



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

Green Deal, Digital Agenda
Climate Change and Sustainable Energy; Nuclear Safety

Brussels
INTPA.F.1/ET

UNDP
Istanbul Regional Hub
Attention: Mr Gerd Trogemann
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Subject: Addendum no 2 as contract INSC/2022/438-753 to the Contribution Agreement INSC/2019/406-735 “Stakeholder Engagement for Uranium Legacy Remediation in Central Asia – Phase II”

Dear Mr Trogemann,

Please find enclosed **two** originals of the above-mentioned addendum already signed by the Contracting Authority.

I would be grateful if you could sign and date the two originals, retain one for your records and return the other one to the following address:

European Commission
Directorate-General for International Partnership
For the attention to the Head of Unit INTPA R6 Finance and Contracts
41, Rue de la Loi - Office: L-41 03/110
B-1049 Brussels. Belgium

Please use a reliable courier service or registered mail to avoid any delays or loss of the documents.

Kindly also send via email a scanned copy of the complete signed addendum package to the following email address: INTPA-R6-CONTRACTS-INVOICES@ec.europa.eu

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the Commission will not be obliged to honour the signed addendum to the Contribution Agreement in the event of any of the following:

- the addendum and its annexes are not returned to the above address within 30 days of the date of this letter, duly signed and dated by a signatory authorised to represent you;
- the addendum is not signed before 31/12/2022;
- any modifications to the text of the agreement or its annexes.

Yours sincerely,

Stefano SIGNORE
Head of Unit



Enclosure:

Addendum No. 2 (contract INSC/2022/438-753 and its annexes) to Agreement INSC/2019/406-735



Annex I – Description of Action

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

Project Number: EU Contribution Agreement Reference: INSC/2019/406735

Implementing Partners: Led by UNDP in partnership with OSCE (as “grant beneficiary”)

Start Date: The day after UNDP signature date (5 July 2019)

End Date: 31 December 2023

Brief Description

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 Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, 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 ULSs in at-risk communities in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, 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.

All the 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 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. 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.

Total resources required:	EUR 1,239,480 +EUR 400,000 for 2023	
Total resources allocated:	EC:	EUR 1,000,000 +EUR 400,000 for 2023
	Other donors’ funds:	EUR 239,480

TABLE of CONTENT

I. Development challenge..... 3

II. Strategy 12

III. Results and partnerships 14

IV. Project management 26

V. Results framework 30

VI. Monitoring 33

VII. Duration and indicative multi year action plan 35

VIII. Risk Management..... 36



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.

High political importance of uranium legacy sites in Central Asia and 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. A major milestone in ensuring synergy across all actors in overcoming the legacy of uranium mining in Central Asia is the Strategic Master Plan for Remediation of Uranium Legacy Sites in Central Asia (SMP). The SMP was developed by the core group of the Coordination Group for Uranium Legacy Sites (CGULS)¹ – a platform that comprises concerned member states and their international partners, including UNDP and OSCE, engaged in the management, remediation or regulatory oversight of uranium legacy sites. The SMP was signed by the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, the IAEA, the European Commission and the EBRD at the IAEA General Conference in Vienna in September 2017. It sets out a detailed blueprint for the environmental remediation of priority sites in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The multilateral Environmental Remediation Account for Central Asia (ERA fund), managed by EBRD and established at the initiative of the European Commission in May 2015, will be the financial vehicle to implement specific remediation works at seven prioritized uranium legacy sites that are included in the SMP.

The SMP reiterates the importance and the criticality of stakeholder engagement for successful remediation activities, the missing component in similar internationally funded interventions, and makes a specific reference to the role of OSCE-supported Aarhus Centres. This is tightly linked with the outcomes of the *Stakeholder Engagement for Uranium Legacy Remediation in Central Asia 2015 – 2018* (or Phase I) project funded under the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC) programme of the EU² and implemented by the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) partners. The Phase I project focused on the following three outputs:

1. Stakeholder risk perceptions and capacities assessed;
2. Public awareness raised, and outreach facilitated for transparency, uptake and informed decision-making;
3. Capacities developed to ensure sustainable stakeholder engagement in FS and EIA.

Building upon its experience and comparative advantages of partners, the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) has a rich past and ongoing experience in initiatives aiming at strengthening coordination and mobilisation of resources for sustainable uranium waste management in Central

¹ <http://www-ns.iaea.org/projects/ec-insc/cquls.asp?s=8&l=71>

² https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/taqs/insc-0_en



Asia. Furthermore, key national stakeholders in beneficiary countries are well aware of ENVSEC partners' work, which was well received at community level. Past initiatives have entailed comprehensive actions for assessing risk perception on local level ("bottom up" approach) and capacity to further inform remediation processes. Based on results of capacity assessment public awareness and outreach and capacity development activities have been implemented.

While each of the ENVSEC partners - UNDP, OSCE, and UN Environment – had its share of responsibility for the implementation of its respective outputs, collectively they were focused on creating synergy throughout the whole project implementation. The project has achieved significant results during Phase I and has laid down a solid foundation upon which lasting awareness, capacity building and local community engagement projects can be implemented to ensure sustainability and development impact on the ground.

During the Phase I, under the UNDP-led component, a sociological survey was organized to reveal the perception of the local population on risk from the uranium tailings. The research has shed light on urgent needs of stakeholders to raise people's awareness about radiological safety. Under the OSCE-led component, the OSCE led the public awareness and public outreach activities and strengthened the capacities of Aarhus Centres for informing and engaging stakeholders in the remediation process. In addition to its support for the relevant activities of Aarhus Centre in Osh (Kyrgyzstan) and Aarhus Centre in Khujand (Tajikistan), the OSCE established three Public Environmental Information Centres in Mailuu-Suu, Shekaftar and Min-Kush in Kyrgyzstan. The OSCE, including through parallel funding supported the establishment and operation of two Public Information Centres in Tashkent and Namangan in Uzbekistan.

Under the UN Environment-led component the focus was on designing and implementing tailored capacity development strategies for the national and local stakeholders on full remediation process, including feasibility studies and environmental impact assessment and following phases. All the activities were implemented in cooperation with the CGULS and other parties involved in this theme.

The first phase of the Project has generated sufficient evidence for follow up actions and pilot demonstrative projects at local levels. In Kyrgyzstan the risk perception and capacity needs assessments conducted during the first year of implementation revealed significant issues in national institutions' interventions aimed at public awareness, causing a not sufficient confidence between national institutions and local population in remediation works. In Tajikistan, the results of the risk perception survey revealed a low level of awareness amongst the target population of radiation issues. Based on the risk perception survey and needs assessment, information materials for awareness raising campaign targeting vulnerable groups, were developed and the awareness raising activities were tested in target areas.

The conclusions of the risk perception and capacity needs assessment conducted during the project's Phase I, have served as a starting point for a multi-stakeholder dialogue on follow up activities to be implemented during the proposed Phase II of the project.³

Phase II will put an emphasis on both awareness raising campaign and pilot demonstration projects, to promote civic engagement and participation in the management of Uranium Legacy Sites.

The result of this highly participatory approach has pointed out that while awareness raising activities need to continue, as the local population is still largely unaware of the radiological risks to health and environment and getting information from informal and unreliable sources, community led pilot demonstration projects need to accompany the awareness raising and outreach campaign. The survey

³ The Survey's Results are presented in detail, in the Phase I Project final report.

has recommended some concrete interventions that could improve the socio-economic conditions and awareness in the targeted regions and increase resilience and livelihoods.

Therefore, based on the results and recommendations of Phase I project, the Phase II project will have a dual approach to increase awareness and understanding of the “ULS risks” include both risk associated to physical (sink holes, mine shafts, old building/structures etc), radiological (gamma radiation, radioactive dust and water, radon) and toxicological (heavy metals and chemicals from tailings) risk among local communities, namely an integrated awareness raising campaign will be accompanied by pilot demonstration projects, the latter which will promote civic engagement and participation in the safe management of Uranium Legacy Sites (ULS). Another aspect highlighted by the Phase I survey, is that both national authorities and local population living at ULSs 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 safe management of the ULSs and increased access to reliable information regarding risks and remediation measures.

While Phase I project has created a solid foundation for increased public awareness and engagement in radioactive risk reduction, the SMP has reiterated the criticality of strong public awareness and public engagement in remediation activities for the long-term sustainability of the results. In line with the commitments to the Plan and based on the results and conclusions of Phase I Project, the ENVSEC partners (UNDP and OSCE) are fully invested to follow up and strengthen the outcomes of the Phase I project.

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 national SDG targets and national long-term development priorities. The Phase II project will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, primarily the SDG 3, SDG 6, SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 15 and SDG 16.

Phase II project will be established with other DRR-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. 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 that the needs and concerns of gender and youth are identified, addressed to generate a strong demand within local communities to engage women, youth and disadvantaged groups in the governance of ULSs. Lack of data on gender analysis makes it hard to identify and distinguish 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 show that the main risks 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; from metal scavenging activities on tailing sites and abandoned buildings; ongoing wind erosion and landslides/mudslides events spreading the contaminated material into the waterways. Therefore, follow up actions proposed during the second phase will support gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction local pilot measures. By so doing, the projects align with national targets under the SDG 5 and implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction in these countries. The extended period in 2023 will continue to cover awareness raising and capacity building initiatives in all three programme countries, while supporting additional socio-economic pilot projects in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan and intensive knowledge exchange between participating countries.



Overview of the situation

General overview

The SMP builds on the relevant activities already undertaken by national authorities with the support of international actors in the region. While the SMP ranked the ULSs in terms of risk or priority for remediation and designed the roadmap for its realization, it also highlighted the importance of more integrated and systemic approach to maximize synergies and avoid duplication. The latter requires regional efforts in ensuring a platform for cross-country information exchange and deliberation.

The 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 proposed Action therefore takes a people-centred approach and articulates the need to create ownership at local level, in building resilience and civic engagement. Gender equality and women and youth empowerment will be a distinct part of the project's strategy, thus ensuring that all necessary preconditions for equal engagement of men and women, girls and boys in the ULSs governance, are created. Targeted and simple interventions in these directions could also contribute to more conducive environment for the remediation activities to be implemented under the SMP. The project context varies from country to country and from site to site and requires careful tailoring of its activities to the local specifics.

Understanding the specific context of each country and the opportunities for regional cooperation provides the foundation for the planned interventions in Phase II project. In fact, addressing the sustainable management of Uranium Legacy Sites in Central Asia makes development sense, given the countries' shared history, uranium processing industry legacy and similar geo-morphological conditions. The safe closure of the uranium sites and decommissioning of facilities followed by remediation involve similar procedures and need an enabling regulatory framework for full operationalization. While distinct local measures and community level activities will be tailored made for each country situation, opportunities for regional and cross-border cooperation will strengthen the efficiency of the development outcome on the ground and will inspire and stimulate transfer and adoption of best practices among beneficiary countries.

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.

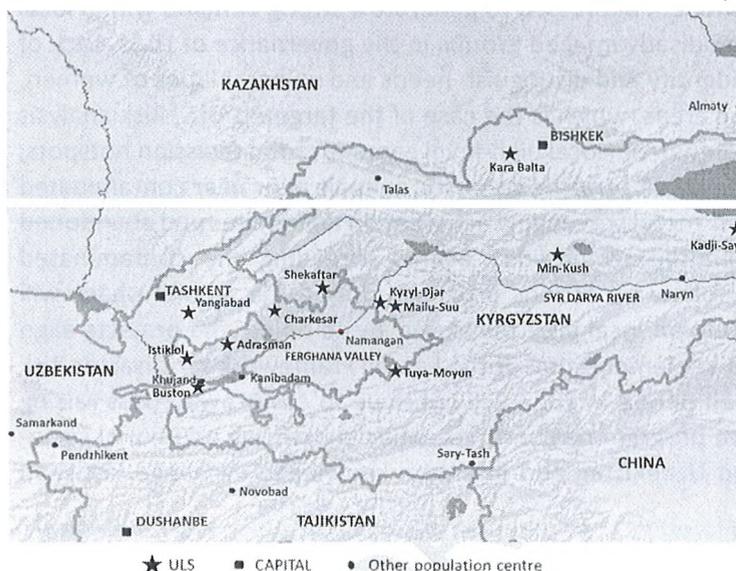


Table 1. Uranium legacy sites covered by the Strategic Master Plan

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan is among the poorest countries in the region. The biggest sector of Kyrgyzstan’s economy is services. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Kyrgyzstan expanded 4.90 percent year-on-year in the first six months of 2018.⁴ The present demographic situation in Kyrgyzstan is characterized by a decline in the natural reproduction of the population (mainly because of a declining birth rate) and by migration (with occasional surges in the population drain) due to labour migration. Urban population in 31 cities 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 ha 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, Jumgal 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

⁴ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kyrgyzstan/gdp-growth-annual>

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



financed project: “Socio-economic development of communities around radioactive sites in Kyrgyzstan”. The small grants programme was implemented, through participatory approaches entailing rigorous screening and appraisal processes involving local regional/oblast and rural coordination committees and rayon’s commissions. Significant socio-economic development dividends were translated into improved 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).

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 impacts on people, livelihoods and environment; and will create platforms for dialogue between the communities and decision-makers on governance of ULSs.

Tajikistan

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.⁵

The 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 tailingswaste 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.

The actual remediation of the ULSs requires significant preparatory work and will be subject to availability of funds. Yet the risks to population remains high, amounted by the potential uranium and toxic material spreading triggered by the natural risk hazards, affecting livelihoods and people’s health. In Istiklol for example, the local people are living in near proximity to the places of uranium wastes disposal, which poses significant health hazards. The uranium wastes disposal includes

⁵ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/publication/economic-update-spring-2018>



abandoned open mines, destroyed buildings and three uranium tailings with the volume of about 10 million tons of acid toxic wastes of the uranium ore extracts. The uranium tailings pose significant health, but also environmental, hazards through increased soil erosion and landslides which, alongside ravines and mudflow channels, represent the main natural hazards risks. One of the most important risk the local population is exposed to, represents the consumption of the contaminated water, which happens because people during the dry summer period lack other options in the form of alternative water resources, but also due to a general lack of awareness on the risks associated with the consumption of the contaminated water.

The national civil protection authorities and their local branches have already made some progress in providing monitoring equipment and developing response plans to address ULS risks. However, efforts are required in raising public awareness on ULS risks and engaging public in socio-economic activities aiming to reduce such risks. In this sense, the data provided by the scientists from the Khujand State University, who have been studied the radioactive risk and its impact on the health of the local population for the last over 30 years, could be used for targeted lobbying and advocacy and public awareness raising campaigns in the region.

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 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.

Since 2003, UNDP through its Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) has been supporting the Government of Tajikistan in reducing the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable communities by strengthening national capacity to reduce risks, prevent, coordinate, respond and recover from disasters. From 2003 up to date over 70 disaster risk reduction, mitigation and recovery sub-projects implemented at national and local levels.

The OSCE has been actively engaged in uranium waste issues particularly in Istiklol town and Goziyon jamoat since 2003. Several activities were conducted by the OSCE Field Offices in Tajikistan to raise awareness, disseminate information and increase the level of knowledge of local stakeholders and authorities about the risks of ULS and benefits of remediation and risk-management activities. Smallscale mitigation projects were implemented in the period 2008-2012 to improve the access to irrigation water for the local population in Istiklol town. Under the Phase I project, several awareness raising and outreach activities were implemented by the Aarhus Centre in Khujand under the guidance of the OSCE in cooperation with local governmental authorities, state agencies and relevant ministries. Phase II project activities will build on and further enhance these efforts and facilitate dialogue and co-operation between communities and local authorities.

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 32 million people, of which two-thirds is under



the age of 30, Uzbekistan is the most populous country in Central Asia. Since 2014, Uzbekistan witnessed a strong drop in growth rates, while inflation is on the rise. Economic slowdown is mainly due to falling commodity prices, economic slowdown in primary trading countries (Russia and Kazakhstan), and decline in remittances (which fuelled domestic consumption and the construction sector). According to projections, the GDP growth rate is slightly above 5% for 2018, and the medium-term outlook remains weak. If not addressed properly, demographic dividend observed by Uzbekistan can become a source of potential challenge. Even though economic growth led to poverty reduction, its impact on poverty and job creation was rather small. Each year around 500 thousand college graduates enter the labour market, while creation of new jobs is not sufficient to absorb all incomers as evidenced by the number migrant workers. 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 the least developed region, 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 live. Artisanal manufacturing of wool products provides some jobs. For this reason a greatest part of the younger generation has to work outside the village or even abroad. In many cases only the grandparents take care of their children. However, the position of the family in the social life is very strong and social nurturance as well as solidarity are integral components of the culture. The income earned by the families gives the basis for steady small-scale investments in the households. Despite of mine closure at the beginning of the 1990's, the population of Charkesar remained relatively stable, because in the first order expatriate employees of the mines left the region. After the mine closure local people moved to Charkesar, which was connected with an expansion of the village along the Ingichka River [5] where the former safety zone around the mine was used for settlements in the "new village" (see Figure 3). This development was triggered by the here occurring fertile soil occurred, which could be cultivated and, along the mostly dry riverbed access existed to the sparse groundwater in the valley aquifer. 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. The shaft gallery is filled by mine water with relatively high uranium content, which is flowing directly into the river that is one of the main sources of water at the valley site. 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).

Most of the regions of Uzbekistan are affected by climate induced risks and natural disasters including the earthquakes, landslides, avalanched and mudflows, etc. This is specifically related to mountainous areas including the Namangan region (Ferghana Valley). According to the long-term assessment of mudflow to lives and health of local population (made by UNDP jointly with Uzhydromet, 2015), considering climate change and population growth, the risk will increase by 2030 1.74 times, and by



2050 – 2.45 times. Therefore, areas with increased density of population including the Ferghana Valley, are at highest risk. The greatest increase in areas prone to mudflows could occur in Bukhara region (3.9%), Navoi region (83%) and Ferghana Valley (90%). These events show that effective management of disaster risk remains critical as well as designing, resourcing and implementing gender sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes be implemented synergically with the radiological remediation measures. 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 critical importance of concrete pilot demonstration projects to accompany the local community's increased awareness on the radiological risks and participation into ULS' management cannot be overstated, and this is expected to increase resilience and strengthen livelihoods, build ownership and civic engagement. Based on UNDP's experience at local community level in Uzbekistan and in other countries in Central Asia, key to achieving local sustainable results of any development intervention 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 local rural population in various regions of Uzbekistan including Ferghana Valley, Kashkadarya and the Aral Sea region. In Chorkesar village of Pap district in Namangan region, the UNDP led Aid for Trade (phase II) project has supported local communities' alternative livelihoods by facilitating their access to new markets and business opportunities for local handmade knitted wool products. Quality drinking water was provided to Nogay community, in the Aral Sea region, where people didn't have access to clean drinking water and were struggling on daily basis in obtaining water for household, farm and business use.



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 Stakeholder Engagement for Uranium Legacy Remediation in Central Asia Project Phase II is based on Result Based Management (RBM) principles, therefore the processes of planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluation the work under this project have three clearly defined development pathways contributing to reaching the project's objective.

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 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 desiderate 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.

Three development pathways that are expected to lead to the final project objective.

The first pathway 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 second pathway takes local communities' participation further, and aims at increasing people's understanding of their rights to participate and be engaged in the 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 third pathway will inculcate civic engagement and will build local ownership of a series of socio-economic local level *pilot interventions* expected to reduce the ULS risks and improve livelihoods in project areas in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan, while sharing at regional level, the valuable development knowledge derived from these pilot interventions.

The project's intended Outcomes are expected to allow for an increased alignment with the implementation of the Strategic Management Plan (SMP) and with other international development organizations' efforts in the area and ultimately achieve an effective and inclusive ULS governance.

Based on the results and recommendations of Phase I project, the proposed project will have a **dual approach** to increase awareness and understanding of the radiological risks among local communities, namely an integrated awareness raising campaign will be accompanied by pilot demonstration projects, the latter which will promote civic engagement and participation in the management of ULS. Another aspect highlighted by the survey under the project's Phase I, is that both 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 risks and remediation measures.

While Phase I initiative has created a solid foundation for increased public awareness and engagement in radioactive risk reduction, the SMP has reiterated the criticality of strong public awareness and public engagement in remediation activities for the long-term sustainability of the results. In line with the commitments to the Plan and based on the results and conclusions of Phase I Project, the ENVSEC partners (UNDP and OSCE) are fully invested to follow up and strengthen the outcomes of the Phase I project.

The proposed Action 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 Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, 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. 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 projects will hereby align with national targets under the SDG 5 and implementation of the Sendai Framework in these countries.

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. 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.

UNDP led missions on SDG localisation (nationalisation) in the CIS countries have 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.

The extended period in 2023 will continue to cover awareness raising and capacity building initiatives in all three programme countries, while supporting development of additional socio-economic pilot projects in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan and knowledge exchange between participating countries. As indicated above, the project will continue to deliver on several SDGs within the extended period, supporting the SDG Agenda 2030 while leveraging impact in the region.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

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 Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, 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 Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, 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.

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.

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.

Outcomes, Outputs and Activities

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 with the aim of identifying potential synergies and coordination with governmental authorities, NGOs and donors.



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. Phase II will 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.

Young women and men will also be among the main target groups, particularly through the Green Patrols initiative, which is being implemented in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan for over a decade and is planned to be launched in Uzbekistan.

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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.

Output 1.1: Deepening the 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.

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

Awareness raising campaigns and outreach activities will be organized 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".

Activity 1.1.3: Establish 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 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.

Output 1.2: Implementing 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 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: Put in place small-scale safety measures around the legacy sites

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

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

Responsible Parties: UNDP and OSCE

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

The risk perception survey organized during the Phase I revealed an eroded trust in official sources of information regarding tailings and widespread informal ways of information exchange. To build citizens' trust towards national and local authorities, it is critical to stimulate and engage them in dialogue with the citizens. By strengthening the lobbying and outreach functions within the target communities, the Action aims at helping the citizens living in the Uranium Legacy Sites and affected areas to increase their understanding of the legal aspects that are underpinning their legitimate rights to participate into the safe management of ULS, creating a space to raise their concerns through large participatory multi-stakeholder discussions around the ULSs. Bottom up approaches to local socio-economic remediation measures to be implemented by the national/local authorities will empower local communities and will create a sense of ownership, building their trust in local and national government decision makers. Activities under this outcome are aligned with the people centred approach of the Sustainable Development 2030 Agenda, which calls for increased inclusiveness and participation of the governance processes. The success of SDGs depends largely on the coordination of implementation efforts to end poverty and hunger, create healthier and more inclusive communities, through good governance.

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 since the project initiation, and thus encouraging for more inclusive ULS management with a view to improve local citizen's knowledge on their legal rights and responsibilities regarding ULS governance by building trust between regulating authorities and local communities.]

Output 2.1: Increase public knowledge on their legal rights for participation in ULSs management

Activity 2.1.1: 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 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.

Output 2.2: Create fora for dialogues between the public and decision-makers on ULSs governance

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 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.

Implementing partner: UNDP

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.

Output 3.1: Pilot projects designed, developed and implemented in targeted uranium legacy sites

Activity 3.1.1: 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

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



authorities and local communities in a participatory manner. Based on preliminary consultations with national stakeholders, most probably in Kyrgyzstan it will be a small grants facility, 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 is expected to indicate several options for community engagement and demonstration projects such as: UNDP managed standalone demonstration projects; 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 Implementation of pilot projects and/or grant facility

Under this activity, the project will set up a pilot projects or Small Grants Scheme for NGOs and local communities. 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". 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.

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.

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 demonstrative pilot projects 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 UNDP country office will be responsible with the monitoring of financial commitments, disbursements and overall development outcome and NGO partnership.

Output 3.2. Proposed models for socio-economic interventions to reduce ULS risks and perspectives 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 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 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 Parties: UNDP and 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.

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.)

Output 4.2: Regional component: cross-country coordination and knowledge exchange

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 in Central Asia 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. In this frame, the OSCE will support the sharing of experiences and best practices among the major stakeholders in the three countries, particularly in relation to the awareness raising, outreach and participatory and inclusive ULS governance. This action 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 Action 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. It will further provide opportunities for sharing experience at all levels of government (national and local) and civil society about the form and extent of stakeholder engagement in uranium tailings remediation actions the main constraints to overcome and ways to minimize the occurrence of possible conflicts between the local stakeholders and the remediation project implementers.

The Action 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 Action 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. 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.

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 results 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, 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 voice their concerns with regard to the radioactive risk hazards.

The project will work with local communities in the pilot (project) areas for example 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 25 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 compliment 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 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.

Most importantly, the proposed Action will have a dual approach to increase awareness and understanding of the radiological and toxicological risks among local communities, namely an integrated awareness raising campaign will be accompanied by pilot demonstration projects, the latter that will promote civic engagement and participation in the management of ULS.

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. SSC will be applied for the exchange of best practices and approaches in these countries 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.

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 Action is expected to reinforce this demand opening up new avenues for international donor community to citizens' engagements. This Action is expected to showcase models of socio-economic engagement of at-risk communities that could be further replicated in other geographic areas. The Action 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, however, there are no grounds for much confidence on this aspect.

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. 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.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project will be implemented by the Istanbul Regional Hub (IRH) under the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) with participation of OSCE and UNDP COs. OSCE will be considered a Grant Beneficiary for the purpose of the 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.

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

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



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 oversee 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 PMU 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:

- *Senior Environmental Adviser (5%):* overall high-end policy, partnership and programme support.
- *Programme Assistant (10%):* manages and coordinates administrative aspects of project implementation, including development of quarterly financial reports to UNDP.

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

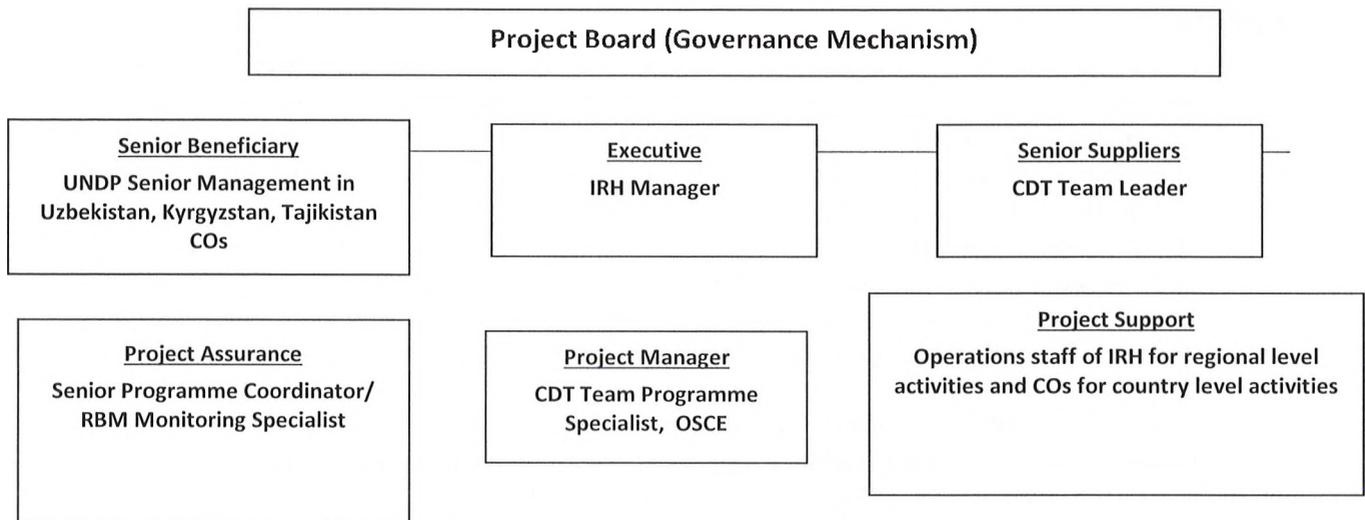
- *Regional/National coordinator (25-50%):* overall coordination of the OSCE-led activities, including work planning, engagement with local stakeholders and other project partners;
- *Project administrative assistant(s) (20-50%):* supporting the Regional/National Coordinator and execution of activities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



The project will be directed by a *Project Board* (see scheme 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.

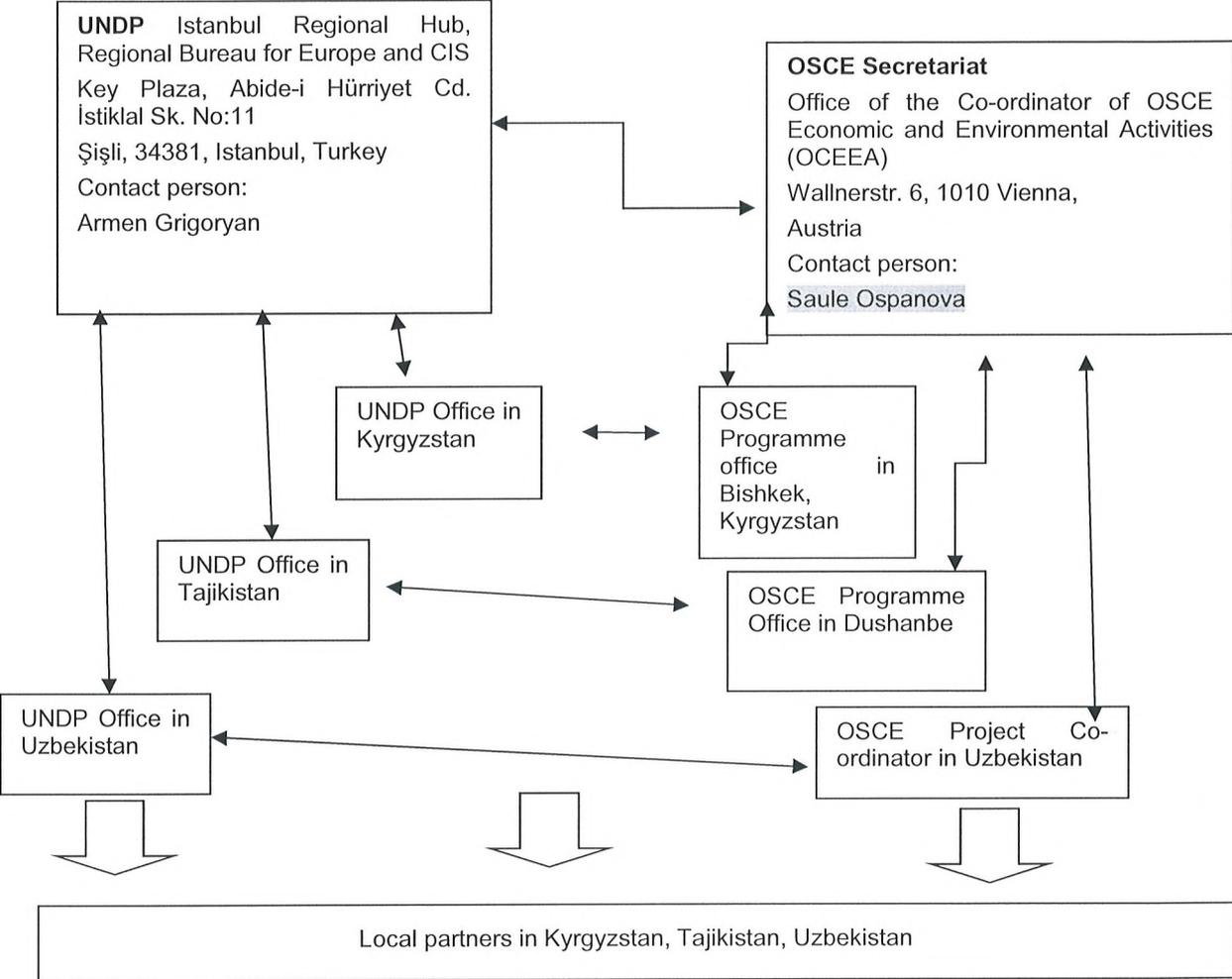
The project board will:

- 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.

Also, 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.



Implementing partners and organizational setup



V.	VI. Results Framework ⁸										
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	INDICATORS ⁹	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS		
			Value	Year	Value/Year 1	Value/Year 2	Value/Year 3	Value/2023			
1.1 Deepening the awareness and outreach at local and national levels	1.1.1 # of consultations among local stakeholders on radioactive safety	Action reporting ; Questionnaires ; Visitors' register	None	2018	9 events (3 per country)	9 events (3 per country)	9 events (3 per country)	9	Reports Questionnaires (e.g. Questionnaires measuring awareness at the beginning, midterm and end project) Project reports Awareness campaign's press releases		
	1.1.2 # of people covered by awareness and outreach campaigns (if possible gender disaggregated)		None					1000		1000	1500
	1.1.3 # of visitors to the educational museum on uranium mining		None					Not yet completed		500 (at least 250 students)	1500 (at least 600 students)
1.2 Implementing small-scale measures in place to bridge safety and information	1.2.1 # of initiatives promoted and implemented by the Green Patrol	Action reporting	none	2018	9	18	18	15	Kick off meetings Participation in respective events Project Reports		
	1.2.2 # of small-scale safety measures implemented	Action reporting	None	2018	3	9	9	10			

2.1 Increase public knowledge on their legal rights for participation in ULSs management	2.1.1 Residents' rights' centered assessment (were possible with sex and age disaggregated data)	Action reporting	No assessment	2018	3 assessment on citizen's rights	-	-	-	Technical reports underpinning the assessments and recommendations; Photo, video, audio materials Project reports
2.2 Create fora for dialogues between the public and decision-makers on ULSs governance	2.2.1 # of meetings among community members, academia and local administrations	Action reporting	None	2018	3 (1 per country)	3 (1 per country)	3 (1 per country)	10	Technical reports underpinning the assessments and recommendations; Project reports
	2.2.2 # of stakeholder representatives (disaggregated by gender) aware about local communities' rights of participation			2018	45	60	1000		
3.1 Pilot projects designed, developed and implemented in targeted uranium legacy sites	3.1.1. # assessments/recommendations for pilots/SGP development	Action reporting	No assessments	2018	3	0	0	-	Meetings proceedings reports
	3.1.2. # pilot/small grant facilities modalities developed	Recommendations are documented Action reports	No modalities identified		3	0	0	-	Photo, video, audio materials Project reports
	3.1.3. # of pilot projects	Action reporting	No projects	2018	3	6	6	8 (4 in KRG; 4 in UZB)	Project calls/procurement supporting documents

3.2 Proposed models for socio-economic interventions to reduce ULS risks 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	Action reporting Recommendations are documented	<i>No recommendations</i>	2018	0	0	3	-	<i>Meetings proceedings</i> <i>Any form of publicly available documents to support the validation of recommendations and inclusion of these findings into the decision making process</i>
4.1 Regional cooperation and quality control enhanced	4.1.1. # of progress reports	Action reporting	<i>No reports</i>	2018	1	1	1	1	<i>Annual progress reports</i>
4.2. Regional component: cross-country coordination and knowledge exchange	4.2.1 # of best practices and experiences shared	Action reporting	<i>none</i>	2018	1	2	1	4	<i>Participation in the meeting</i> <i>Meeting report</i>

Within the Output 1 in 2023, and in line with the following output activities over the past years, the project will deliver on ongoing efforts to open a dialogue, disseminate the information, increase the level of knowledge of local stakeholders about the risks of ULS and benefits of remediation, and risk management activities at uranium legacy sites in all 3 participating countries.

Under the Output 2 in 2023, project will continue to update information boards, conducting public hearing on planned remediation works, organize regular meetings and monitoring visits for the local working Groups on radioactive safety and development of the regulatory document / instruction on stakeholder's engagement for ULSs remediation.

Under the Output 3 in 2023, the project will continue to implement additional socio-economic pilot projects in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, creating more space for local ownership and better socio-economic conditions through activities such as environmental safety and health measures, income generating activities, environmental management, amongst others.

Under Output 4, project continue to prepare progress reports, ensure quality in the project management/implementation and undertake M&E in close cooperation with project partners and stakeholders, while attending regular EC Planet calls to share updates from the implementation process. Also, both OSCE and UNDP will continue to undertake regular knowledge exchange practices between the programme countries.

VII. MONITORING

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

- Monitoring and evaluation activities described in Output 4.1. will be conducted in line with the provisions of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement between the European Union, represented by the European Commission and the United Nations.
- 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. Obligations related to reporting will be fulfilled according to art. 3 of the General Conditions. Progress reports will be prepared and submitted to the EU annually and a final report will be submitted within six months (latest) after the end of the Implementation Period in line with Article 3 of the General Conditions.
- 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 as per the procedures described in the Art. 3 of the General Conditions, Annex 2 to the present Contribution Agreement.
- The Action may be subject to the standard monitoring arrangements for actions financed under the European Union.

UNDP and OSCE will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following additional reporting exercises and updates that are part of the monitoring process:

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 annually	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.	At least annually	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 COs, 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 once	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

<p>Project Report</p>	<p>An annual project report will be presented to the Project Board, key stakeholders and EC.</p> <p>The final report will be presented to the EU annually and within the six (6) months following the end of the implementation period, respectively, in line with Article 3 of the GCs.</p>	<p>Annually, and at the end of the project (final reports)</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>IRH, UNDP CO, OSCE</p>
<p>Project Review (Project Board)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>At least annually</p>	<p>Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.</p>	<p>IRH, UNDP COs, OSCE</p>



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

Official start date (as agreed in the ProDoc): 5 July 2019

Official end date: 31 December 2023 (the estimated project duration is 53 months 4 weeks)

Project outputs	2019		2020				2021				2022				2023				Main Implementing Body
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	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	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	X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X									UNDP
2.2 Create fora for dialogues between the public and decision-makers on ULSs governance				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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	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	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	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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OSCE



IX. 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	H	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	H	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

Project Outputs	Year I in Euro as per DOA	Year II in Euro as per DOA	Year III in Euro as per DOA	Actuals of 2019-2021	Approved revised budget in EUR	Budget for 5 July 2019- 31 December 2021 (reported to EC)	Budget for 2022	Budget for 2023	Revised budget as per Addendum n.2 (53 months & 4 weeks)
OSCE lead_Output 1.1 Deepening the awareness and Outreach at local and national levels	57,000	95,000	46,000	168,000	189,246.59	122,450.03	66,796.56	47,128	236,374.59
National consultants	10,000	9,000	9,000	26,000	28,000.00	27,403.66	596.34	7,500	35,500.00
Workshops and Trainings	3,000	12,000	3,000	18,000	22,700.00	11,428.68	11,271.32		22,700.00
Travel	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	7,000.00	5,948.99	1,051.01	2,500	9,500.00
General office expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	640.00	612.95	27.05		640.00
Audio Visual Print	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	7,000.00	5,980.70	1,019.30	15,000	22,000.00
Contractual services	38,000	68,000	28,000	134,000	123,906.59	71,075.05	52,831.54	22,128	146,034.59
OSCE lead_Output 1.2 Implementing small-scale measures in place to bridge safety and information	26,000	26,000	26,000	78,000	64,448.67	30,976.79	33,471.88	44,500	108,948.67
National consultants	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	10,900.00	2,826.43	8,073.57	14,500	25,400.00
Contractual services	19,000	19,000	19,000	57,000	49,048.67	24,194.27	24,854.40	30,000	79,048.67
Travel	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00		3,000.00
General office expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,500.00	956.09	543.91		1,500.00
Sub total	83,000	121,000	72,000	278,000	253,695.26	153,426.82	100,268.44	91,628	345,323.26
UNDP lead_Output 2.1 Increase public knowledge on their legal rights for participation in ULSs management	18,564	1,500	1,500	21,564	14,814.00	8,845.91	5,968.09	-	14,814.00
National consultants	11,364	800	800	12,964	8,264.00	8,227.77	36.23		8,264.00
Workshops and Trainings	3,300	-	-	3,300	1,060.00	109.53	950.47		1,060.00
Travel	3,500	700	700	4,900	1,100.00	502.53	597.47		1,100.00
Contractual services - implementing partners	400	-	-	400	4,100.00		4,100.00		4,100.00
General office expenses					280.00	6.08	283.92		280.00
OSCE lead_Output 2.2 Create fora for dialogues between the public and decision-makers on ULSs governance	7,000	8,000	8,000	23,000	19,996.64	8,164.47	11,837.17	15,000	34,996.64
National consultants	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	4,843.46	843.46	4,000.00	7,500	12,343.46
Workshops and Trainings	1,500	2,500	2,500	6,500	9,150.00	2,396.79	6,753.21	5,000	14,150.00
Travel	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	6,000.00	4,890.78	1,078.96	2,500	8,469.74
General office expenses	500	500	500	1,500	3.18	33.44			33.44
Sub total	25,564	9,500	9,500	44,564	34,810.64	17,010.38	17,800.26	15,000	49,810.64
UNDP lead_Output 3.1 Pilot projects designed, developed and implemented in targeted uranium legacy sites	154,586	268,479	59,935	483,000	474,150.00	300,672.61	173,477.39	195,500	669,650.00
Staff and national consultants	33,500	29,500	23,039	86,039	87,689.00	45,582.50	42,106.50	51,500	139,189.00
Workshops and Trainings	7,000	3,000	-	10,000	20,500.00	7,811.55	12,688.45	8,000	28,500.00
Travel	5,600	6,650	7,350	19,600	14,700.00	3,818.70	10,881.30	6,000	20,700.00
General office expenses	1,900	1,900	1,600	5,400	2,700.00	95.46	2,604.54	1,000	3,700.00
Audio Visual Print	3,100	3,163	2,946	9,209	13,809.00	2,251.09	11,557.91	2,000	15,809.00
Grants/Pilot projects	103,486	224,266	25,000	352,752	334,752.00	241,113.31	93,638.69	127,000	461,752.00
UNDP lead_Output 3.2 Proposed models for socio-economic interventions to reduce ULS risks and perspectives for further replication across Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan	5,193	3,162	24,444	32,799	29,799.00	6,279.38	23,519.67	-	29,799.00
National consultants	-	-	11,500	11,500	9,500.00	2,525.41	6,974.59		9,500.00
Workshops and Trainings	2,600	2,600	12,500	17,700	17,700.00	1,249.70	16,450.30		17,700.00
General office expenses	513	562	444	1,519	519.00	503.95	15.05		519.00
Printing and dissemination	2,080	-	-	2,080	2,080.00	2,000.27	79.73		2,080.00
Sub total	159,779	271,641	84,379	518,299	503,949.00	306,951.94	196,997.06	195,500	699,449.00
UNDP lead_Output 4.1 Regional cooperation and quality control enhanced	59,757	62,484	49,685	171,926	190,526.00	104,073.18	86,452.82	30,000	220,576.00
Staff (including UNDP personnel and consultants)	54,757	57,484	45,105	157,346	161,346.00	103,580.60	57,765.40	30,000	191,346.00
Travel	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000	17,100.00	212.74	16,887.26		17,100.00
Professional services/audit					6,200.00		6,200.00		6,200.00
Workshops and Trainings					5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
General office expenses	1,000	1,000	580	2,580	880.00	279.84	600.16		880.00
OSCE lead_Output 4.2 Regional component: cross-country coordination and knowledge exchange	47,868	54,368	47,868	150,104	175,412.10	123,139.09	52,279.01	41,704	217,116.10
Consultants	22,000	22,000	22,000	66,000	66,000.00	58,696.85	7,303.15	27,000	93,000.00
Staff	12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000	68,978.10	27,917.65	41,060.45		68,978.10
Workshops and Trainings	11,868	16,368	11,868	40,104	31,434.00	28,703.56	2,730.44	5,000	36,434.00
Travel	2,000	4,000	2,000	8,000	9,000.00	7,821.03	1,178.97	9,704	18,704.00
Sub total	107,625	116,852	97,553	322,030	365,938.10	227,212.27	138,725.83	71,704	437,642.10
SUB TOTAL	375,968	518,993	263,432	1,158,393	1,158,393.00	704,601.41	453,791.59	373,832	1,532,225.00
GSM 7%	26,318	36,329	18,440	81,087	81,087.00	49,322.10	31,764.00	26,168	107,255.00
Total	402,286	555,322	281,872	1,239,480	1,239,480.00	753,923.51	485,556.49	400,000	1,639,480.00

Total EU contribution	1,400,000
Total partners' contributions	239,480

* For the purpose of interpreting article 11.3 of the General Conditions, the budget heading is understood as "Outputs" (I attach the recalled General Conditions)

