

COVER PAGE

Country: Montenegro
 UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): _____
Link to UNDAF outcome., If no UNDAF, leave blank)

Project Title: **Environment and Security Initiative – Transforming risks into cooperation in South Eastern Europe**

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):
(CPAP outcomes) Outcome 3:
 Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development
 (Sustainable planning and management of natural resources in close partnership with the private sector)

Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets:
(CPAP outputs linked to the above CPAP outcome)
 1. Number of hotspots treated and consequent decrease in the level of trans-boundary risk. 2. Monitoring mechanisms established and institutional arrangements improved in participating countries.

Executing entity: UNDP CO Montenegro

Responsible party: UNDP CO Montenegro

Brief Description:
 The overall goal of this proposal is to contribute to the reduction of environment and security risks, and to the increased cooperation around environment and security issues in the region of South Eastern Europe (SEE). The Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) supports the 'Security' and 'Energy & Environment' themes of the framework programme for the Finnish and Austrian development cooperation in the Western Balkans through identification, prevention and reduction of environmental conflicts and tensions over shared natural resources and ecosystems, sources of pollution and waste among and within the countries in the Western Balkans and their neighbors. The UNDP program of works and activities in support of this involves the physical cleanup of sites within the Western Balkans, identification of institutional needs and monitoring of these sites in accordance with best practices in combination with capacity building activities and public awareness raising conducted by other EnvSec partners.

Programme Period: 1 July 2010 – 31 December 2012
 Project Title: Transforming risks into cooperation in South Eastern Europe
 Project ID: TBD
 Project Duration: 30 months (1 July 2010 – 31 December 2012)
 Management Arrangement: Direct Execution

Total Budget	<u>USD 732.600</u>
Allocated resources:	<u>USD 732.600</u>
Donor:	<u>Finland</u>
Government	_____
Regular	_____
Other:	_____
• In kind contributions	_____
Unfunded budget:	_____

Agreed by (executing agency): _____ UNDP CO Montenegro

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List of Abbreviations

BAT	- Best Available Technologies
CPAP	- Country Programme Action Plan
CTA	- Chief Technical Advisor
EE	- East Europe
ENVSEC	- Environment and Security
FYR	- Former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia
NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OSCE	- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PA	- Programme Assistant
PM	- Programme Manager
P/T	- part time
REC	- Regional Environmental Center
SEE	- South East Europe
UNATSCR	1244 Kosovo - UN Territory Under Security Council Resolution 1244 Kosovo
UN DESA	- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNECE	- United Nation Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	- United Nation Environment Programme
WBs	- Western Balkans

Executive Summary

The overall goal of this proposal is to contribute to the reduction of environment and security risks, and to the increased cooperation around environment and security issues in the region of South Eastern Europe (SEE) including the Western Balkans. The Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) supports the 'Security' and 'Energy & Environment' themes of the framework programme for the Finnish and Austrian development cooperation in the Western Balkans through identification, prevention and reduction of environmental conflicts and tensions over shared natural resources and ecosystems, sources of pollution and waste among and within the countries in the Western Balkans and their neighbors.

The ENVSEC Initiative is a partnership between the United Nations Environment and Development Programmes (UNEP and UNDP), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC). The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has joined the Initiative as an associated partner. The Initiative provides multi-stakeholder based analysis of environment and security risks, as well as addresses environmental legacies of conflicts through strengthening national and regional capacities, institutions and cooperation, leading to specific investments in remediation and clean-up activities.

Activities to achieve the ENVSEC objectives include policy integration, vulnerability and risk assessments, capacity-building of government institutions, environmental hotspot risk mitigation measures and civil society strengthening. The project contributes to improved knowledge, understanding and management of environmental and security risks in the SEE region, as well as to achievement of region-specific objectives and priorities that have been set. The activities covered by whole EnvSEc proposal are intended to be implemented between September 2009 and December 2012 and will be implemented jointly by the ENVSEC partner organizations.

The main beneficiaries of this project include policy and decision makers as well as experts of relevant Ministries for Environment and Natural Resources, Ministries for Foreign Affairs, Economic Development, Emergencies, Transport and Industry, Agriculture etc, local government representatives, agencies and civil society organizations. Indirect beneficiaries will be the populations of the recipient countries.

1. Background

It is widely recognized today that the destruction and over-exploitation of natural resources and ecosystems negatively affect socio-economic development and can threaten societal stability. Similarly, disputes over environmental issues such as cross-border pollution or shared assets such as rivers and lakes can cause political tension and even conflict. Countries experiencing an economic transition or political stress are particularly vulnerable to environmental damage and competition over resources. The Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) recognizes that the best path to addressing environmental and security concerns is through international dialogue and neighborly cooperation. It therefore assists governments to identify common solutions and to develop joint projects for achieving them.

Environmental issues have not been amongst the top national priorities in the Western Balkans. Understandably, priorities to date have focused on the reforms needed to strengthen security, to rebuild the economy and to improve general living conditions. As a result, much-needed investment in environmental infrastructure, such as wastewater treatment, air-pollution abatement and monitoring, and industrial and communal waste management are still waiting their turn. Clearly, this is a situation that raises humanitarian, social, economic and environmental concerns.

In addition, a number of industrial towns and regions face a complex challenge of past industrial development and pollution legacy. The environmental situation in these hot spots is a direct cause of poor health and related poverty and presents a major barrier to future investments and related economic opportunities for the local population. On one hand they face the requirements for environmental clean up and on the other they are struggling with problems of poverty, lack of infrastructure and services and lack of prospects for the young generations.

Against this background, UNDP Montenegro in frame of the EnvSec Initiative Programme “Transforming Environmental and Security Risks into Cooperation” addresses the critical links and impacts of environmental management, human security, conflict prevention and sustainable development in the localities that are prone to conflicts and growing tension. By being a cross-sectoral programme that touches upon many aspects in the environment and sustainable development field, the programme is positioned to help countries pursue integrated strategies for environmentally sound and sustainable development and poverty reduction. Its niche primarily lies in promotion of environmental governance and assisting countries to build cross-sectoral capacities and put in place effective policies and institutions and participatory mechanisms to protect the environment, prevent conflict and reduce human poverty.

UNDP Montenegro is supporting the programme through its already established field presence to quickly and cost-effectively implement a range of instruments required for catalyzing solutions to environment and security problems in the Western Balkans. Most importantly, UNDP’s contribution to the programme are unique alliances and contacts with various government agencies including ministries of environment, economic development, Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) in the Western Balkans countries / territories established during implementation of the Western Balkans Environmental Programme (www.westernbalkansenvironment.net), to advance the environment agenda in the most comprehensive manner, as well as access to different environmental and other actors, stakeholders and their networks.

All ENVSEC activities focus on or include capacity development components and promote recipient country involvement in order to reach the largest possible and most sustainable results on the ground. Stakeholders and beneficiaries are taking active part in project development and implementation, thereby learning by doing. The approach of the 30 months, approximately 600.000

USD programme is to achieve improvement of environmental situation and quality of life for citizens living in and around polluted areas through least cost measures, improved local and national policy dialogue and supply of domestic professional services in the environmental sector matched with the EnvSec capacity building approaches.

2. The Project Proposal

2.1 The project goal and beneficiaries

The overall goal of the EnvSec project is to contribute to the reduction of environment and security risks, and to the increased cooperation both between and within countries in the SEE Region including the Western Balkans. Activities to achieve that goal include policy integration, capacity development of government institutions (including local government), hotspot risk mitigation, and civil society strengthening and promotion of good environmental governance. The project contributes to improved knowledge, understanding and management of environmental and security risks.

The EnvSec project will be implemented between July 2010 and December 2012 in the countries of South Eastern Europe for which priorities have been set through national and regional consultations. The preliminary definitions of regional priorities and activities in 2009-2012 are presented in the paragraph 2.5.

The main beneficiaries of this project include policy-makers and experts of relevant Ministries (Environment and Natural Resources, Foreign Affairs, Economic Development, Emergencies, Transport and Industry, Agriculture etc), local government agencies, protected area administrations, local municipalities and civil society organizations. Indirect beneficiaries will be the populations of the recipient countries.

2.2 Project Management

This project will be managed according to the funding agreements signed with the donors, as well as the Guidelines for administration of ENVSEC projects: project selection criteria and project cycle, updated on 18 June 2009, and the ENVSEC 'Blueprint' for strengthening the management of the Initiative as approved by the Management Board.

2.3. Gender Mainstreaming

Promotion of gender and social equality are cross-cutting priorities of the ENVSEC work programme. Identification of gender aspects and applicable gender mainstreaming tools for each project activity is done during the project design phase in line with the corporate gender action plans of the United Nations and the OSCE. Consideration of gender aspects is included to the whole project cycle including monitoring, reporting and evaluation. A Gender Mainstreaming checklist is part of the Guidelines for ENVSEC project administration. Prior to the approval of ENVSEC project activities, the ENVSEC Management Board reviews the gender mainstreaming plans and when necessary, external gender expertise is brought in. An appraisal for assessing the contribution of this project to the equality between women and men (gender-criteria) will be carried out by ENVSEC Secretariat based on the related questionnaire.

Activities that will be undertaken by the UNDP project team are mainly physical/construction works. However, during implementation of other activities including trainings and other capacity

development and awareness raising activities (to be implemented by other ENVSEC partners, but linked with the UNDP component) the gender aspect will be taken in consideration, especially through gender balanced trainings and study visits organized.

2.4. Social Sustainability

Social sustainability is one aspect of sustainable development and encompasses human rights, labor rights, and corporate governance.

Reconciliation is one of the key ingredients in promoting social sustainability in conflict-affected or security fragile nations. Two distinct approaches to reconstruction and peace building/reconciliation can be identified: institutional and relational. The former focuses primarily on (re)building institutional infrastructure and capacity, holding elections, (re)vitalizing the economy, and creating and installing a functioning governance structure. The latter focuses on creating or repairing the social relationships that holds the society together. Activities that support and promote the rebuilding of trust and relationships at the community level will maximize the effectiveness of the endeavor.

As stated in the UN DESA Discussion Paper - GPAB/REGOPA Cluster "Governance Strategies for Post Conflict Reconstruction, Sustainable Peace and Development" (November 2007), the main strategic areas to be developed further in both a conflict situation analysis and for policy development are as follows:

- Protecting biodiversity for the global environmental balance as a key element of reconstruction efforts.
 - Enhancing socio-economic activities that reduce poverty, generate growth, and manage natural resources sustainably without further damaging the environment.
 - Participation and commitment of local communities in the management of natural resources.
- This project addresses all these components and thereby contributes to secure greater access to social resources for future generations in the SEE countries.

2.5. Priorities and Activities in SEE and Western Balkans

The past decade of war, conflict and transition has left the Western Balkans region with a legacy of inadequate growth, declining living standards and high environmental stress. The legacy of military activities in the Balkans resulted in the degradation of ecosystems due to hazardous and toxic waste (depleted uranium, landmines, and pharmaceutical waste), the destruction of the water infrastructure, loss of institutional and administrative capacities and increased pressure on local ecosystems due to refugees and returning populations. As a consequence of the conflict, living standards have sharply declined, evidenced by higher poverty, inequality and unemployment and limited prospects for economic growth. Even though the security situation has been stabilized the countries with so called "fragile democracies" are still recovering from conflicts.

As stated in the ENVSEC assessment report "*Environment and Security: Transforming Risks into Cooperation: The Case of Central Asia and South Eastern Europe*" (UNEP, 2003), there are close links between security and environment in the SEE region, including the Western Balkans. The security situation there is little consolidated and rendered vulnerable by controversial environmental issues such as the management of trans-boundary risks of hazardous activities, the management of shared natural resources and the arising of novel, unexpected trans-boundary risks induced by climate change.

The Western Balkans region is mainly affected by heavy industrial pollution in urban-industrial areas and industrial pollution from the mining sector, intensive agriculture with yet uncalculated health impacts, a lack of water technology and infrastructure, and industrial pollution from the mining sector. In addition, use and management of shared natural resources such as trans-boundary lakes and rivers, mountain forest complexes, as well as biodiversity (e.g. in the Dinaric Arc and Balkan mountains) pose both a challenge and opportunity for cooperation.

Multilateral environmental agreements provide governments with necessary guidance for addressing most of these challenges. However, their enforcement in many of the countries of the region is still far from being satisfactory. Their entry into force and implementation demand high political will as well as innovative and swift action beyond conventional measures, both of which require informed and active civil society engagement as the primary driving force. Nevertheless, the countries involved in the proposed project have not had environmental issues among the top priorities of their past political agendas as all of them were afflicted by the Yugoslav Wars in the ending 20th century. The violent conflicts added to the barriers of economic growth posed by the isolation from global economy and the impacts from the transition of a planned socialist economy to a free market economy. The low economic growth resulted in cheapest operating principles, which are very hazardous to the environment as for example unsustainable mining techniques that induced serious pollution throughout the region, as well as unsustainable agriculture, hunting, forestry exploiting natural resources and threatening the region's biodiversity.

With this in mind the focus of the ENVSEC work in the SEE lies within the Initiative's three main pillars:

- In-depth vulnerability assessment, early warning and monitoring of environment and security risks;
- Improving awareness on the interrelation between the environment and security, strengthening environmental policies, and improving the capacities and the roles of environmental institutions;
- Providing technical expertise and mobilizing financial support for clean-up and remediation.

2.6. The situation in the Western Balkans countries/territory

The international, and especially EU, experience in revival of former industrial regions further shows that development breakthrough in pollution hot spots can only be achieved through integrated initiatives at the local level, addressing the local environmental, social and economic needs. Such initiatives cannot be successful if they are undertaken by one of the sectors such as environment, welfare, health or economy alone. They require creative cross-sectoral solutions based on stakeholder dialogue and public participation and many times the most effective actions are not directly related to the sources of pollution but to future environment-oriented activities or infrastructure.

Such an approach was followed through planned action to remediate a number of priority hot spot sites in six countries/ territories in the Western Balkan region. The Programme *Strengthening capacities in the Western Balkan countries to address environmental problems through remediation of high priority hot spots* (Western Balkans Environmental Hot Spots Programme), started in November 2007 and concluding in July 2010, encompassed the following Western Balkans countries/ territories: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, The FYR of Macedonia and UNATSCR 1244 Kosovo.

The Western Balkans Environmental Program focused on environmental clean up and remediation of polluted industrial hot spots already identified as high priority from the environmental point of view but with limited action to date due to complexity of issues and the costs involved. The programme contributed to the achievement of: i) increasing capacity of the national and local governments in the

Western Balkans to implement sustainable environmental policies in accordance with EU standards; ii) strengthening regional co-operation in the Western Balkans to solve problems of cross border contamination due to industrial and mining activities.

The specific project objectives were: i) securing progress in clean-up of eleven priority hotspot sites, raise awareness and strengthen capacity for good environmental management at local and national level; and ii) enhancing regional co-operation through improved information sharing progress and supply of professional consultancy services regarding good environmental management. Seven of these sites involved *mining hotspots*, most of them also identified as highest priority clean-up candidates by the EnvSec Initiative desk study and recent environmental security risk reduction investigations conducted by UNEP/UNDP. One of these seven (Mojkovac/ Montenegro) concerned *abandoned* mining operations, four (Bucim and Lojane in The FYR of Macedonia, and Artana and Zarkov Potok in UNATSCR 1244 Kosovo) were addressing potential *re-opened* mining and minerals processing activities and two repairs on tailings dams sites in Albania. Work at the seven sites will be concluded in July 2010 and is expected to significantly reduce the risks and impacts on human and environmental health.

3. Management and Reduction of Trans-boundary Risks from Hazardous Activities - All EnvSec Partners

The mining sector is an important contributor to local and national economies in SEE and Western Balkans. However, in parts of the region, it is often characterized by inappropriate planning, and operational and post-operational practices taking place within inadequate regulatory frameworks. Poor or negligible implementation of mine rehabilitation and closure activities has been one outcome of note. This has resulted in, and continues to cause, significant adverse environmental and health and safety impacts and related liabilities. Active and abandoned mining sites belong to the most widespread environmental concerns across the Western Balkans.

Trans-boundary environmental problems, such as rivers, air and soil pollution from toxic/acidic effluents, airborne toxics etc. arise from substandard operations and improper mine closure. Across the region, poor conditions of mining facilities such as tailings dams, waste heaps, etc. have caused severe pollution mostly by release and seepage of heavy metal contaminating waters. The chronic pollution does not only affect plant and animal life, but also human health and the economic development of the region, as the strong negative media presence linked to such spill accidents regularly repels tourists and potential purchasers of local produce. Trans-boundary effects of such pollution can trigger substantial tensions of the still feeble political cooperation in the region and might affect the security of the Balkan states.

Watercourses are the main vector for trans-boundary pollution, whether it is ongoing and chronic, or infrequent, acute and accidental. These discharges, with a low pH value and rich in heavy metals, affect downstream ecosystems and make water unsuitable for irrigation and other purposes. Many waterways cross borders and as the countries are relatively small, many sites are located close to a neighboring state.

Purpose

Prevention and mitigation of trans-boundary environmental risks arising from hazardous pollution hotspots in particular from abandoned mines (UNEP and UNDP), tailing dams and chemical sites as well as capacity building to support countries to ratify and implement the Industrial Accidents Convention, Espoo Convention and its SEA Protocol and the Water Convention.

Outcomes

- A.1 Reduced local environmental and human health risks and minimized tensions among SEE countries through reduction of risk of accidental trans-boundary pollution arising from hazardous mining sites
- A.2 Improved trans-boundary and regional cooperation on identification, management and reduction of trans-boundary risks from hazardous activities

Outputs

- A.1.1 Risk reduction measures implemented at up to three mining sites in the South East European region, to be chosen among those already prioritized. Remediation will follow the 'Mining for Closure' methodology developed by UNEP and best available engineering/technical solutions
- A.2.1 Regional replication and dissemination through SEE networks e.g.: cleaner production centers, mining expertise, capacity building and training of experts in cooperation with Western Balkans environmental programme, monitoring, public-private partnerships for technology transfer, interregional exchange
- A.2.2 Improved safety culture at hazardous activities, improved knowledge of authorities and operators personnel on risk and hazard assessment and safety reporting; capacity building 'Mining for closure'

Activities

- A.1.1.1 Building and improvement of constructions at tailings dams in order to prevent dam failure and/or control overflow (in case tailings dam is still operational), erosion control, pollution control/mitigation acid mine waters (UNDP)
- A.1.1.2 Technical guidance and coaching on remediation / risk reduction, "mining for closure" at three mining hotspots / tailing dams (UNEP)
- A.1.1.3. Improving institutional arrangements and setting up of monitoring mechanisms (UNDP)
- A.2.1.1 Regional dissemination and contribution of mining expertise to national cleaner production program(s) – based on technical projects resulting from ENVSEC phase I (UNEP)
- A.2.1.2 Catalyzed action at further identified mining hotspots throughout the region (continuation of phase I) and partnerships for action (enhancing public private partnerships) (UNEP)
- A.2.2.1 Trainings and capacity development with Industrial Accidents Convention's Assistance Programme (enhancement of risk assessment and safety reporting, development and testing of checklists for evaluation of safety reporting) (UNECE – IA Convention)
- A.2.2.2 Trainings and capacity development for reaching EU standards and implementing multilateral Conventions (monitoring, pollution prevention and control, EIA and permitting etc.) (REC/UNECE)

Beneficiaries

- Local population
- Governmental agencies and institutions
- Mining industry

4. Program of Works - UNDP

The Work Program is structured to undertake those activities which the UNDP Montenegro has been tasked with in accordance with the project titled "Environmental and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) Transforming Environmental and Security Risks into Cooperation". Specifically this relates to Activities **A1.1.1** and **A.1.1.3** above. In essence these works will follow on from those activities that have been successfully addressed within the previously mentioned Western Balkans Environmental Programme.

The UNDP component of the programme is structured for a period of 30 months, 1 July 2010 to 31 December 2012, operating under a 600k (Euro) budget, with a 4 person team (Programme Manager (PM), Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), Programme Assistant (PA) and Driver (P/T) operating out of UNDP Montenegro on mine rehabilitation and monitoring activities within Western Balkans Countries. In addition a further part time PA may be required in other Western Balkans Countries where interventions will be carried out.

In short, the project will aim to clean up approximately three mining sites in Western Balkans countries and to identify the monitoring needs and institutional strengthening required to properly manage such sites in the future. These activities will be broadly paced over the 30 months of the project in coordination with the planned payment of project tranches. The final number of site will be determined through the cost of interventions and degree of cost sharing that is achieved.

Activities that will be undertaken by the UNDP project team will include both the general administration activities required in conducting the program, as well as coordination work with the EnvSec partners working on parallel activities and the "Priority A" part of the Project the UNDP work programme is required to address.

The activities which the UNDP Montenegro Regional Team is tasked with included in "*Priority A: Management and Reduction of Tran boundary Risks from Hazardous Activities*" part of the project is as follows:

- A.1.1.1 Building and improvement of constructions at tailings dams in order to prevent dam failure and/or control overflow (in case tailings dam is still operational), erosion control, pollution control/mitigation acid mine waters
- A.1.1.3 Improving institutional arrangements and setting up of monitoring mechanisms

A budget break down between activities and over time is given below.

Table 1. Summary budget (in Euro)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
Priority A: Management and reduction of trans-boundary risks from hazardous activities					
A.1.1.1 Building and improvement of constructions at tailings dams in order to prevent dam failure and/or control overflow, erosion control, pollution control/mitigation acid mine waters	43200	216000	172800	108000	540000
A.1.1.3 Improving institutional arrangements and setting up of monitoring mechanisms	4800	24000	19200	12000	60000
TOTAL	48000	240000	192000	120000	600000

The summary of the activities that will be required to undertake is as follows:

1. Administration and Coordination
 - UNDP Programming, Coordination and Logistics
 - Donor and EnvSec reporting and communication;
 - Coordination of activities with EnvSec Partners;
 - Communication and engagement of country stakeholders;
 - Development of Cost Sharing Agreements for WBs Countries for two sites.

2. Physical Works, Site identification, Technical Designs, Evaluation etc (A1.1.1)
 - Finalization of physical works at the two mine tailings dams at of Reps and Rreshen;
 - Identification/short listing of one or two more intervention sites in the Western Balkans (to be determined by intervention costs);
 - Liaison/Negotiation on Works and Cost Sharing;
 - Preliminary Assessments and designs (ToRs, Evaluation, Recruitment, Management and Review);
 - Detailed technical design (ToRs, Evaluation, Recruitment, Management and Review);
 - Recruitment of Construction Company (ToRs, Evaluation, Recruitment, Management and Review);
 - Completion, handover and final reporting on works conducted.

3. Institutional Strengthening and Monitoring (A1.1.3)
 - Tailings mine impoundments – works, inspection and development of good operational practice;
 - Linking, coordination and implementing trainings, materials and other resources with the UNEP Capacity Building Activities;
 - Handover of site supervision and tools/approaches to the relevant institutions (ie MEM in Albania);
 - Identification of Monitoring Needs for each site;

- Identification of Institutional needs/abilities;
- Development of Practices and Approaches;
- Formalizing the monitoring plan, team, recording and reporting;
- Finalizing Institutional Arrangements and Monitoring Mechanisms.

Within current resources the position of PM and PA are to be full time for the duration of the project (1 July 2010 to 31 December 2012). The position of driver will be a part-time position. The CTA position will be for 15 months. In addition a part time project assistant or contributions to other Country Officers will also be provided where operational requirement occur for site interventions in other Western Balkan Countries (outside of Montenegro), but this will be finalised when interventions are fully identified.

Due to the program dynamics and budget considerations the position of CTA would be planned for the beginning 15 months of the Programme at this point. However, given the close relationship with the UNEP components of the Programme, the strong mutual advantages for both organisations in pooling resources, coordinating activities and increasing impacts, this will be further explored through possible cost-sharing the CTA position between UNEP/UNDP.

5. Management arrangements

Activities of the ENVSEC Initiative are coordinated by the ENVSEC Secretariat consisting of a Senior Programme Manager, a Coordination Officer, Regional Desk Officers and an Administrative Assistant. The Secretariat reports to the ENVSEC Management Board¹, which is the key decision-making body of the ENVSEC partnership and is composed of representatives of each of the partner organizations.

Implementation of each project activity is the responsibility of a lead partner organization as determined by the ENVSEC Management Board, based on the mandates and capacities of the respective organization.

There is one Regional Desk Officer per region responsible for monitoring implementation as well as information-sharing in the region concerned. Currently the Regional Desk Officer for Eastern Europe and South Eastern Europe is hosted by UNEP. At the country level the ENVSEC national focal points, usually representing Ministries of both the Environment and Foreign Affairs, and the country/field offices of the OSCE, UNDP and REC participate actively in project planning and monitoring, with the support of experts appointed on their behalf for individual project activities when needed.

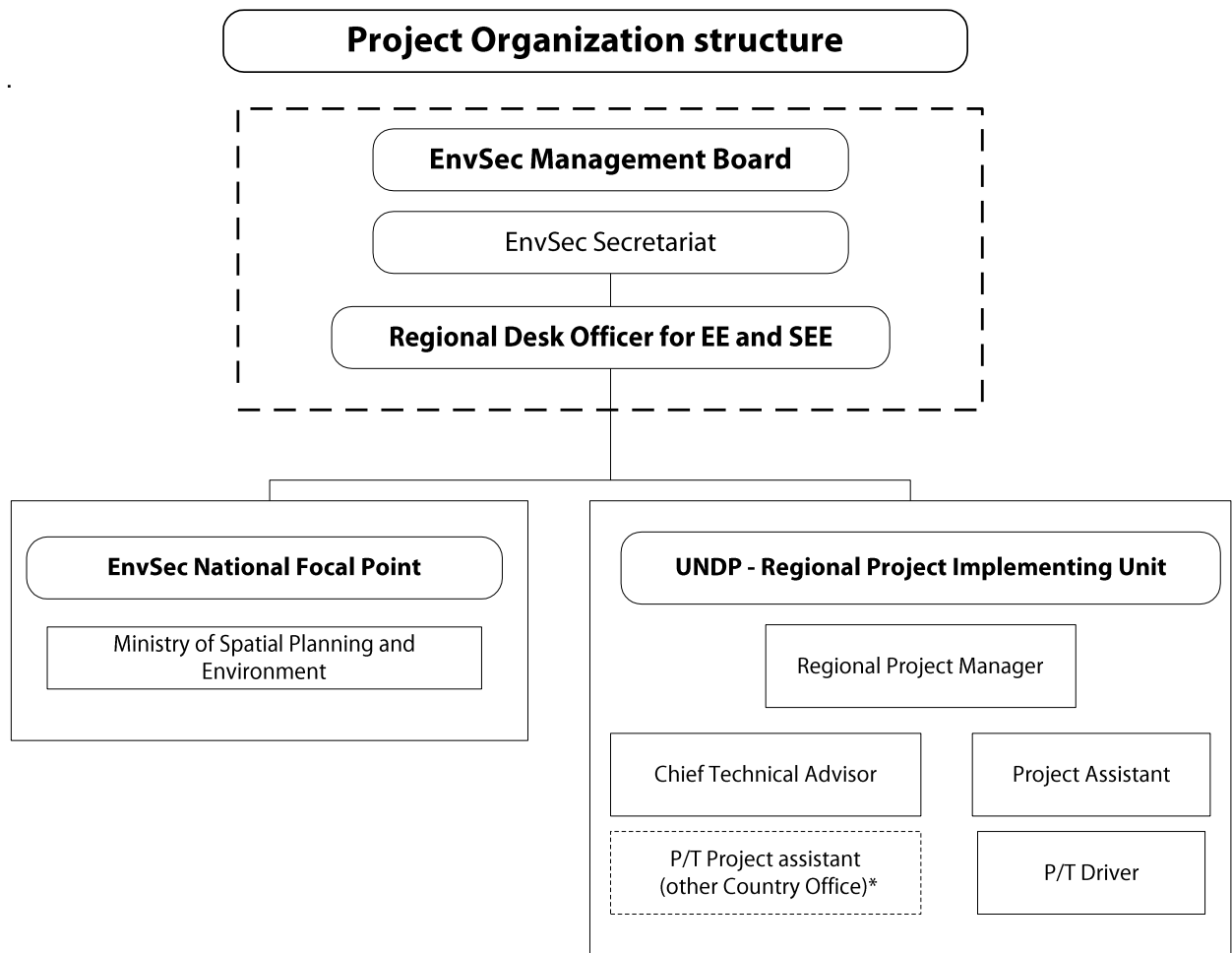
For the project activities A1.1.1: i) Building and improvement of constructions at tailings dams in order to prevent dam failure and/or control overflow (in case tailings dam is still operational), erosion control, pollution control/mitigation acid mine waters; and A1.1.3 ii) Improving institutional arrangements and setting up of monitoring mechanisms, implementation will be managed and implemented by UNDP CO Montenegro.

¹ The ENVSEC Management Board derives guidance on key strategic, policy, and regional issues and support for the implementation of activities from regular meetings with donor governments, participating countries and other stakeholders. The Donors will take part in the planning and monitoring of implementation of the ENVSEC activities through their participation in the ENVSEC Donor Forum Meetings, which will be organized biannually. The first Donor Forum of the year will focus on reviewing the results to date and consequently, the latter one on discussing the ENVSEC work programme for the following year. In addition, whenever donor presence is required, the representatives of the active donor governments would be prepared to participate as observers in the Management Board meetings of the Initiative

The activities of the UNDP Regional Project Implementation Unit, as discussed above in the work plan, is coordinated by the Regional Project Manager, and supported by the Chief Technical Advisor, Project Assistant and a part time driver. There are also funds for a part time project assistant, or similar arrangement, for operational support in other country on a needs basis.

Regional Project Manager: under the direct supervision of the respective RR s/he heads the Project Implementation Unit, coordinates day-to-day managements and operational aspects of the Project to ensure efficient programme implementation, coordinates and support the work of the CTA, supervise delivery of inputs provided by the project, monitor and ensure quality and timeliness of reporting and data production.

Chief Technical Advisor: will be based in UNDP Montenegro and will provide (i) state of the art technical advice and (ii) associated policy advise to the project and its activities. S/he will provide guidance and advice to the Regional Project Manager on identifying the best methods to ensure that the project achieves maximum impact, in accordance with European and international best practice, towards the outcome defined in the Strategic Results Framework, and towards the objectives defined in the Programme document. This position will also actively integrate the disparate UNDP and UNEP components of the program, identify, formulate and implement the site interventions and report on all technical matters.



6. Monitoring and evaluation

In the framework of the ENVSEC initiative the projects are requested to report progress and achievements on a quarterly basis for the UNEP newsletter and on the occasion of every Management Board and Donors Forum meetings. This ensures a constant assessment of the progress and a timely adjustment to possible changes in assumptions. The financial reporting will follow the provision of the funding agreement with UNOPS and the Terms of Reference of the ENVSEC Trust Fund.

In addition, National and Regional Consultations will enable to ensure continuous country ownership and necessary political support. Moreover, being this project the continuation of ENVSEC activities in the region it is foreseen that at the end of the project an evaluation of the programme both for assessing the achievements and for planning the possible future phase will be carried out.

For the UNDP management unit the following mechanisms will be used:

Within the annual cycle:

- Annual progress reports shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the EnvSec Regional Desk Officer sitting in the UNEP Regional Office for Europe in Geneva, using the standard report format available in Atlas; there will be a narrative report articulating also technical details and as indicated in the Reporting time schedule later in this document but these may be accommodated within the Atlas standard report formats used.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Regional Project Manager, to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- A Risk Log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by the Regional Project Manager, reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated by the Regional Project Manager, to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the project, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
- A Communication and Monitoring Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.
- A quality log shall record progress towards the completion of activities, using the Atlas Activity Definition page.

Annually:

Twice a year project review will be conducted during the project life time as a basis for assessing the performance of the project. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review will involve all key project stakeholders and the Implementing Partner, and focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes. The review will be structured by a set of common standards, and will be subject to spot external quality assurance assessments.

Annex 1 - Results and Resources Framework

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Results and Resources Framework Outcome 3 – Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development (Sustainable planning and management of natural resources in close partnership with the private sector)*</p>				
<p>Outcome Indicators: Expertise provided and trainings organized to improve environmental management</p>				
<p>Applicable Key Result Area: Reduced risks to security from selected environmental threats, and improved resolution of environmental resources shared by several parties (countries, regions, communities)</p>				
<p>Partnership Strategy: UNDP (Montenegro and Albania), UNEP, UNECE, REC, Finland, Austria, Netherlands; and other bilateral donors; respective national authorities at central and local level.</p>				
<p>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Environment and Security Initiative – Transforming risks into cooperation in South Eastern Europe; Award ID: TBD</p>				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS (FOR 2010-2012) AND INDICATORS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>1. Three mining sites (tailings dams or acid mine drainage) remediated</p> <p>2. Strengthened Institutional capability for managing /regulation of mining sites.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> The existing situation in Western Balkans is that tailings dams and acid mine drainage at mine sites are poorly managed/regulated and</p>	<p>- Risk reduction measures implemented at up to three mining sites in the South East European region, to be chosen among those already prioritized. Remediation will follow the Mining for Closure methodology developed by UNEP (UNEP 2005) and best available engineering/technical solutions.</p> <p>- All WBs responsible agencies, engaged and abilities for related monitoring strengthened.</p>	<p>1. Building and improvement of constructions at tailings dams in order to prevent dam failure and/or control overflow (in case tailings dam is still operational), erosion control, pollution control/mitigation acid mine waters</p> <p>2. Improving institutional arrangements and setting up of monitoring mechanism</p>	<p>UNDP Montenegro UNDP Albania Other WBs UNDP CO (tba)</p>	<p>International Consultants National Consultants International/National Companies Equipment Office Space and Utilities Translation Training Vehicle use Travel</p>

<p>present a major threat to human and environmental health as well as to infrastructure.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Physical works will reinforce tailing dams and consequently reduce/removed threats to human and environmental health and infrastructure at 3 sites.- Institutions capabilities to manage and regulate such sites brought up to a higher level in accordance with good practice.				
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Annex 2 - Risk Analysis

Project title: Environment and Security Initiative – Transforming risks into cooperation in South Eastern Europe					Awar ID: tbd			Date: 01/07/2010	
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures/ Mngt response	Owner	Submitted , update by	Last update	Status
1	Limited application of EU/ international standards and BATs in performing clean-up works and mitigating health, safety and environmental risks	01/06/2010	Operational	Works would fail to represent best practice and could not be twinned with the capacity building or form an example for replication in other WB countries. Donor/Program objectives would not be met. Low	CTA closely and timely involved in all phases of clean-up work (technical design, evaluation, implementation) and no of site visits conducted	UNDP/ EnvSec partners, Ministry of Environment in participating country	Project Manager		
2	Complex clean-up works and related comprehensive time consuming tendering processes for which successful outcome cannot be secured regardless of the quality of prepared tendering documentation	01/06/2010	Operational	Works would not be undertaken and could not be twinned with the capacity building or used as a basis for replication in other WB countries. Donor/Program objectives would not be met. Low	Close monitoring and timely information sharing with the donor and, if needed, involvement of UNDP senior management to assist/ facilitate procurement procedure to the extent possible.	UNDP	Project Manager		
3	Securing commitment and involvement of national stakeholders in supporting programme implementation and in honouring cost contributions	01/06/2010	Operational	Scale of works achieved in the program would be reduced in number, locations (i.e. different WBs Countries) weakening the impact of the program and demonstrating lower commitment/interest in the countries. Medium	Maintain close contact with national stakeholders and make effort to engage them in all relevant activities, from the very beginning of project implementation.	UNDP/ EnvSec partners,	Project Manager		