaware of the radiological waste have a good general understanding of the degrading quality of environment and natural risk hazards and have provided very concrete suggestions for improvement of the resilience to natural hazards which may spread the uranium on large surfaces. Hence, the critical importance of the local community's increased awareness on the radiological risks and participation into safe management of ULSs, through concrete pilot demonstration projects, which are expected to increase resilience and strengthen livelihoods and to build ownership and civic engagement on the ground. From this perspective, UNDP's work with NGOs and local population in the

⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/publication/economic-update-spring-2018>

implementation of pilot projects under the GEF funded Small Grants Programme in Tajikistan is a proven record of successful community led projects with lasting results. Through its Field Programme Office (FPO) in Khujand, UNDP has implemented successful projects. Such as those in B. Gafurov district (Jamoats Ovchi Kalacha and in Khistevarz), where UNDP has a proven record of conducting successful socio-economic projects (EU, TACIS) on social inclusion and local economic development support. As of 2010, these Jamoats of Gafurov, have been included into the cycle of projects, related to cross border cooperation.

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan has seen stable economic progress since the mid-2000s, both in terms of growth and poverty reduction. According to official statistics, GDP growth averaged 8 per cent per year between 2004 and 2016. With the population now exceeding 33 million people, of which two-thirds is under the age of 30, Uzbekistan is the most populous country in Central Asia.

While Uzbekistan has enjoyed significant economic growth in the last fifteen years, authorities acknowledge that the drivers of this high-growth are unlikely to be reliable or sustainable. Growth has been capital intensive, and consequently light on job creation. Many of the jobs tend to be seasonal or part-time, mostly in the informal sector and in micro/small firms. Over 600,000 people enter the job market each year, but only about 200,000 new jobs are created. This mismatch, and the resultant increase in unemployment levels, poses economic and social risks to the sustainability of the current growth model. The authorities have acknowledged these challenges, and have emphasized the need for more and better job creation. With privatization of SOEs in line with reform agenda, it is expected that small businesses will remain the main source for job creation.

There are two legacy sites mentioned in the SMP namely Yangiabad and Charkesar, which were assigned medium priority under the SMP. The Charkesar legacy site is situated on the foothills of the Kuraminskiy Mountain Range in the north-western part of the Fergana Valley. The total estimated volume of the mine wasters is approximately 482,000 m³ and it is spread over 20.6 ha area. The mine site is on the right bank of a small mountain river separating the site from the village of Charkesar located in Namangan region, which is one of the the least developed regions of the country, consisting of 115 urban settlements. The area of Charkesar is characterised by missing industry. Small-scale horticulture and limited pasture are a very sparse basis for livelihoods. Artisanal manufacturing of wool products provides some jobs. Today, Charkesar accounts approximately 3,500 inhabitants. Within the 100 m wide zone of the new village located directly next to the former mining area, approximately 350 people live in 68 households.

The Yangiabad legacy site is extensive, covering about 50 km² and incorporates five uranium mines as well as central dumps for waste rock and low-grade ore. The ore storage yard is located in the central part of Yangiabad village in the former mine shaft. Because of mine closures by the end of the 1980's the population in the area has shrunk to a level of around 10 per cent. Especially well trained and skilled workforce left the area with their families. Today the Yangiabad population is around 780 inhabitants (information from Radiology Department of Tashkent Viloyat CSSEC, October 2013). The greatest part of these people lives in the town. Others are spread over the surrounding valley areas. Shepherds live temporarily in the mountains (approximately from March to November).

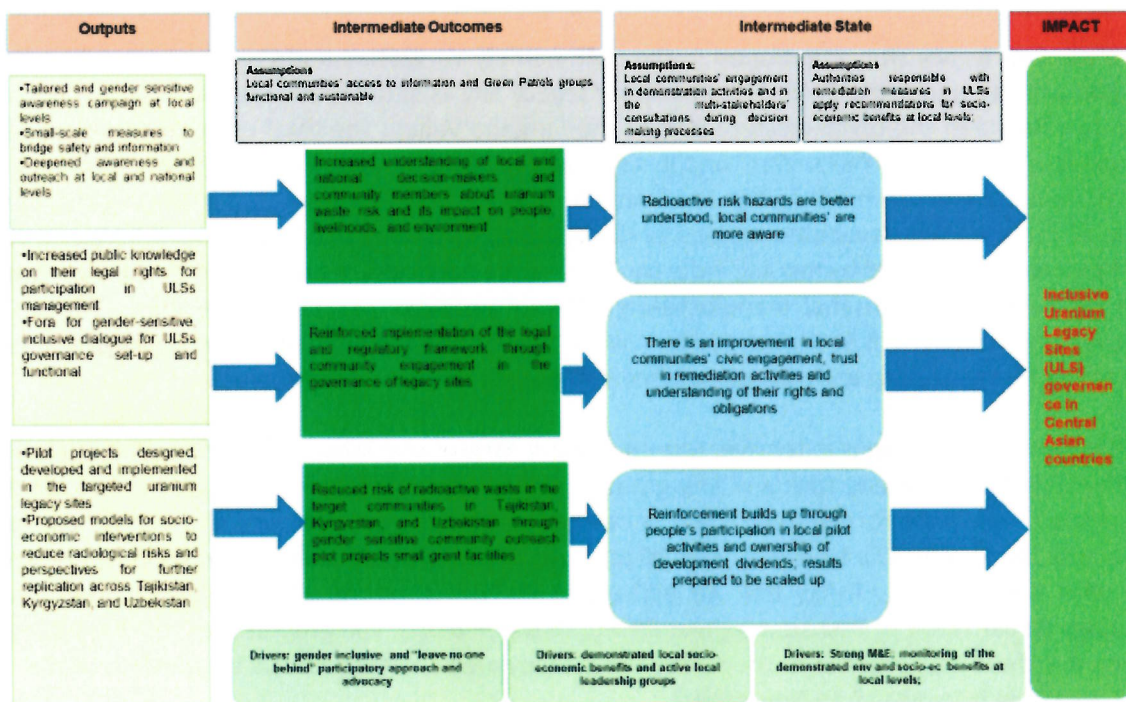
The critical importance of pilot demonstration projects along with increasing the community awareness on radiological risks as well as promotion of local participation in the management of ULS cannot be overstated, and this is expected to increase the resilience and strengthen livelihoods, build ownership and civic engagement. Based on UNDP's experience of community based development in Uzbekistan and in other countries in Central Asia, key to achieving sustainable results of any development intervention at local level is to secure local ownership. UNDP Uzbekistan has implemented a series of community-based initiatives that promoted improved livelihoods and increased business opportunities e.g. small-scale pilots helping the most vulnerable communities in remote rural areas to improve their access to basic infrastructure (water, electricity) and social services (education, health services), ensuring human security of rural population in various regions of Uzbekistan including Ferghana Valley, Kashkadarya and the Aral Sea region.

II. STRATEGY

The **objective of the Phase II** is to achieve an effective and inclusive governance of the Uranium Legacy Sites (ULS) by reducing the risks from uranium legacy waste impacting on people's health, livelihoods, and environment through raising awareness and supporting social-economical people-centred, gender sensitive, risk-informed solutions in the legacy sites in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan.

The **Theory of Change** follows the project's strategy and logic at design stage. The project is designed to build on the results of Phase I, to reinforce and further develop the outcomes of the Phase I and ensure sustainability of its results, on the same time addressing critical needs that remain largely unattended by their development organizations and partners currently engaged in technical assistance for radiological safety in Central Asia. The proposed targeted approach will enlist a people-centred approach and full participation of local active leader groups and carefully tailored risk activities to help local communities raise their concerns and ensure that "no one is left behind" and that women and disadvantaged groups are actively participating in the governance of ULSs. One way of achieving this desire is to support local grass-root organizations and create space for their engagement with local communities, aiming at bringing to the fore the most vulnerable groups and individuals, articulating (on their behalf) their specific needs and concerns.

The **Theory of Change diagram** underpins the project's causal chain.



All the components of the project are **closely intertwined**, through a holistic approach, which will ensure sustainability of the project results. The project's impact will be achieved through the following three key development outcomes:

1. Increased understanding of local and national decision-makers and community members about uranium waste risk and its impact on people, livelihoods, and environment;
2. Improved implementation of the legal and regulatory framework through development of a critical mass of understanding of legal aspects concerning the rights of local population living in the legacy sites to participate in the decision-making process in the ULS and facilitation of participatory stakeholders' discussions;

3. Reduced health hazards and radiological risk of the negative impact of the radioactive waste in the targeted communities, in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan.

Three development pathways are expected to lead to the final project impact, through intermediate outcomes and intermediate states.

The first pathway addresses local information and it is building up a critical mass of awareness of the local communities in the affected areas, and a robust understanding of the risks on their health and environment, by enlisting targeted *public advocacy and outreach campaign*, building upon the successful awareness raising work of the Phase I. The intermediate outcome is represented by the increased understanding of local and national decision makers and local community members about the uranium waste risks and negative impact on people and environment. Therefore, the intermediate state envisaged is one where the radioactive risk hazards are better understood, local communities are more aware. Assumptions are pointing to a situation where local communities will continue to have access to information and will be therefore more open to engage with the local authorities, transparency and accountability on both sides, will be enhanced.

The second pathway improves local participation, and aims at increasing people's understanding of their rights to participate and be engaged in the local decision making processes affecting the environment conditions in their surroundings; the intermediate state at the end of the project is to have an improved trust and coordination between local communities and local and national authorities. "Leaving no-one behind" dimension of the project will be key to ensuring that the most vulnerable individuals and groups are identified and their concerns will be addressed in a carefully engineered gender-sensitive, equitable and inclusive multi-stakeholder approaches facilitated by the project partners. The intermediate Outcome envisaged by the project is represented by reinforced implementation of the legal regulatory framework norms, which regulates local participation. Local community will have an increase knowledge of their legal rights for participation in ULS management, and civic engagement in the decision making process will, in effect, support the implementation and reinforcement of the legal norms regarding ULS management. The intermediate state is the one where trust between local communities and local authorities is enhanced, through local participation and increased civic engagement based on local communities' enhanced understanding of their legal rights (and responsibilities) for participation in ULS management. The assumptions are that local communities will be committed to participate in the project activities and the facilitated dialogue will be able to engage local communities and local authorities who will assimilate (and put to good use) the legal knowledge made available to them.

The drivers of the project build on factors that can be controlled by the project, such as the interest from local communities and local authorities to participate into the project and enjoy the visible benefits of the increased knowledge on local participation rights and responsibilities which is conducive to inclusive dialogues and ultimately to trust building and increased accountability at local level in ULS.

Women bear a large share of the impact - they often solely bear the responsibility to care for children, elderly or the sick, and take care of daily household activities, often ensuring livelihoods when husbands migrated for income in the large cities or abroad. Through inclusion of gender specific indicators, the Phase II project is designed to ensure equal participation of men and women in its activities, empowering and encouraging women to take more active role in shaping the impact on their and their families' health, livelihoods and environment.

The third pathway will further inculcate civic engagement in ULS management and will build local ownership through socio-economic local level *pilot interventions* expected to reduce the ULS risks to people's health and environment and improve livelihoods in project areas in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, while-at regional level, sharing the valuable development knowledge derived from these pilot interventions.

The intermediary outcome envisaged as a short/medium term cumulative impact of the pilot demonstration projects at local level, is the reduced risk of radioactive waste in the target communities. The intermediary state is represented by increasingly engaged communities in the governance of their sites, enjoying the socio-economic benefits of the local projects (e.g. increased livelihoods, a disaster-proofed local development plans, increased quality of soil, water and forest regeneration in pilot sites etc)

The project's intended impact will contribute to an enhanced, more inclusive governance of ULS in Central Asia and a better alignment with the implementation of the Strategic Management Plan (SMP) and with other international development organizations' efforts.

The proposed project outlines the scope and the scale of the second phase of the *Stakeholder Engagement for Uranium Legacy Remediation in Central Asia* project (or Phase II), which is based on the achievements and lessons of its first phase. The Action is focused on Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan and through its planned outputs and activities, the Action will support the governments of these countries to advance risk-informed progressive policies aligned with SDG national targets and national long-term development priorities.

The Phase II project is informed by the disaster risk reduction related interventions in the region which will seek to create synergies across different project, particularly UNDP-JICA projects in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan each focused largely on risk assessment, early warning and building response capacities. As, gender-sensitive DRR planning and implementation is a missing link in effective resilience building efforts, following the steps of Phase I project, Phase II project is designed to ensure gender needs and concerns are identified, addressed, and there is a strong demand generated within local communities to engage women and disadvantaged groups in safe ULSs governance. Lack of data on gender analysis makes it hard to identify and separate needs and vulnerabilities of women, girls, men and boys living in disaster prone areas, which is the case of the targeted ULS. Risk analysis at the ULS sites conducted under the EU remediation program show that the main risks from contaminated toxic material comes from local high-level gamma/radon emission hotspots; sinkholes and adits easily accessible for the public; grazing domestic animals at or near contaminated objects; usage of contaminated water; metal scavenging activities on tailing sites and abandoned buildings; ongoing wind erosion and landslide/mudslide events spreading the contaminated material into the waterways. Therefore, follow-up Phase II actions will support gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction local pilot measures. The project will therefore align with national targets under the SDG 5 (target 5.5), supporting women participation in the local decision making processes and implementation of the Sendai Framework in these countries. Concerning the latter, women's participation is critical for effectively managing disaster risks, as well as designing, resourcing and implementing gender sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes. Adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness and build their capacity for creating alternate livelihood paths in post-disaster situations.

The Action cuts across many SDGs, multiple dividends:

- [SDG Goal No. 3](#) — Target 3.9: by 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution.
- [SDG Goal No.5](#)- Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decisionmaking in political, economic and public life
- [SDG Goal No. 6](#) — Target 6.3: by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials.
- [SDG Goal No. 12](#) — Target 12.4: by 2030, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle.
- [SDG Goal No. 11](#)- Target 11.B: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.
- [SDG Goal No. 13](#)- Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries; 13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

- [SDG Goal No. 15](#)- Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and in uranium wasteland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
- [SDG Goal No 16](#) – Targets: 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels and 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

In addition, by promoting gender sensitive and inclusive socio-economic remediation measures and support to improved livelihoods, increase awareness and understanding of radiological risks and participation rights, it aims at advancing / contributes to advancing gender equality and empowerment of women and girls SDG 5 and aims at supporting SDG 8 decent work and economic growth especially through the pilot demonstration projects to be designed and implemented in targeted areas and through the recommendations for socio-economic and environment remediation measures to be drafted and submitted to local authorities, for the adoption and implementation.

UNDP led missions on SDG localisation (nationalisation) in the CIS countries ⁵have shown that several accelerators are key towards the achievement of SDGs. Particularly important SDG accelerators for Central Asian countries are the following: (i) Inclusive governance and enhanced local governance (ii) tackling inequalities including gender inequalities, (iii) inclusive equitable regional development (iv) diversifying the economy and engaging the private sector (v) promoting youth engagement (vi) green economy.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The ***objective of the Phase II*** is to reduce risk of the negative impact of the uranium toxic waste on people, livelihoods, and environment through raising awareness and supporting social-economical people-centred, gender sensitive, risk-informed solutions in the legacy sites in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

This objective will be achieved through implementing targeted *public advocacy and outreach campaign*, building upon the successful awareness raising work of the Phase I; improving implementation of the *legal and regulatory environment* through effective community engagement in the decision making process in the legacy sites; *strengthening national and cross-border cooperation* in the region, and carrying out *targeted community level socio-economic interventions* to reduce the risk of ULSs in at-risk communities in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The realization of the project objective will be achieved through ensuring public consultations and participation as well as active engagement of the local authorities, academia, and the local NGOs.

Resources required to achieve the expected results

All the components of the project are closely intertwined, through a holistic approach, which will ensure sustainability of the project results. The project's objective will be achieved through the following three key development outcomes:

- Increased understanding of local and national decision-makers and community members about uranium waste risk and its impact on people, livelihoods, and environment;
- Reinforced implementation of the legal and regulatory framework through community engagement in the safe governance of legacy sites;
- Uranium legacy risk reduction in target communities through gender sensitive social economic development projects.

⁵<http://www.eurasia.undp.org/content/rbec/en/home/library/sustainable-development/summary-of-findings-from-sdg-MAPS-missions.html>

ENVSEC umbrella will serve to ensure coordinated and integrated approach to address the challenge of uranium waste management. The project will be led by UNDP and will be jointly implemented by UNDP and OSCE as per their respective mandates and existing technical capacities.

EXPECTED PROJECT OUTPUT (EU OUTCOME) 1: Increased understanding of local and national decision-makers and community members about uranium waste risk and its impact on people, livelihoods, and environment

Responsible Party: OSCE, in cooperation with Aarhus Centres, and in coordination with UNDP

Involved partners and beneficiaries: local communities, key stakeholders (teachers, healthcare workers, national authorities, etc.), children, local NGOs, Project Management Unit of the ERA fund in Uranium Legacy Sites where ERA is operational.

The risk perception surveys conducted during the Phase I revealed the need for enhanced and tailored awareness campaigns. They demonstrated that local communities have limited understanding of the risks and the impact of uranium tailings on health, environment and livelihoods. Local communities often salvage scrap metal or graze their animals in and around the uranium legacy sites. The contaminated seepage from the sites is often used for irrigation, livestock and sometimes for household purposes. Furthermore, there are evidences that some contaminated materials have been used for domestic construction purposes. Moreover, these surveys also showed that the risk perceptions among local communities are very much dominated by various myths.

The public awareness component of the Phase I project has already contributed significantly to raising awareness of local communities through regular consultation meetings, information campaigns and targeted trainings. The Aarhus Centres and Public Environmental Information Centres provided unbiased and accurate information, which has been instrumental in gaining the trust of the local communities and generated a constructive dialogue. The Phase II will build upon these achievements and further enhance awareness of the local population around the selected uranium legacy sites in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on radioactive safety and the planned remediation works in their vicinity.

In line with the lessons learned from Phase I, information campaigns and other capacity building activities will have a more comprehensive approach and will be organized on a regular basis. Television, newspapers and social media will be used more intensively for the awareness-raising campaigns as they are often considered as reliable sources of information. Furthermore, a dedicated regional event focused on the role of media and NGOs in remediation activities in ULS will be organized. Further efforts will be put forward to engage schoolchildren and youth more actively in project activities including through contests, exhibitions, etc. Moreover, synergies will be sought with relevant public awareness activities implemented by other organizations (e.g. ENVSEC Partners) with the aim of identifying potential synergies and coordination with governmental authorities, NGOs and donors.

Young women and men will also be among the main target groups, particularly through the Green Patrols initiative (to be built on, under Outcome 1, activities implemented by OSCE) which is being implemented in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan for over a decade and is planned to be launched in Uzbekistan. In Phase II, small-scale protection measures are planned to be implemented around the contaminated areas with the support of Aarhus Centres and PEICs as well as Green Patrols.

Activity Result 1.1 (EU Output 1.1): Deepened stakeholders' awareness and outreach at local and national levels

Activity 1.1.1: Organize trainings and regular consultations among local stakeholders on radioactive safety and planned remediation works

Trainings, public hearings and regular consultations will be organized by the OSCE, mainly through the Aarhus Centres and PEICs, for the communities with the participation of local administrations, academia and NGOs to raise awareness on the risks associated with the ULSs, risk reduction measures and the remediation work. In close collaboration with academia, analysis of soil and water sampling will be conducted locally and the results will be communicated to local communities and other stakeholders through regular consultation meetings and other means. Information boards around the ULSs will be maintained and regularly updated. The project team will work with the instructors and trainers of the specialized agencies and ministries in all countries (eg. The specialists from the Center for Preparation and Retraining of Civil Defense specialists, under the aegis of the Ministry of Emergency Situations in the Kyrgyz Republic) in order to conduct quality training, educate the population and stakeholders and prepare the capacities of the “Green Patrols”, ensuring sustainability of these efforts.

Activity 1.1.2: Organized awareness-raising campaigns and outreach activities at local, national and regional levels

Awareness raising campaigns and outreach activities will be organized by OSCE with the support of Aarhus Centres and PEICs including through mass media, social media, public hearings and dissemination of visibility and information material. Women and youth will be among the main target groups. A regional conference will be organized on “The role of media and civil society organizations in uranium legacy site remediation in Central Asia”. Similarly to activities under the **Output 1.1.1.**, the project partners will work with the instructors and trainers of the specialized agencies and ministries in all countries (eg. The specialists from the Center for Preparation and Retraining of Civil Defense specialists, under the aegis of the Ministry of Emergency Situations in the Kyrgyz Republic).

Activity 1.1.3: Established educational museums on uranium mining in the vicinity of a uranium legacy site

One or two museums on the uranium mining legacy issue will be established (under the OSCE led component) near the priority ULS sites to demonstrate the history of the uranium mining in the region and its impacts and accompanying risks. The decision regarding the country and exact location of the museums will be taken in the inception phase of the project in close consultation with the respective national and local authorities. The likely locations are envisaged to be Mailuu-Suu and Taboshar.

Activity Result 1.2 (EU Output 1.2): Implemented small-scale measures in place to bridge safety and information

Activity 1.2.1: Set up ‘Green Patrols’ groups in the selected at-risk communities

In close cooperation with the Ministries of Education and the respective local administrations in the three countries, Green Patrol groups will be established (as optional extra-curricular activity) in selected schools (approximately 20 students per school) around the ULS sites. These groups will receive basic training on the risks posed by ULS and the measures to be taken. Following this training, they will visit and inform communities in their vicinity and disseminate information material. They will also organize other awareness-raising events such as concerts, educational games, etc. The engagement and ownership of the Ministries of Education and the local administrations in the setting up of the Green Patrols and in their activities would contribute to securing their sustainability following the completion of the project.

Activity 1.2.2: Small-scale safety measures around the legacy sites in place

Small-scale safety measures (led by OSCE) will be established around the selected ULS sites. These will include tree planting, securing or limiting entrance, placing information panels, and others.

EXPECTED PROJECT OUTPUT (EU OUTCOME) 2: Reinforced implementation of the legal and regulatory framework through community engagement in the safe governance of legacy sites

Responsible Party: OSCE

Involved partners and beneficiaries: National and local authorities, local communities, specialized groups, local NGOs, UNDP country offices in beneficiary countries

The major issue that this Action seeks to tackle is to ensure the compliance with the legal and regulatory system, particularly regarding the public engagement in ULS governance processes. Therefore, the Action is focused on increasing trust in the official management process of the ULS and community participation and inclusiveness of the ULS governance, improving local citizens' knowledge on their legal rights and responsibilities regarding ULSs governance. The proposed activities described further below are aligned with priorities/follow up actions flagged by the "Establishment of a legislative and regulatory framework, regional watershed monitoring system and capacity building for remediation of uranium mining legacy sites in Central Asia" project and with the risk perception survey organized during the Phase I of this project. There is a definite need to implement participatory approaches to ULS governance, building trust and communication between regulating authorities and local population, to increase awareness and understanding of the local population on their legal rights to information and participation in the decision-making process and management of ULS. To address these problems, the following activities are planned:

Activity Result 2.1 (EU Output 2.1): Increased public knowledge of local communities on their legal rights for participation in ULSs management

Activity 2.1.1: Conduct assessment of the legal framework that supports the citizen's right to participate in the management of ULS

UNDP will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the institutional, legal and policy frameworks with a view of highlighting the citizens' legal rights to engage in local ULS safe governance. The assessment will take into account relevant analysis and activities that has been or are conducted within the network of CGULS members, and the information will be disseminated in the targeted local communities and discussed during various local stakeholders' meetings and awareness raising activities.

Activity 2.1.2: Targeted meetings with stakeholders and local/national authorities

UNDP will organise and conduct a series of validation meetings with stakeholders and focus groups in each country during the assessment exercise described under Activity 2.1.1. These validation meetings will offer the opportunity for local engagement and validation of legal assessments regarding the rights to participation into local decision making processes.

Activity Result 2.2 (EU Output 2.2): Fora for dialogues between the public and decision-makers on ULSs governance created

Activity 2.2.1. Organize consultations and meetings among community members, academia and local administrations in the project target sites

OSCE will organize and facilitate consultations on issues related to stakeholder engagement in the ULS governance that will bring together local community representatives, local administrations and other decision-makers, NGOs, academia and other national and international players. These consultations will be organized in close co-ordination with UNDP and other CGULS members, as relevant. The results of the assessment exercise carried out under Output 2.1, which will be highlighting the legal norms underpinning the rights of local communities to participate into local decision making processes, will be disseminated and discussed during these meetings, which will promote inclusive ULS governance and local communities' rights of participation in the decision-making processes related to the remediation measures affecting their livelihoods.

PROJECT OUTPUT (EU OUTCOME) 3: Uranium legacy risk reduction in target communities through gender sensitive social economic development projects.

Involved partners and beneficiaries: OSCE, local authorities and local communities, NGO, specialized groups, local NGOs; UNDP country offices

An important driver for risks linked to ULS within the local communities is rooted in their socio-economic vulnerabilities and in their search for livelihood means. More disadvantaged groups bear the largest share of the burden through lacking access to information, having limited resources to address risks and vulnerabilities, and being often deprived from raising their voices. To address the risk drivers and reduce the communities' vulnerability, the Action aims to set up the most appropriate community outreach framework based on a preliminary assessment of the local conditions and country's respective legal and institutional frameworks, to allow for the implementation of tailored measures suited to each country and communities' needs. The assessment will inform the proposed modality for community outreach, which could be in the form of pilot projects implemented by UNDP Country Offices or a grant facility with the engagement of local NGOs. These community outreach modalities (i.e. pilot projects and/or grant facility) will be set up with the purpose of catalysing local measures that will help local communities develop alternative livelihoods and reduce the likelihood of exposure to contaminated toxic materials. These activities will be expected to generally improve the local communities' awareness and their living conditions. Experience and lessons learned from the *Small grants* programme of UNDP in the CA region will be used. Furthermore, the experience of establishing the DRR *revolving fund* at community level by UNDP in Tajikistan will be studied and adjusted to the local context in at-risk communities. The 2030 Agenda requires action with a stronger focus on universality and the intention to "leave no one behind" and "reach those furthest behind first". Under the proposed projects, UNDP will support all beneficiary governments in their efforts to successfully address diverse development challenges at local and national levels, from addressing basic development needs of the most vulnerable to achieving a pattern of local socio-economic development in ULS that will lead to gender-sensitive risk-informed sustainable development, allowing improvements of livelihoods, land reclamation, remediation measures and better recovery from shocks and increased risk prevention capacities.

The proposed pilot projects and/or small grant facility will be implemented in an inclusive and gender-responsive way and in cooperation with the local authorities to avoid creation of any parallel structures (which is source of fiduciary risk, not sustainable, and lacks quality control mechanisms) at the local level. The recommendations for the replication of such activities at a larger scale will be provided to the national authorities respectively. The decision on each disbursement should be made on case-by-case basis. The thematic focus areas of the envisaged interventions are planned to include among others:

- Health-related activities including food-health linkage
- Environmental protection activities
- Employment-related activities
- Social protection related activities (for example, the population groups with special needs, etc.)

Both modalities/schemes (pilot projects and/or small grants facility) will be designed to address the risks and vulnerabilities of those most in need, ensuring that no one is left behind, while encouraging equal participation of men and women, and disadvantaged groups. UNDP will ensure that for both schemes there is a strong community accountability mechanism with active engagement of the community members in the selection, monitoring, and follow up on the selected interventions.

Activity Result (EU Output) 3.1: Pilot projects designed, developed and implemented in targeted uranium legacy sites

Activity 3.1.1: Conduct assessment of the socio-economic situation on project sites in each beneficiary country with recommendations on the best socio-economic interventions to reduce ULS risks and proposed modalities of small demonstrative measures at local level

For the targeted communities the ceased mining activities have constituted a major reduction of income and the closure of mines has affected the local social and economic environment. Assessment of potential impacts is necessary and will inform the recommendations for further actions (mitigation plans). The main output will be a Set of Recommendations for further action and proposed thematic areas for pilot projects. The assessment will focus on local communities in the targeted area and will analyse different socio-

economic aspects, existing legislation and institutional frameworks. The assessment will also highlight key factors in case of the most vulnerable categories of population in the target legacy sites, following UNDP⁶ criteria described in “UNDP Discussion Paper and Framework for Implementation: What does it mean to leave no one behind?” and delivering on the commitment to leave no one behind. The Set of Recommendations will be discussed and validated with local authorities and local communities in a participatory manner. Based on preliminary consultations with national stakeholders, it is suggested to have a small grants facility in Kyrgyzstan, while demo pilot projects implemented with local communities’ involvement are envisaged in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Activity 3.1.2 Tailored solutions and operational framework for community outreach

The preliminary assessment will propose the most suitable operational framework for local communities’ outreach and demonstration projects. The Set of Recommendations from the assessment is expected to indicate several options for community engagement and demonstration projects such as UNDP managed standalone demonstration projects; and NGO grant facility and/or others. In case of setting up a Small Grants Facility, previous UNDP experience with small grants will apply and Operational Guidelines will be developed. Therefore, tailored solutions and options will be recommended for each country and each pilot site.

Activity 3.1.3 Pilot projects and/or grant facility implemented

Under this activity, the project will set up a pilot projects or Small Grants Scheme for NGOs and local communities to promote socio-economic and environment measures in the ULS. UNDP rules and procedures will apply and dedicated calls for proposals will be designed and launched based on Operational Guidelines developed under activity 3.1.2. The Small Grants Facility structure will be based on proven record of successful grant facilities coordinated by UNDP in all the countries, with relevance to countries in Central Asia. One successful example of UNDP proven record of small grant facilities is Kyrgyzstan, where the mechanisms for allocation of small grants worked well was under the Project: “Socio economic development of communities around radioactive sites in Kyrgyzstan”, funded by Russia Trust Fund. The project consisted of several phases entailing selection of projects in coordination with local stakeholders, financing and monitoring based on UNDP procedures. Other well-proven grant models with good track records as for example the "Food for Work (FFW)" program implemented by WFP could also be studied.

Socio-economic and environmental demonstration measures will be implemented in areas highlighted by the preliminary assessment commissioned under **Activity 3.1.1** and will be validated by local authorities and with participation of local communities. Some activities related to environmental measures (e.g. tree planting) will be implemented in coordination with **Output 1.2** (Safety measures). The project will identify and establish initiative groups representing community members, who will be involved in the community level pilot projects. Local communities will be supported to organize themselves in Community Organizations (COs) working together with Civil Protection Services to identify, prioritize key development needs in their communities and address them through collective actions. Local NGOs and UNDP Country Offices will support large participatory approaches and active engagement of local communities. These activities will be coordinated with the activities under **Outputs 2.1 and 2.2** and will facilitate communities’ understanding and exercising of their rights to participation into the safe management of ULS.

The thematic areas for project interventions will be established based on the preliminary assessment and will be directed both at raising public awareness on ULS risks and engaging public in socio-economic activities aiming to reduce such risks. Thematic areas are envisaged to include the following areas: socio-economic measures resulting in increased livelihoods by support to income generating activities and small businesses; environmental measures; improve the resilience of local communities to manage shocks, such as natural disasters, through disaster risk mitigation; awareness raising activities related to potential health risks associated with the Uranium Legacy Sites, etc.

⁶ http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Sustainable%20Development/2030%20Agenda/Discussion_Paper_LNOB_EN_Ires.pdf

A particular relevance will be placed on gender sensitive interventions based on monitoring of gender disaggregated indicators and implementation of activities that support equality of chances between men and women, women empowerment and women participation in local decision-making process at the community levels. The preliminary assessment will also highlight the measures for the implementation of inclusive “leave no one behind” policies and development programs.

The pilot projects (3.1.3) will support and complement similar interventions implemented under the framework of ENVSEC, CGULS and in conformity with the Strategic Master Plan for Environmental Remediation of Uranium Legacy Sites in Central Asia. Pilot communities where small grants projects will be implemented will be agreed with national partners. Pilot communities will be chosen from the seven high priority uranium legacy sites that are targeted within EU's Environmental Remediation Program in Central Asia, by criteria high levels of poverty, vulnerability to disaster and the impact of uranium sites, community interest in working together to implement small grants activities.

Activity 3.1.4 Monitoring of pilot demo projects

The monitoring of pilot projects will be based on UNDP procedures. For standalone UNDP managed demonstration projects, UNDP country offices will be responsible for regular monitoring of indicators, issues and risks as well as engagement with project beneficiaries. In case of grant facility, direct monitoring will be assigned to the responsible party (a local NGO) while the respective UNDP country office will be responsible with the monitoring of financial commitments, disbursements and overall development outcome and NGO partnership.

Activity Result (EU Output) 3.2. Proposed models for socio-economic interventions to reduce ULS risks and perspectives developed for further replication across Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan

Activity 3.2.1 Identification of key principles of a model for gender-responsive socio-economic interventions to reduce radioactive and disaster risks in Central Asia

The results of the pilot projects together with the preliminary assessment commissioned under Activity 3.1.1, will form a solid basis for the development of models of socio-economic interventions that will support national authorities' efforts to implement an enabling framework for the implementation of measures that will reduce ULS risks and encourage active participation of local communities in the safe management of the Uranium Legacy Sites. Moreover, the model of socio-economic interventions will include recommendations to national authorities on ways of integrating gender-sensitive disaster risk management and resilience measures into the social-economic interventions at community level.

Based on the conclusions of the assessment, gender-sensitive and “leave no one behind” models for socio-economic interventions to reduce radiological risks, disaster risks and boost local development and livelihoods will be tailored to each country's needs. These models may take the form of policy amendments or recommendations to national authorities that will inform and support gender-sensitive, people-centred and risk-informed national socio-economic rehabilitation and remediation programmes, indicating priority socio-economic intervention areas based on ‘leave no one behind’ approaches and highlighting engagement with local communities in participatory manners. Sub-activities will include:

Activity 3.2.2 Consultations with national and regional stakeholders;

The proposed models **for socio-economic interventions to reduce ULS risks** will be validated through a series of meetings and discussions with key project stakeholders.

Activity 3.2.3 Facilitate model upscaling within national frameworks

The uptake and replication of the best practices in socio-economic and environmental measures in ULS management by the national and local authorities within national development frameworks like for example the Issyk-Kul Development Fund in Kyrgyzstan. The models will entail measures and activities that will allow upscaling and dissemination.

PROJECT OUTPUT (EU OUTCOME) 4: Regional cooperation, project management and quality control

Responsible Party: OSCE

Beneficiaries: local authorities and local communities, NGO, specialized groups, local NGOs, UNDP country offices

UNDP will ensure smooth management of the project and quality control of all its components, include monitoring and adaptive management. This implies detection of early signals of risks and uncertainties and timely and tailored response throughout the project implementation. The Project Board will be called on regular basis to ensure oversight of the implementation.

OSCE will support co-ordination and sharing of information on project's progress among the major project beneficiaries across the three project countries, particularly in relation to awareness raising and participatory and inclusive ULS governance.

Activity Result (EU Output) 4.1: Regional cooperation and quality control enhanced

Activity 4.1.1 Ensure project management, monitoring and evaluation in close coordination with project partners and stakeholders

The project will be managed and monitored on regular basis, internal discussions will be taking place with all stakeholders (IRH, UNDP Country offices, OSCE and other partners) to monitor progress towards the completion of key results; a regular monitoring and progress on risks will be filed in UNDP system and annually reported to the Project Board as part of the annual review; An Annual Review Report will be prepared and shared with the Project Board; An annual project review will be conducted to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. Annual Quality Assessment is conducted by IRH as per UNDP quality standards and monitoring policy. (More information on M&E can be found under Section VI.)

Activity Result (EU Output) 4.2: Regional component: cross-country coordination and knowledge exchange implemented

The OSCE will support coordination and synergy among the project activities implemented in the project countries, particularly in relation to awareness raising, outreach and participatory and inclusive ULS governance.

Activity 4.2.1 Organize regional exchange of experience between countries involved

The legacy of uranium mining leading to toxic and radioactive waste release is a common challenge to the Central Asian countries where common but differentiated solutions will apply. The exchange of best practices and approaches in these countries will increase the stakeholders' understanding of the regional magnitude of the problem posed by the legacy of uranium mining and will promote, when feasible, the "see, learn, adapt" approach to the cross-country transfer of knowledge.

This project will include a regional coordination meeting that will be organized in the second year of the project implementation with the participation of major national and local stakeholders from the three countries. Furthermore, the Annual Aarhus Centres Meetings that are organized by the OSCE will provide the platform for further sharing of experiences and lessons learned among the relevant governmental authorities and the Aarhus Centres from the project countries through a dedicated session. At least two representatives per country will participate in the Annual Aarhus Centres Meetings, with the purpose of sharing experiences on information and consultations campaigns on radioactive safety at local level. In addition, the CGULS framework will be used to disseminate the project results and experiences.

Gender perspective

Gender perspective is at the core of the Phase II and within the close attention of each partners. UNDP, OSCE have respective institutional requirements and gender markers to ensure all their projects are gender-sensitive.

During the project implementation, all parties involved will consider that both the Agenda 2030 – through SDG 5 (Gender equality) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) outlines commitments on gender equality. It states women’s participation is critical for effectively managing disaster risks, as well as designing, resourcing and implementing gender sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes. Adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness and build their capacity for creating alternate livelihood paths in post-disaster situations.

During the implementation stage, gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation will be implemented to improve effectiveness in rapidly changing situations. Monitoring involves a systematic assessment of how programmes and strategies perform over time. It raises the likelihood of achieving work efforts related to helping women and men equally by contributing to a thorough understanding of local contexts and generating/utilizing data to maximize efficiency. Assessment helps to identify the relevance, impact and sustainability of interventions at a specific point in time.

Partnerships

The project is built on the long-lasting cooperation between ENVSEC partners on sustainable radioactive waste management in Central Asia. Each partner – UNDP and OSCE – including through their country presence, have comparative advantages that allow multidimensional and comprehensive approaches to address the radioactive risk at different levels: community, national, and regional.

The Action is further build upon the Phase I of the *Stakeholder Engagement for Uranium Legacy Remediation in Central Asia* that was the first stand-alone comprehensive programme in the region aim to increase public awareness and engagement in uranium risk management. The Phase I has set the stage for the next round to further build the confidence and community cohesion.

The Phase II will provide the beneficiaries, namely the governmental agencies, local authorities, local NGOs, local communities, target stakeholders group (healthcare professional, teaches, children, etc.) with the opportunity to be better informed about radioactive risk, to be better engaged in its response at the local level, and to be better equipped to raise their voice on the needs and priorities affected by the radioactive risk. The Project will benefit from the existing platforms and mechanisms established in the region by the ENVSEC partners and others. This includes the Aarhus Centres in Osh and Khudjand, as well as Public Environmental Information Centres (PEICs) in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. The project will explore the opportunities to engage with other international partners in the region to match the complimentary expertise and maximize the expected benefits for the region. Thematic and operational linkages with CGULS and other regional partners will be explored.

Risks and Assumptions

There are three main assumptions presented below. The Theory of Change (ToC) elaborates on the assumptions presented below and explains that local communities’ access to information, local communities’ engagement in demonstration activities and in multi-stakeholder consultations and the ownership of the local and national authorities over the proposed recommendations are key to achieving the project outcomes. These assumptions are included in the main three categories presented below:

1. After the Phase I both national and local authorities are more comfortable in engaging in ULS risk discussions and support in access to information sharing;
2. Local community remain interested and committed in being engaged in the implementation of this Action;
3. The implementation of the SMP will proceed with no delays not to jeopardize the trust of the national and local authorities and the local population in the respective remediation activities.

There are several external risks over which the Action has limited or no control:

1. **Force majeure:** This includes national or man-made disasters, political disturbances, and conflicts. Each of the ENVSEC partner has a Contingency Plan at the country level and the extended security systems to minimize the impact of those risks on the operations.
2. **Political changes** at the country, regional, or even global level that can hinder the implementation of the Action or provoke the exclusion of one of the countries from the project. This risk was dealt within the Phase I by nominating a National Focal Point at the Ministry level in each country to help to deliver the necessary information to the governmental officials in the related departments. Similar mechanism will be used during the Phase II to help preventing and minimizing this risk.
3. **Sensitivity of the subject** and reluctance of the national and local officials to disclose uranium risk-related information. Towards this end, the Action will demonstrate to those officials the concrete benefits that may result only from the adequate disclosure of uranium risk in the communities.

Stakeholder Engagement

The Action is built around the urgency and criticality of stakeholders engagement namely the governmental agencies, local authorities, local NGOs, local communities, target stakeholders group (healthcare professional, teachers, children, etc.) with the opportunity to be better informed about radioactive risk, to be better engaged in its response at the local level, and to be better equipped to voice their concerns with regard to the radioactive risk hazards.

The project will work with local communities in the pilot (project) areas in Kyrgyzstan, the project beneficiaries are communities and local authorities from targeted (and neighbourhood) municipalities of Jalal-Abad Oblast - Mailuu-Suu; Min-Kush, Jumgal District, Naryn Oblast; Kaji-Sai, Ton District, Issyk-Kul Oblast; Sumsar and Shekaftar, Chatkal District, Jalal-Abad Oblast. In Tajikistan, the project will work with the local communities and authorities of Istiklol, Buston, Adrasman and in Uzbekistan with the villages of Charkesar and Yangiabad, which will be key in advancing the project's pilot initiatives.

Existing platforms, such as Aarhus Centres in Osh and Khudjand, as well as Public Environmental Information Centres (PEICs) established under the auspice of Aarhus Centres will serve as participatory platforms to meaningfully engage key beneficiaries and project partners. National authorities and local population living in ULS will greatly benefit from strengthened mutual trust, which will be cultivated through increased understanding of the local population on their legal rights to participation in the management of the ULS and increased access to reliable information regarding radiological and toxicological risks and environmental remediation measures. Phase II will coordinate and share information with the Environmental Remediation Account (ERA fund) and especially with the Project Management Unit of ERA that will be managing the environmental remediation works. The actions under Phase II will thus be planned and executed to the highest degree possible to facilitate and complement the ERA remediation actions especially in the tasks of outreach, information sharing and engagement with the local stakeholders at the ERA targeted ULSs. Close cooperation between Phase II and ERA fund activities will be crucial during the ERA remediation works and the European Commission will therefore initiate and setup in consultation with UNDP/OSCE regular local cooperation meetings and mechanisms between key actors from UNDP/OSCE/ERA-PMU/Kyrgyz Government Stakeholders/EU Delegation. The aim of these planned regular meetings is to exchange relevant project information in order to maximise coordination between Phase II activities and ERA-PMU activities.

The project, through UNDP COs, will also liaise closely and timely with the EU Delegations in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, particularly in cases where major public local/regional events and/or meetings are taking place under the project.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The legacy of uranium mining in central Asia leading to toxic and uranium waste release is a shared challenge to the Central Asian countries where common but differentiated solutions will apply. South South Cooperation among countries will be applied for the exchange of best practices and approaches through regional exchange activities, and it will increase the stakeholders' understanding of the regional magnitude

of the problem posed by the legacy of uranium mining and will promote, when feasible, the “see, learn, adapt” approach to the cross-country transfer of knowledge.

Knowledge management

The project provides ample opportunities for knowledge exchange and learning among the beneficiary countries, between the beneficiary countries and ENVSEC partners as well as with the other international Uranium Legacy programmes and initiatives. All project components include specific activities on the knowledge exchange and learning. Capacity building of national institutions is at the core of the project strategy and will take the form of: trainings (act 1.1.1), stakeholders dialogues (2.2) and socio-economic remediation models designed and submitted to ULS authorities.

Central to the Knowledge Management activities will be the OSCE leadership. Knowledge exchange with UNEP and the ENVSEC partners’ institutions and experts will be promoted through existing knowledge platforms, capacity building and training/awareness events. The project will continue strengthening the working level cooperation and information exchanges with the Coordination Group for Uranium Legacy Sites (CGULS)⁷ — a platform that comprises concerned member states and their international partners engaged in the management, remediation or regulatory oversight of uranium legacy sites in Central Asia and other donors.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

Financial sustainability

The implementation of the Phase I has created a continued demand for the public awareness and further strengthening the voice of citizens in uranium risk management in Central Asia. The proposed project is expected to reinforce this demand opening up new avenues for international donor community to citizens’ engagements. This project is expected to showcase models of socio-economic engagement of at-risk communities that could be further replicated in other geographic areas. The project will maintain close link with the donors and engage them in the knowledge exchange processes, encouraging donors interest to further support these activities. There is an opportunity to expect some positive dynamic in state fiscal policy to allocate resources on public information on radioactive risk. The project will build on these anticipated positive developments and, on the same time, will nominate a National Focal Point at the ministry level in each country to help to deliver the necessary information to the governmental officials in the related departments and raise awareness on the importance of resource allocation to public awareness on radioactive risks to population health and the environment.

Institutional sustainability

The Action will further create strong links with national and local institutions and programmes that will be likely to continue to require its services after the project ending. The Action will be implemented through the national office of the ENVSEC partners: UNDP, OSCE. With local authorities involvement, Aarhus Centres and the public environmental information centres are expected to become sustainable and continue their awareness raising and provision of information role after the closure of the project. Institutional sustainability is largely depends on the availability of funds to continue their activities, however, in terms of technical expertise, knowledge resources, technical solutions, the centres will become fully sufficient.

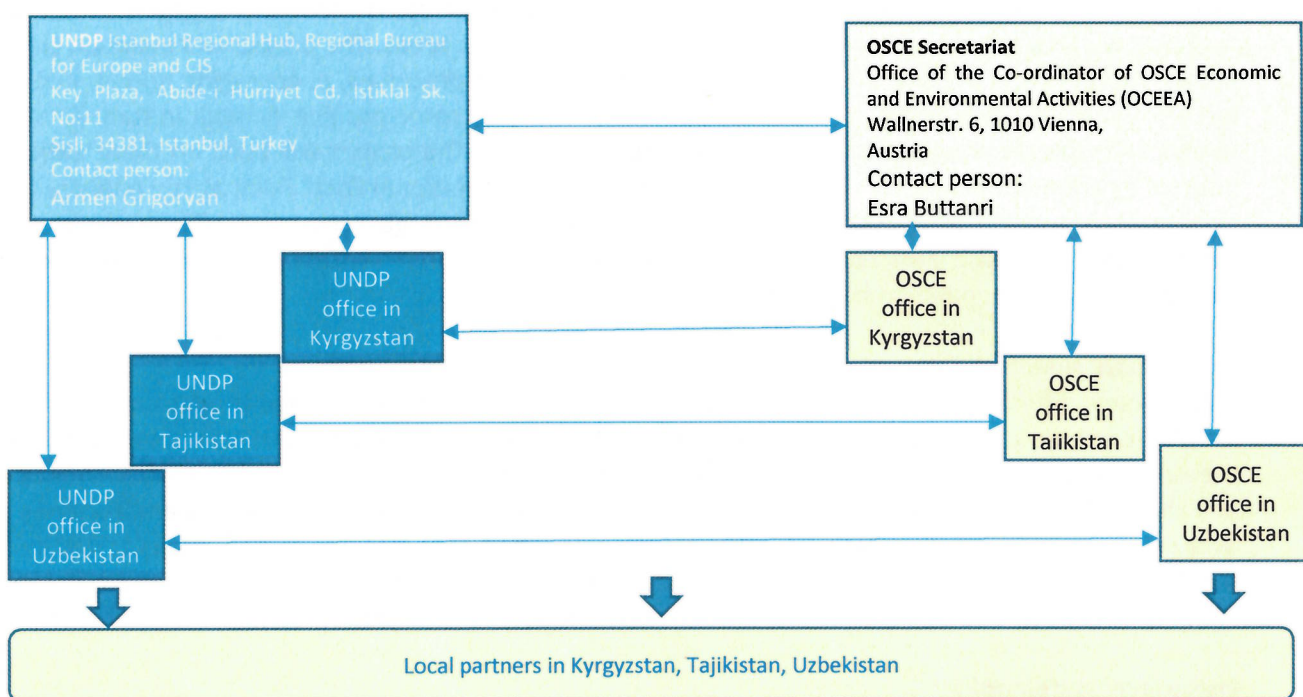
Policy level sustainability

This Action is geared to create strong policy level sustainability through improving compliance to the legal and regulatory frameworks in the target countries and through promoting more open fora for discussing uranium risk with national and local authorities.

⁷ <http://www-ns.iaea.org/projects/ec-insc/cguls.asp?s=8&l=71>

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project will be implemented by the Istanbul Regional Hub for Europe and the CIS (IRH) under the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) with participation of OSCE and UNDP CO as responsible parties. OSCE will be considered a Grant Beneficiary within EU-UNDP Contribution Agreement. IRH Climate and Disaster Team will be responsible for the oversight, project management, and coordination and reporting. National-level activities under the responsibility of the UNDP will be implemented directly through the UNDP Country Offices in beneficiary countries. The OSCE-led activities will be implemented by the OSCE (Secretariat and the OSCE Field Operations in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan) in close partnership with local partners and stakeholders. While UNDP takes the overall responsibility for the implementation and quality assurance of the Phase II project, there is also a division of roles in line with the comparative advantages of each of the partners concerned. Further based on the expertise of its Country Offices on managing small grants facilities and implementing disaster risk reduction measures, UNDP is directly responsible for the implementation of the grant component of the project. The OSCE and its Aarhus Centres are direct implementing partners of the public awareness and outreach component of the project.



At the regional level, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) as the Implementing Partner will have direct communication with UNDP COs and the OSCE in order to ensure adequate and prompt information exchange. Regular online discussions involving IRH, OSCE Secretariat, OSCE Field Operations and UNDP COs will also be conducted to ensure proper coordination. UNDP COs and OSCE Field Operations within the three countries will maintain a close communication with the respective national and local partners.

Specifically, the project team will include staff carrying out various forms of tasks including technical assistance, administration and management that are directly attributable to the implementation of the Action. The project office will comprise of part time specialized project staff. The latter will be charged for the time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Action.

UNDP (estimated staff involvement which may change according to the project needs):

Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) team:

- *Team Leader of IRH Climate and Disaster Team (around 5%):* as member of the project board will oversees UNDP regional support, provides leadership and technical advice with regard to the integration of the project development outcome into the broader climate and disaster and regional/global programme and assists with high end policy level advice and interactions with project beneficiaries and project partners;
- *DRR programme specialist (around 5%):* oversees regional day-to-day management support and provides advice for management, partnership and technical coordination support needed by the participating country offices (COs), including about the Visibility Plan, in line with Art. 8 of the GCs and the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the field;
- *Programme Assistant (around 15%):* provides daily support for timely execution of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), manages administrative and financial aspects of the project implementation, providing logistical support in case of travel and event planning.

UNDP COs at country level (in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan):

- *Portfolio Team Leader/Programme Analyst (around 5%):* responsible for providing overall guidance for the project implementation especially in terms of positioning the project in the national development context and supporting the project's engagement with policy/decision makers;
- *Project Coordinator/ Programme Associate (15-30%):* responsible for the implementation of the project at national level, including day-to-day project management, work planning, reporting, technical support, partnership and organization of events and dissemination of project results according to the Art.8 of the GCs and the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the field;
- *Project assistant/Task manager (25-50%):* provides daily support for timely execution of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), manages administrative and financial aspects of the project implementation, providing logistical support in case of travel and event planning.

OSCE (estimated staff involvement which may change according to the project needs):

OSCE Headquarter Vienna:

- *Regional coordinator (5%):* overall high-end policy, partnership and programme support.

OSCE filed office level staff (in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan):

- *National coordinator (25-50%):* overall coordination of the OSCE-led activities, including work planning, engagement with local stakeholders and other project partners;
- *Project administrative assistant (20-50%):* supporting the National Coordinator and execution of activities including logistics.

Local and International Short-Term Technical Experts: includes short-term specialists in ULS, with specific experience in the beneficiary countries, to conduct assessments and/or technical studies and provide technical support for awareness raising/capacity building events at local level.

A Project Board will be established by the IRH to provide guidance and supervision for the project implementation and to ensure adequate engagement with the project donor (EC). All materials and publications produced under the project will be aligned with the Communication and Visibility Plan as further described in Annex VI to the Contribution Agreement, and in line with Art. 8 of the GCs and the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the field.

See Section **Governance and Management Arrangements** for more details on management structure.

V. Results Framework							
Outputs	INDICATORS ⁸	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS		DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Value/Year 1	Value/Year 2	
Increased understanding of local and national decision-makers and community members about uranium waste	Activity Result ⁹ 1.1 Deepened the awareness and outreach at local and national levels	Action reporting ; Questionnaires ; Visitors' register	0	2018	9 events (3 per country)	9 events (3 per country)	Reports Questionnaires (e.g. Questionnaires measuring awareness at the beginning, midterm and end project) Project reports Awareness campaign's press releases
	1.1.1 # of consultations among local stakeholders on radioactive safety		0	2019	1000	1000	
	1.1.2 # of people covered by awareness and outreach campaigns (if possible gender disaggregated)		0	2019	Not yet completed	500 (at least 250 students)	1500 (at least 600 students)
	1.1.3 # of visitors to the educational museum on uranium mining		none	2018	9	18	18
Reinforced implementation of the legal and regulatory framework through community	Activity Result 1.2 Implemented small-scale measures in place to bridge safety and information	Action reporting					Kick off meetings Participation in respective events Project Reports
	1.2.1 # of initiatives promoted and implemented by the Green Patrol		None	2018	3	9	9
	1.2.2 # of small-scale safety measures implemented	Action reporting					
	Activity Result 2.1 Increased public knowledge on their legal rights for participation in ULSs management	Action reporting	No assessment	2018	3 assessment on citizen's rights	-	Technical reports underpinning the assessments and recommendations; Photo, video, audio materials, reports
	2.1.1 Residents' rights' centered assessment (were possible with sex and age disaggregated data)						

⁹ Results Framework is aligned with the EC DOA

engagement in the safe governance of legacy sites	Activity Result 2.2 For dialogues between the public and decision-makers on ULSs 2.2.1 # of meetings among community members, academia and local administrations 2.2.2 # of stakeholder representatives (disaggregated by gender) aware about local communities' rights of participation	Action reporting	None	2018	3 (1 per country)	3 (1 per country)	3 (1 per country)	3 (1 per country) N/A	Technical reports underpinning assessments and recommendations; Project reports
Pilot projects designed, developed and implemented in targeted uranium legacy sites	Activity Result 3.1. Pilot projects designed, developed and implemented in targeted uranium legacy sites 3.1.1. # assessments/recommendations for pilots/ SGP development 3.1.2. # pilot/small grant facilities modalities developed 3.1.3. # of pilot projects	Action reporting Recommendations are documented Action reports	No assessments No modalities identified No projects	2018 2018 2018	3 3 3	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	Meetings proceedings reports Photo, video, audio materials Project reports Project calls/procurement supporting documents
Regional cooperation and quality control enhanced	Activity result 3.2 Proposed models for socio-economic interventions to reduce ULS risks developed, and perspectives for further replication across Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan 3.2.1. # of Recommendations for the model(s) of socio-economic interventions submitted and discussed with the regulating authorities Activity Result 4.1 Regional cooperation and quality control enhanced 4.1.1. # of progress reports	Action reporting Recommendations are documented	No recommendations	2018	0	0	0	3	Meetings proceedings Any form of publicly available documents to support the validation of recommendations and inclusion of these findings into the decision making process
	Activity Result 4.2 Regional component: cross-country coordination and knowledge exchange implemented 4.2.1 # of best practices and experiences shared	Action reporting	No reports	2018	1	1	1	1	Annual progress reports Participation in the meeting Meeting report

VI. Multi-Year Work Plan									
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES ¹⁰	Planned Budget by Year in Euro				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET in Euro (EC contribution)		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Total		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Increased understanding of local and national decision-makers and community members about uranium waste risk and its impact on people, livelihoods, and environment	1.1 Deepened awareness and outreach at local and national levels	56 000	94 000	45 000	195 000	OSCE	EU	71300 Local consultants	28 000
								75700 Trainings, Workshops, Conferences	18 000
								Contractual services (2 Aarhus centres, 4 PEICs, museum)	134 000
								71600 Travel	6 000
								Miscellaneous	3 000
								74200 Audio Visual Print	6 000
								71300 Local consultants	15 000
								Contractual services (Green Patrols, other small scale measures)	57 000
								Miscellaneous	3 000
									270,000
Reinforced implementation of the legal and regulatory framework through community engagement in the safe governance of legacy sites	2.1 Increased public knowledge on their legal rights for participation in ULSs management	15 064	0	0	15 064	UNDP	EU	71300 Local consultants	10 064
								75700 Workshop, Trainings, Conferences	2 800
								71600 Travel	1 800
								Miscellaneous	400
								71300 National consultants	9 000
								75700 Workshop, Trainings, Conferences	6 500
								71600 Travel	3 000
								Miscellaneous	1 500
									35 064
									Sub-Total for Output 2

Pilot projects designed, developed and implemented in targeted uranium legacy sites	3.1 Pilot projects designed, developed and implemented in targeted uranium legacy sites	146 086	235 666	53 385	435 137	UNDP	71300 National consultants	77 039
							75700 Workshop, Trainings, Conferences	8 000
							71600 Travel	13 700
							Miscellaneous	4 500
							74200 Audio Visual Print	7 346
							Grants/Pilot projects	324 552
							71300 Local consultants	11 500
							75700 Workshop, Trainings, Conferences	14 700
							Miscellaneous	1 519
							74200 Audio Visual printing	2 080
Sub-Total for Output 3								464 936
Regional cooperation and quality control enhanced	4.1 Regional cooperation and quality control enhanced	30,000	30,000	24,580	84,580	UNDP	Salary cost staff	70 000
							71600 Travel	12 000
							Miscellaneous	2 580
							71300 Local consultants	66 000
							75700 Workshop, Trainings, Conferences	9 000
							71600 Travel	5 000
Sub-Total for Output 4								164 580
Sub-total/ years		307 843	425 828	200 909	934 580			934 580
GMS 7%		21 549	29 808	14 063	65420			65 420
Total								EUR 1,000,000

¹⁰ The Activities will be further created to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting in line with EC requirement. The structure in Atlas will be aligned to that.

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

- Monitoring and evaluation activities described in Outcome 4.1. will be conducted in line with the provisions of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) – “Agreement between the European Union, represented by the European Commission (the “Commission”) and the United Nations Development Programme (“UNDP”) with involvement of UNDP Brussels office.
- The EU and UNDP will meet regularly to monitor and review the progress to date and suggest changes/alteration of work plans in view of changes in priority or circumstances. Progress reports will be prepared every year and a final report upon Action's completion.
- Annual progress reports shall describe relevant changes to the Action environment, implementation of Action activities, progress towards achievement of results and objectives during the reporting period and an update version of the work programme for the remaining period. At the end of the Action, a final report will be prepared. The final report shall include a section on lessons learnt for similar interventions in the future.
- All reports will be shared with and are subject to the endorsement of the European Union.
- The Action may be subject to the standard monitoring arrangements for actions financed under the European Union.

The IRH and COs, will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports and updates that are part of the monitoring process:

(a) Annual Project Report (APR)

The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self-assessment report that provides input to the UNDP corporate reporting process and Project Board meeting. An APR will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the PB meeting, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The APR should include the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the concerned period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome;
- Project progress updates against the log frame and the baseline at the start of the project;
- Any potential constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these;
- Any potential major constraints to achievement of results;
- Expenditure report;
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress.

(b) Final Report

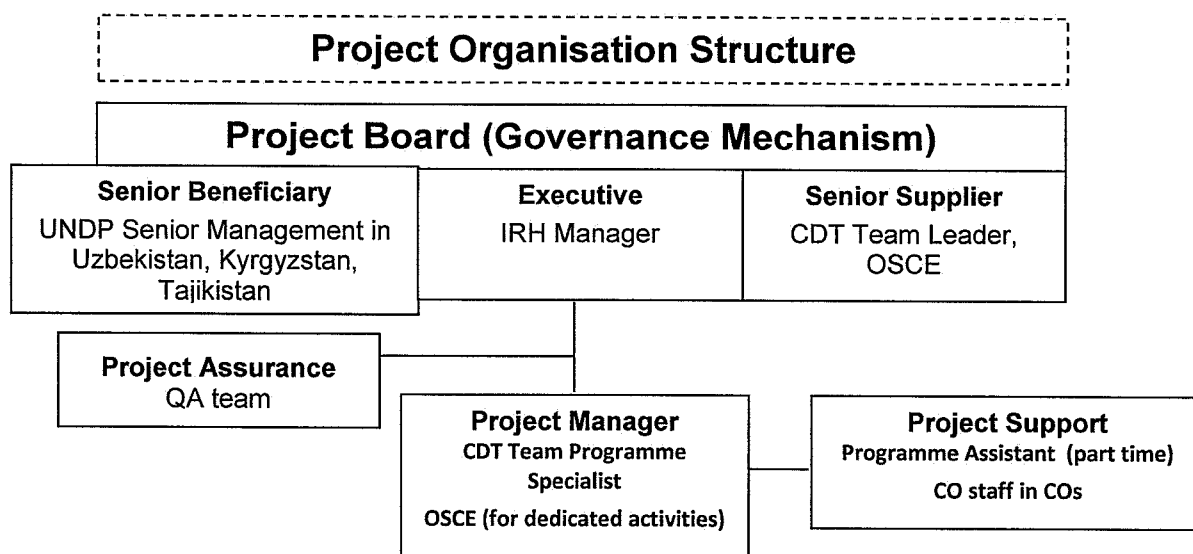
During the last three months of the project the project team will prepare the Project Final Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities.

Evaluation

The project will be part of the review during the evaluation of the whole Regional Programme for Europe and the CIS during the programme cycle, as per UNDP rules and procedures. That is why no formal project evaluation will be planned and no costs will be budgeted within the project budget. The internal review will be regularly conducted by IRH and Country Offices and the progress will be regularly reported to the Project Board.

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	At least quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	IRH, UNDP COs, OSCE
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards.	Quarterly	Project management identifies risks and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	IRH, UNDP CO, OSCE
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least 1	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	IRH, UNDP COs, OSCE
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	IRH, COs, OSCE
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders,	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	Report will be consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary	IRH, UNDP CO, OSCE
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	IRH, UNDP CO, OSCE



The project will be guided by a *Project Board* (see above), chaired by the Manager of the Regional Hub, who will serve as the Project Executive. The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner's approval of project plans and revisions. OSCE will also be represented in the Project Board. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with corporate UNDP standards that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall remain with the UNDP Manager of the Regional Hub.

The project board will:

- Provide overall leadership, guidance and direction in successful delivery of outputs and their contribution to outcomes under the programme;
- Be responsible for making strategic decisions by consensus, including the approval of project substantive revisions (i.e., changes in the project document);
- Approve annual work plans, annual reviews, and other reports as needed;
- Meet at least once a year (either in person or virtually) to review project implementation, management risks, and other relevant issues;
- Address any relevant project issues as raised by the Project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks.

Taking into account the modality of ENVSEC Initiative, within the project "*Stakeholder Engagement for Uranium Legacy Remediation in Central Asia. Phase 2*" the OSCE will be implementing certain components of the project based on a Letter of Agreement to be signed between the UNDP and the OSCE for the purposes of this project and conducted capacity assessment, in line with corporate UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures.

IX. DURATION AND INDICATIVE MULTI YEAR PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTING THE ACTION

The estimated project duration is 36 months

Project outputs	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Main Implementing Body
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Outcome 1. Increased understanding of local and national decision-makers and community members about uranium waste risk and its impact on people, livelihoods, and environment													
1.1 Deepening the awareness and outreach at local and national levels		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		OSCE
1.2 Implementing small-scale measures in place to bridge safety and information				X	X	X	X	X	X				OSCE
Outcome 2. Reinforced implementation of the legal and regulatory framework through community engagement in the safe governance of legacy sites													
2.1 Increase public knowledge on their legal rights for participation in ULSs management		X	X	X	X								UNDP
2.2 Create fora for dialogues between the public and decision-makers on ULSs governance				X	X	X	X						OSCE
Outcome 3. Uranium legacy risk reduction in target communities through gender sensitive social economic development projects.													
3.1 Pilot projects designed, developed and implemented in targeted uranium legacy sites		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		UNDP
3.2 Proposed models for socio-economic interventions to reduce ULS risks and perspectives for further replication across Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan										X	X	X	UNDP
Outcome 4. Regional cooperation, project management and quality control													

4.1	Regional cooperation and quality control enhanced	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP
4.2.	Regional component: cross-country coordination and knowledge exchange			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				OSCE

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the “Project Document” instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the [Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document](#) attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

XI. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

- a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*for the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
- i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
- b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
- c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
- e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.
Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.
- g. *UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the* responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and

conditions of the Project Document. *Note:* The term “Project Document” as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Risk	Potential adverse impact	Risk Level (H/M/L)	Risk management strategy	Risk owner
Political instability	Discontinuation or delay in the implementation of project activities	M	The project team will closely monitor political situation in the region	UNDP, OSCE
Natural disasters	Discontinuation or delay in the implementation of project activities	M	Contingency plans and security systems in place to ensure disaster preparedness in the event of natural or manmade disaster	UNDP, OSCE
Political unwillingness to participate in the project	Non-involvement of some of selected country/s in the project	M	Dissemination of information about remediation projects and stakeholder engagement to the respective governmental sections, demonstration of benefits of the Action.	UNDP, OSCE
Political environment preventing the organization of joint activities among selected countries	Duplication of some efforts, implementation not aligned between the countries	M	Building on experience from previously implemented projects with the involvement of conflicting countries, demonstration of benefits of the Action.	UNDP, OSCE

Risk of not overcoming the constraints in stakeholder engagement	Delay in the project implementation, non-participation of some of the stakeholders	L	Careful consideration of timeframe for implementation of activities, advance communication with selected stakeholders for obtaining their positive attitude towards Action.	UNDP, OSCE
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XII. ANNEXES

- 1. Project Quality Assurance Report (attached separately)**
- 2. Communication and Visibility Plan**
- 3. Risk Analysis.**
- 4. Social and Environmental Screening Form**
- 5. Capacity Assessment: Results of capacity assessments of OSCE (EU Pillar Assessment)**

Annex II

Communication and Visibility Plan

The General Conditions (specifically Article 8) and, for further guidance, the Joint visibility guidelines for EC - UN actions on the field https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/joint-visibility-guidelines-ec-un-actions-field_en set up the contractual provisions that govern the implementation of the present annex as the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action.

In consultation with the Contracting Authority, and with the objective of underlining the EU policies and financial support, appropriate measures will be taken for acknowledging the EU role in the implementation of the Action in line with the aforesaid documents.

Objective

The overall communication objective of the **Communication and Visibility Plan** is to provide appropriate visibility to the project and accurately communicate the project's objectives and progress, to a diverse range of groups within participating countries (with due attention to geographical, gender, age, and linguistic representation of audiences), including the project's support from the European Union's Delegations.

The project's communication and visibility activities will focus on concrete results, related to the following three key development outcomes:

- Increased understanding of local and national decision-makers and community members about uranium waste risk and its impact on people, livelihoods, and environment;
- Improved implementation of the legal and regulatory framework through development of a critical mass of understanding of the legal aspects concerning the rights of local population living in the legacy sites to participate in the decision-making process in the ULS and facilitation of participatory stakeholders' discussions;
- Reduced risk of the negative impact of the uranium waste in the targeted communities, in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan through social-economic development pilot projects.

Target groups

In the participating countries, the key target groups for the visibility plan are:

- a) Governments: relevant ministries and local governments in the targeted countries and localities;
- b) The beneficiary local populations
- c) Key stakeholders: teachers, healthcare workers, children (schools), emergency specialists, academia etc
- d) Civil society organizations (CSOs)
- e) Diplomatic community in beneficiary countries
- f) Media – international, national and local (where relevant)

Specific ways through which UNDP will ensure the visibility of the project:

- A practical and user-friendly communication and visibility plan will be developed at the beginning of the project implementation period;

- The communication and visibility plan will mainstream all public outreach activities within the framework of the project action, including press releases, conferences, public events, website development; photo archive and picture selection, audio-visual production and information campaigns on the Action;
- Local and regional media will be effectively used throughout the Action. UNDP and OSCE will also enhance visibility of the Action activities at national / regional level through its respective constituencies, and communication and media relations;
- UNDP will report on any milestones and achievements relating to the communication and visibility plan in the Action's progress reports;
- UNDP will publish electronically at national, regional and global levels relevant materials related to the activities to the Action.
- Based on Article 8 of the General Conditions and the Joint visibility guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the Field, all appropriate measures will be taken to publicize the fact that an action has received funding from the European Union.

The EU logo and acknowledgement will be displayed in all hard-copy promotional materials which will be translated in all the languages of all respective countries involved in the project; on the invitation and the agenda of public presentations announcing project kick-off and project end, local level experience exchange roundtables and regional best practice sharing DRR working meetings. The EU representatives from the DEVCO B5 as well as EU Delegations will be invited to all respective national events as well as to the regional meetings of project stakeholders.

Additionally, all relevant project information and results will be disseminated through the proposed media and PR communication. Furthermore, UNDP will ensure that project tasks and actions are regularly published and updated on its regional web site <http://www.eurasia.undp.org> and UNDP websites of respective UNDP Country Offices participating in the project through regular activity and media reports. Press Conferences and press releases will be organized and prepared for several actions and tasks as planned within the project.

ANNEX III. OFFLINE RISK LOG

(see [Deliverable Description](#) for the Risk Log regarding its purpose and use)

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / response	Mngt	Owner
1	The project could exclude potentially affected stakeholders such as vulnerable groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them.	July 2019	Strategic	<p>This project is building on the critical importance of increasing the local community's awareness on the radiological risks and enhancing their participation into the ULS' management, especially the representatives of small vulnerable groups (minorities, women, youth, poor households etc)</p> <p>P = 2 I = 2</p>	<p>The project will work with local NGOs and CSOs, and local authorities to include the most disadvantaged groups to benefit from the concrete local remediation actions (some taken in synergy with other inclusive small grants programme) implemented, through participatory approaches entailing rigorous screening and appraisal processes involving local regional/oblast and rural coordination committees and rayon's commissions.</p>		Project Manager
2	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations over the maintenance of risk reduction infrastructure and sustainability requirements for the project.	July 2019	Environmental Other	<p>The project requires that national and local authorities will implement the proposed inclusive decision-making processes and socio-economic models in the ULS, including reinforcement of laws and regulations, and access to data, pertaining to remediation measures. The current data base with publicly available information is relatively insufficient, and capacities of national and local authorities needs strengthening. Capacity of local govt. officers to monitor the radiological risks compounded by climate change induced risks of</p>	<p>The stakeholder consultations which took place in the project preparation phase-built buy-in among both national and local govt. counterparts (as well as local communities) to both provide adequate (in kind) support, man-power and capacity for the implementation of the local measures and proposed socio-economic models as well as awareness and capacity building/training activities.</p>		Project Manager

3		<p>Political changes at the country, regional, or even global level</p>	<p>July 2019</p>	<p>Political</p>	<p>natural hazards, remain low. P =2 I = 2</p> <p>Possible political changes that can hinder the implementation of the Action or provoke the exclusion of one of the countries from the project. I=2 P=2</p>	<p>This risk was dealt within the Phase I by nominating a National Focal Point at the Ministry level in each country to help deliver the necessary information to the governmental officials in the related departments. Similar mechanism will be used during the Phase II to help preventing and minimizing this risk. In addition, there is a high political importance attached to the urgency of addressing the ULSs legacy, as all the countries in the region acknowledge the importance of consolidated efforts of international community in support to national authorities was highlighted in the resolution "The role of the international community in averting the radiation threat in Central Asia" of the United Nations General Assembly from 20 December 2013, which was renewed 20 December 2018</p> <p>By leveraging technical environmental co-operation as an entry point to promote co-operation and build confidence, and its value added as a neutral dialogue broker and convener, UNDP has been implementing projects successfully with the active engagement of countries and authorities. Engaging with and</p>	<p>Project Manager</p>
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	4	Sensitivity of the subject	July 2019	Political		I=2 P=2 Sensitivity of the subject and reluctance of the national and local officials to disclose uranium risk-related information.	<p>The assessments conducted during the first phase of the project highlighted insufficient confidence in local authorities' capacity and willingness to undertake remediation measures, therefore this phase will build on the efforts to bring together all stakeholders to forge mutual trust, openness and transparency. The project will demonstrate to national authorities the concrete benefits that may result only from the adequate disclosure of uranium risk in the communities.</p>	Project Manager
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