



## United Nations Development Programme

Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS  
Bratislava Regional Center

### Regional Project Document

#### Environment and Security Initiative – Phase II 2007-2010

##### Brief description

Through linking environmental, foreign, and development policies, the project will contribute to incorporate sustainable management of environment into poverty reduction strategies and national development frameworks by establishing institutions for integrated and participatory sustainable development planning processes. The main purpose of this regional project is to facilitate and manage the development and implementation of UNDP activities in the ENVSEC Initiative, contributing to reach the ENVSEC objectives stated as “to contribute to the reduction of environment and security risks, and to the increased cooperation both between and within countries”.

The activities entail both regional projects implemented by BRC, as well as projects implemented by Country Offices. These projects will be managerially free-standing from ENVSEC, but their strategies will be developed in accordance with ENVSEC objectives, and their activities and results will feed into the ENVSEC process both UNDP internally, and externally first and foremost in the relationship with ENVSEC partners.

The overall outcome of the project is enhanced coordination of ENVSEC activities undertaken by UNDP. This will contribute to the coordination of activities to reach the objectives of the ENVSEC Initiative as a whole. The project outcome will improve inter-agency cooperation in the UN, as well as the coordination and cooperation with other international organisations that are partners to ENVSEC, and thus better coordinate their efforts and use of donor resources to reach the goals of ENVSEC. The project will serve as an “umbrella” for further incorporation of EnvSec projects, activities and initiatives.

**Project Duration:** three years (May 2007 – May 2010)

## **Part I. Situation analysis**

It is widely recognized that availability of natural resources, environmental degradation and human security are interdependent. It was the increased call for environmental issues to be tackled within the security context that in 2002 led to the development of the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), then with the primary aim of increasing knowledge and improving understanding and management of environmental and security risks. The Initiative was established by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2003, and further strengthened by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) in 2005. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) became an associated partner in 2004.

The wide-based partnership of ENVSEC acknowledges that there is an indisputable link between peace building, governance, development and environment. Once ENVSEC was developed, the continued calls for this approach have sustained it and helped its expansion. The ENVSEC Initiative is a process in which partner organizations conduct assessments of environment and security risks and then implement work programmes to address these concerns. As the Initiative explicitly recognizes that environment and security issues are often trans-boundary in nature and therefore require sustained and coordinated action between states, the ENVSEC partners work with policy makers, environmental experts, and civil society actors across borders to facilitate political dialogue and engender solutions. The assessments and development of work programmes are produced in close consultation with national experts from various ministries and national agencies as well as NGOs and research institutes.

The contribution to ENVSEC of UNDP BRC is in its strong integrated approach in addressing environmental concerns from a development perspective, with the purpose to meet the Millennium Development Goals. It promotes the incorporation of environmental components in all aspects of government policy, helps build a strong foundation for ensuring that institutional, legislative, socio-economic reforms meet international standards and reaches out to all sectors of society to promote sustainable development. The extensive UNDP Country Offices network provides an opportunity to learn from best practices and tailor programs to meet specific local, national and regional environment and security needs. UNDP BRC will contribute to a deepened understanding on environment and security linkages, in particular, on how the environmental trends, dynamics and impacts interact with human security. UNDP BRC will also assist in analysing, comparing and developing the administrative and institutional capacity of the countries in addressing the environment and human security linkages at the national level. Accordingly it will develop pilot interventions focusing on institutional development, capacity building, public participation in decision-making processes and advocacy.

In Central Asia, the Southern Caucasus, Eastern and South Eastern Europe countries experiencing an economic transition or political stress are particularly vulnerable to environmental damage and competition over resources. Since 2003, the ENVSEC Initiative has been helping the governments of these countries in their efforts to assess and address environmental and security risks through international dialogue and regional cooperation. During the first three-year programming period from 2003 - 2006 the ENVSEC partners conducted assessments in Central Asia, the Southern Caucasus, Eastern and South Eastern Europe and developed over 50 projects required for solving the identified environmental problems, which are considered to pose security risks.

In *Central Asia*, an analysis of environmental and health risks has been undertaken at four industrial hot spots in Ferghana Valley. Other projects in Central Asia seek to improve preparedness for earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts and other natural disasters. UNDP is assisting local communities to work together to prepare for emergencies. Supported by the OSCE, the Aarhus Centres in Osh and Khujand are promoting public participation in environmental decision-making, particularly regarding the threats

identified in the ENVSEC assessments. In *South-eastern Europe*, ENVSEC is designing and implementing pilot projects in industrial hotspots such as the Trepca complex in Kosovo<sup>1</sup> to help countries cope with the legacies of the past. UNDP completed a project in the Prespa Park region crossing the border of Albania and Macedonia, where cooperatives and local governments are training farmers on irrigation techniques, proper pesticides use and marketing of their products. In *Southern Caucasus* ENVSEC is conducting in-depth environmental risk assessments in the conflict areas of South Ossetia and Abkhazia to generate reliable information about local conditions. Small-scale environmental awareness projects and local environmental information centres have been established in border districts. ENVSEC is also supporting the recycling, disposal and cleanup of rocket fuel and other toxic substances left by the Soviet army. ENVSEC work in Western CIS is just undergoing the assessment process, but has also supported the cleanup of chemical dumps in Moldova and the creation of monitoring systems on the Nistru and Prut rivers.

The work will be continued in 2007– 2009 in these four regions with focus on implementing projects that respond to the previously identified regional priorities. Further assessments and development of concrete activities are carried out in the specific regions of Eastern Caspian and Amu Darya water basins in Central Asia and the frozen conflict zones in the Southern Caucasus.

## **Part II. Strategy**

### **1. Guiding principles**

The weight in the strategy of the UNDP regional project “Environment and Security Initiative – Phase II” will lie on creating the coordination mechanism for fitting projects into the ENVSEC Initiative, contributing to and complementing efforts of ENVSEC partners and drawing upon the results of the efforts of the partners. The current project should therefore be seen as an umbrella, by which guiding principles are given for the management of UNDP participation in the ENVSEC Initiative.

The main purpose of the project is to facilitate and manage the development and implementation of UNDP activities in the ENVSEC Initiative, contributing to reach the ENVSEC objectives stated as “to contribute to the reduction of environment and security risks, and to the increased cooperation both between and within countries”. The activities entail both regional projects implemented by BRC, as well as projects implemented by Country Offices. These projects will be managerially free-standing from ENVSEC, but their strategies will be developed in accordance with ENVSEC objectives, and their activities and results will feed into the ENVSEC process both UNDP internally, and externally first and foremost in the relationship with ENVSEC partners. The details of the tasks and roles for conducting the management are given in the UNDP “ENVSEC annual business plan”, which will be developed on a yearly basis in accordance to the guiding principles and deliverables as stated in this document, and filed in the project log.

In the efforts to improve the outreach and communication of the ENVSEC Initiative, the BRC Communications Unit will have a specific role to support these efforts. Also the support of the Management Support Unit in BRC will be required in the implementation of the activities in the project. The details of the support of these units will also be elaborated in the business plan.

The interaction with **external actors** is a particularly important aspect of this project. It involves the following features:

#### ***The interaction with ENVSEC partners***

As the ENVSEC Initiative is a partnership between six international organisations (OSCE, REC

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<sup>1</sup> Territory under UN Administration

Szentendre, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, and associated NATO), the interaction with the partners is defining the activities of UNDP programming in the ENVSEC Initiative. The partnership is itself defined in the ENVSEC Memorandum of Understanding for the years 2007-2009, which governs the roles and responsibilities of the participating agencies.

Operational decisions that govern the activities of the partners are taken by the ENVSEC Management Board. UNDP will hold the Chairmanship of the ENVSEC Management Board in 2007. The Chairmanship objectives will include improved communication and outreach; developed strategy for resource mobilization; improved ENVSEC reporting procedures, consolidation of partnership, and strengthening the national engagement and ownership, and incorporated recommendations of the CIDA sponsored evaluation. The details of the objectives and the strategy to reach them are outlined in the attached business plan. The objectives will specifically aim to improve the operations of the ENVSEC partnership, taking learnt lessons from the first years of ENVSEC implementation into account, as well as following the thinking on UN reform and ongoing efforts to streamline the work of international organisations.

The ENVSEC Initiative has designated Regional Desks for the sub-regions in which it is operational, taking the lead in the respective region for communication and coordination with the National Focal Points for the Initiative as a whole. UNDP has the Regional Desk responsibility in Central Asia (OSCE in the Southern Caucasus, UNEP in South-eastern Europe and Western CIS), thus being responsible for day-to-day coordination in the region. This does not entail responsibility for implementing individual activities other than the ones ascribed to UNDP, but rather keeping track of project implementation, relaying the relevant information to the National Focal Points and other stakeholders, as well as operational staff in ENVSEC partner organisations, including Country Offices and Field Missions of UNDP and OSCE. It affects the nature of programming, in that the programming of ENVSEC as a whole is coordinated through UNDP in Central Asia, and UNDP programming in other sub-regions needs to be coordinated through the respective regional Desks in the other organisations.

UNDP BRC also hosts the Administrative Unit of the ENVSEC Initiative. Its main responsibility is to record and analyse funds flow and project status, providing financial reports to the ENVSEC Management and Advisory Boards, as well as the financial analysis of donor reports. It also responds to ad-hoc requests from ENVSEC partners and donors on funds utilisation and project status. These services will be further developed and professionalised during this project.

#### ***Relationship with National Focal Points***

The main entry points to the partner countries' Governments are the ENVSEC National Focal Points. Typically, one National Focal Point in the Ministry of Environment (or equivalent) and one in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are appointed by the Ministries to act as the main operational focal point for the ENVSEC Initiative. It is through the National Focal Points that the bulk of the communication and coordination with the Governments is carried out. UNDP BRC hosts the Regional Desk for Central Asia, and thus carries the main responsibility for the coordination in that sub-region.

Imperative to the implementation of ENVSEC activities is the clear endorsement from the Governments of partner countries. Lessons have shown that it is important to ensure the endorsement of the partnership as a whole at an early stage of programme development in writing. This will be specifically addressed in the development of work programmes in new sub-regions (e.g. Amu-Darya and East Caspian, and possible future regions). The endorsement will also serve to strengthen national ownership and participation at the official level.

#### ***Relationship with other Government Representatives and other stakeholders***

Coordination with other Ministries than Environment and Foreign Affairs (such as Emergency Situations,

Industry, Finance, etc.) will be ensured where relevant for the specific activities of the individual UNDP projects included in ENVSEC. In Central Asia, this coordination will be a component of the work also for non-UNDP projects in the partnership.

Civil society stakeholders are imperative for the implementation of many ENVSEC activities. Where relevant, NGOs are employed as implementing organisations, community groups are subject to capacity building activities, and various other civil society actors are engaged in training activities. Specific attention will be devoted to improve the coordination and cooperation with civil society under this project, both through the Chairmanship objective of improved outreach and increased national ownership, but also in further developing the Regional Desk specific mechanisms in Central Asia.

#### ***Donor relations***

ENVSEC provides a mechanism for bringing coherence to the efforts that the partner organisations undertake in the field with donor resources. Communicated right, this is a powerful argument for resource mobilisation, and thus a strategy for that purpose will be developed under this project. It will be one of the objectives of the UNDP Chairmanship in ENVSEC during 2007.

**Internally**, the **UNDP Country Offices** have an important role to play in ENVSEC as providers of project ideas, and implementers of projects on a national level that contribute to the ENVSEC objectives. In the first phase (2003-2006), this role has been less prominent and will be developed throughout the duration of phase II. The goal of developing the role of the COs is to mainstream and integrate ENVSEC issues into the CPAPs, for two reasons: i) to establish a link between the national and regional levels of donor coordination, and ii) strengthen the national ownership of ENVSEC activities also among the partner organisations field presences. To achieve this, BRC will be providing an advisory service to COs in terms of ENVSEC coordination in project development and implementation, including coordination in a sub-regional perspective of other CO activities in ENVSEC, of other ENVSEC partner activities, and of donor resources. To this end, BRC will also seek the endorsement and mandate of relevant bodies in HQ (RBEC, BDP, EEG).

**Cross-practice mainstreaming** is an important element of managing UNDP activities in ENVSEC, as the ENVSEC aim of better natural resource management has a clear link to poverty reduction. As UNDP is the main development actor in the partnership, it is in the best position to elaborate this linkage in a way coherent with priorities in the partner organisations. This will also serve to improve the coordination of efforts by the six partner organisations to achieve results in terms of poverty reduction. In the development of project proposals, specific attention will be given to the possible linkages to the other practices in UNDP. While this has to an extent been the practice in the previous phase of ENVSEC implementation (first and foremost with CPR), it will be systematised during phase II.

**Linkages with GEF** will be elaborated during the project period. There are already some GEF activities that have been implemented under ENVSEC, but the relationship has been of an ad-hoc nature and during the duration of the project, this will be systematised. The first linkages will be made with GEF International Waters, as the previously implemented GEF-related activities under ENVSEC have been in this focal area.

In addition to the cross-practice mainstreaming, **Gender mainstreaming** will be addressed in project development. The acknowledgement that men and women often have different roles in society requires addressing gender aspects in project development and implementation, especially at the community level. The gender expert in BRC will routinely be consulted and utilised throughout the project cycle for both CO and BRC projects in the ENVSEC portfolio; to ensure that gender aspects are adequately addressed in the individual project activities. The gender mainstreaming tools and activities that will be used include:

#### Gender Statistics:

- Disaggregated data as well as indicators that adequately map the situation as it pertains to gender issues. This is necessary both as a base line to develop necessary project interventions and activities as well as to measure programme results in terms of change.

#### Gender Analysis:

- While adequate data is necessary it is not sufficient for identifying causal relationships and corresponding activities. Gender analysis will be used to identify measures to make project intervention conducive to gender equality as well as to make sure that gender relations are taken into account so that both men and women benefit from the programme to similar extents.

#### Participatory tools and techniques:

- Making sure that men and women equally participate as beneficiaries in the proposed project activities such as education and training.
- Making sure that concerns and interests of both men and women are taken into consideration in consultation processes with stakeholders. The purpose is to enable representatives of both sexes to voice their interests and views.
- Involving CSOs that represent the interest of both men and women
- Ensuring that teams of experts and working groups will have a balanced gender division among the participants.

#### Checklists:

- Guidelines and terms of reference as well as gender impact assessment methods of OSCE and the UN;
- “10 steps to gender mainstreaming”: Step by step methodology developed by UNDP to mainstream gender in development programming<sup>2</sup> and the Women Watch Directory of Resources on Gender Mainstreaming.<sup>3</sup>

## 2. Project outcomes

The overall goal of the project is to improve the impact of ENVSEC activities. Thereby it will contribute to the RPD outcome of improved national systems for integrating environment into countries' development frameworks and for addressing environment and security risks.

To reach the goal, the project will improve inter-agency cooperation in the UN, as well as the coordination and cooperation with other international organisations that are partners to ENVSEC, and thus better coordinate their efforts and use of donor resources to reach the goals of ENVSEC.

These goals are specified in the ENVSEC 2007-2009 Work Programme as “to contribute to the reduction of environment and security risks, and to the increased cooperation both between and within countries”, and will be met through priority clusters of activities in the ENVSEC sub-regions shown below.

#### *ENVSEC sub-regional priorities*

The ENVSEC sub-regional priorities have been defined in the individual sub-regional assessment processes, led by UNEP but with inputs from all partner organisations and above all stakeholders in the countries. The details of these assessments are found in the ENVSEC assessment reports, as well as the methodology to identify the environmental and security issues in the regions. The priorities identified are in summary:

<sup>2</sup>Gender Mainstreaming in practice: A Handbook', UNDP 2005

[http://gender.undp.sk/index.cfm?target=documentView&document\\_id=470](http://gender.undp.sk/index.cfm?target=documentView&document_id=470)

<sup>3</sup><http://www.un.org/womenwatch/asp/user/list.asp?ParentID=10314>

- Central Asia
  - a. *Ferghana Valley*:
    - i. Trans-boundary industrial pollution and radioactive waste contamination
    - ii. negative pressure on quality and access to water and land resources
    - iii. cross-cutting concerns (impact of climate change and natural disasters hazards access to information and public participation in environmental decision making)
  - b. *Amu-Darya*:
    - i. TBD
  - c. *East Caspian*:
    - i. TBD
  
- South-eastern Europe
  - i. Managing and reducing trans-boundary risks of hazardous activities.
  - ii. Management of trans-boundary natural resources
    - 1. Biodiversity management;
    - 2. Water management.
  - iii. Cross-cutting issues (awareness, information, education, etc.).
  
- Southern Caucasus
  - i. Environmental degradation and access to natural resources in areas of conflict
  - ii. Management of trans-boundary natural resources
  - iii. Rapid population growth in capitals and unmanaged development in urban centres
  - iv. Cross-cutting issues (awareness, information, education, etc.).
  
- Western CIS (to be finally determined)
  - i. Identification and reducing cross-border risks from pollution and waste.
  - ii. Management of shared natural resources (water and biodiversity).
  - iii. Addressing environmental aspects of security policies.
  - iv. Promoting environmental action and dialogue in areas of conflict or instability.
  - v. Strengthening governance and capacities in the environment-security domain on the country / regional level.
  
- Cross-regional
  - a. The project fits one or more of the priorities in each region it is implemented.

### 3. Project outputs

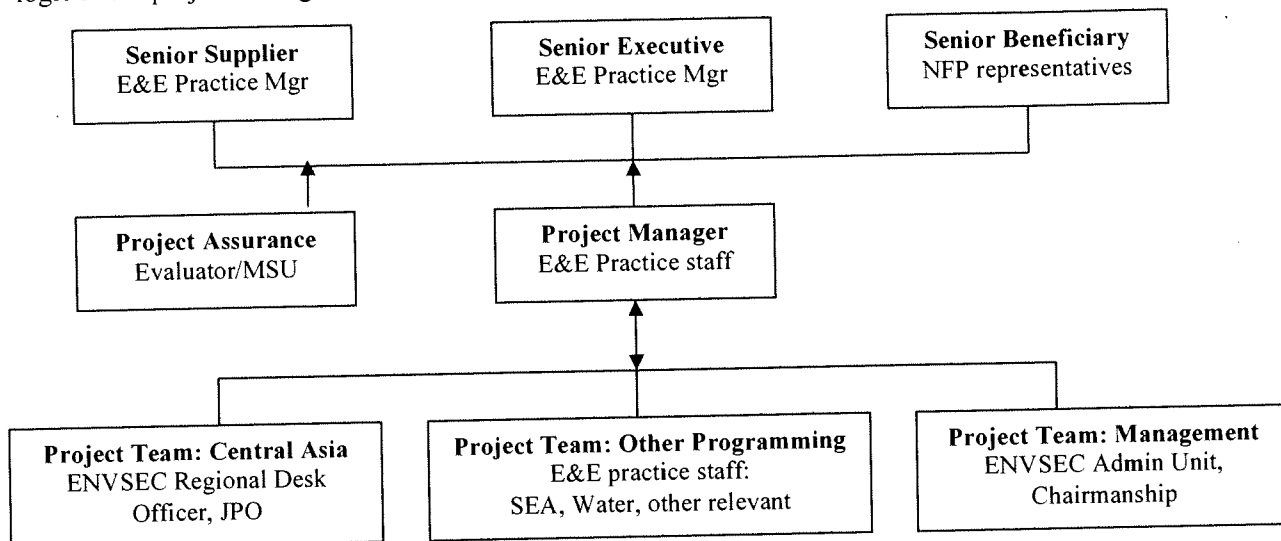
To reach the goal, the following outputs will be produced under the project. They are linked to the respective functions that UNDP has in the ENVSEC partnership:

1. Programmes and initiatives to address ENVSEC priorities in Central Asia, Southern Caucasus, South-eastern Europe and Western CIS developed and implemented;
2. Strengthened management of ENVSEC partnership and programmes in the sub-regions;
3. Functional synergies developed between the relevant corporate UNDP strategies, UNDP/GEF, and ENVSEC in the RBEC region.

### Part III. Management Arrangements

#### 1. Roles and responsibilities

The project will be implemented through BRC DEX. The organigram below displays the fundamental logic in the project management.



#### 2. Regional "umbrella" project annual work-plan and budget

Regional project will be implemented by UNDP as DEX. A yearly business plan for BRC management will be developed and filed in the project log defining the roles of various actors in BRC. The Project Manager will under the supervision of the E&E Practice Manager prepare and finalize the project annual work plans and notional/activity budgets, as well as suggestions for the most cost-effective mechanism of funds utilization in line with UNDP rules and regulations (i.e. call for proposals, tenders, etc.) in line with general endorsed by the EnvSEC Management Board projects assigned for UNDP implementation. The Project annual work plan(s) will be developed in line with relevant UNDP regional planning documents and strategies (e.g. RBEC RPD, etc.). The annual work plan should contain allocations for operational (staffing, travel, etc.) and programmatic expenses, as well as independent monitoring and evaluation, and appropriate reporting. Annual work plans of this regional project with clear measurable indicators are subject to E&E Practice Manager approval. Once approved and cleared with the BRC RMU the annual works plans will be implemented as per these management arrangements.

UNDP will utilize Atlas as its financial and project management system. Atlas and UNDP's Results Management Guide allow the linkage of various projects to this regional project document, which would be approved further on by the ENVSEC Management Board for UNDP implementation. Annual work plans of such projects, linked to this project document that will also serve as an umbrella for UNDP ENVSEC projects, would be produced by the Project Manager. These annual work plans for specific project intervention will be linked to the ENVSEC project award and may have separate and specific programme indicators. As the ENVSEC Management Board may approve direct allocation of funding for UNDP to implement specific activities and projects outside the scope of the ENVSEC mechanism as specified in the MoU for 2007-09 period, such project initiatives could be also linked to this regional ENVSEC umbrella project.

#### 3. Partnership

The ENVSEC project will rely on various types of partnership, as highlighted in the situation analysis above. The most significant is the ENVSEC partnership itself. The ENVSEC partnership responsibilities



are defined by the ENVSEC Memorandum of Understanding 2007-2009. Specifically the development of the Amu-Darya and East Caspian programmes of work will be a closely integrated process with UNEP during 2007 and 2008. UNEP implements the ENVSEC assessments and UNDP will be part of this process, also implementing some of the activities.

The project will also rely on implementing partnerships, especially in the activities of the ENVSEC programme that the project is designed to facilitate. However, specifically in the development of the Amu-Darya and East Caspian work programmes, and the elaboration of the Ferghana Valley work programme, the project will rely extensively on direct partnerships with Governments, NGOs and other stakeholder institutions.

The intra-UNDP dimension of partnership will be strengthened through this project. Through the implementation of the ENVSEC project, roles and responsibilities of Country Offices, BRC, and HQ will be defined to improve the management of the ENVSEC process, and the impact of its activities.

#### **4. Financing**

It is expected that funding will come from multiple sources for this project. Donor funds will be the bulk of funds, partly from the support for strategic management that CIDA will provide through OSCE for three years. In addition, NATO and other donors to projects in the ENVSEC Initiative will provide resources for the management of the partnership, which can be utilised to a large extent for the activities presented in this document. In addition, TRAC funds from BRC will be sought. Details on sources of funding are given in the R&R framework in the next section as well as AWP. EnvSec projects that will be added in the course of this project implementation will also have clear RRFs.

#### **Part IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

The project will be managed, monitored and evaluated on the basis of the qualitative and quantitative indicators as outlined in the in the Results Framework. Output indicators will be included in all Annual Work Plans and will provide benchmarks to indicate the extent of progress towards the completion of activities.

As per the Results Management Guide, the Standard Project Progress Report will be used to monitor achievements. Within the annual cycle, monitoring will be as follows:

1. Quarterly progress reports shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in Atlas.
2. An issue log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change
3. A risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation
4. A project lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned report at the end of the project
5. A communication and monitoring plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events
6. A quality log shall record progress towards the completion of activities, using the Atlas Activity Definition page.

To complement the above, an annual project review will be conducted during the fourth quarter of year 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 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. This review should update output targets and results achieved in Atlas.

***Evaluation***

It is expected that rigorous performance monitoring will provide a clear understanding of how the project outputs are contributing towards the achievement of the outcome. However, following the UNDP Evaluation Policy guidelines, this project will be evaluated as part of the broader outcome evaluation to be undertaken at some point during the current programme cycle.

Continuous reports to BRC management will be submitted, as well as quarterly progress reports to Project Assurance. Issue and risk logs will be kept to monitor and facilitate the resolution of any problems to project implementation.

**Part V. Legal Context**

This regional project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Governments participating and the United Nations Development Programme.

**PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK\***

<p><b>Intended Outcome</b>  <b>Improved national systems for integrating environment into countries' development frameworks and for addressing environment and security risks</b>, by improving the impact of ENVSEC activities in order to reach the objectives of the ENVSEC Initiative as a whole: "to contribute to the reduction of environment and security risks, and to the increased cooperation both between and within countries".</p> <p><b>Outcome indicator as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and target.</b>  Number of projects / initiatives integrating environment and sustainable development principles into national development and security frameworks initiated.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> BL1: ENVSEC projects framework not focused enough;  The ENVSEC not officially recognized and integrated with COs, BDP and HQ RBEC planning  BL2: Small number of countries' initiatives/projects (ad-hoc and mainly donor driven) including an element of integrating environment and SD principles into national development and security frameworks).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Implementation of at least 4 new projects (regional and national) aiming to increase countries' capacity to integrate environment and sustainable development principles into national development and security frameworks initiated</p> <p><b>Applicable MYFF Service Line:</b> 3.1 Frameworks and strategies for environmental integration</p> <p><b>Partnership Strategy:</b> ENVSEC partners are main implementing partners of the ENVSEC strategic management. In addition, ENVSEC activities are implemented by all ENVSEC partners, as well as UNDP Country Offices. Co-funding partners will be sought from bilateral donors, and ENVSEC partners.</p> <p><b>Project title and ID:</b> ##### Environment and Security Initiative – Phase II 2007-2010</p>			
<p><b>Intended Outputs (Indicators and Baseline)</b></p> <p><b>1. Programmes developed and initiated to address ENVSEC priorities in Central Asia, Southern Caucasus, South-eastern Europe and Western CIS</b></p> <p>Indicators and baseline:  1: Level of assistance provided to COs in terms of coordinating projects with ENVSEC, as defined by amount of services</p>	<p><b>Output Targets for (years)</b></p> <p><b>2007:</b> Developed framework for project submission to ENVSEC and BRC advisory service for ENVSEC projects; 3 UNDP (CO &amp; BRC) activities funded through ENVSEC; Implement Amu-Darya &amp; East Caspian assessment projects; development of ENVSEC work programme for 2007-2009 in Ferghana Valley</p> <p><b>2008:</b> 5 UNDP (CO &amp; BRC)</p>	<p><b>Indicative Activities</b></p> <p>UNDP BRC and CO activities developed (through BRC advisory services) and implemented in the ENVSEC portfolio to address the ENVSEC priorities in the four sub-regions (outlined under section 2.2: "Project Outcomes" above).</p>	<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <p><b>2007:</b>  <i>General programming:</i>  OSCE 15,000  NATO 5,000    <i>Amu-Darya:</i>  TRAC (RM Fund): 60,000  NOTE: UNEP implements integrated process with funds from Finland (EUR 400,000), part of which will be implemented through UNDP (see</p>

<p>provided per project (request tracker is a possible tool). BL: Low to non-existent (varying by CO).</p> <p>2: Number of environmental and security issues in the Amu-Darya river and East Caspian basins identified and addressed BL: ENVSEC process non-existent, other processes TBD through assessment.</p> <p>3: Level of CO staff participation in ENVSEC process, measured by participation in meetings, communication patterns, and interest shown to the process. BL: Generally low (varying by CO)</p> <p>Indicators and baseline: 1: Number of UNDP activities funded by donors through ENVSEC BL: 9 activities in 3 years funded through ENVSEC; 7 of which with donor co-financing</p>	<p>activities funded through ENVSEC; Implementation of 75% of the identified activities in the Ferghana Valley work programme initiated; Implementation of Ferghana Valley review recommendations; Start implementation of half of the follow-up activities identified through the Amu-Darya and East Caspian assessment process</p> <p><b>2009:</b> 6 UNDP (CO &amp; BRC) activities funded through ENVSEC; Implementation of 50% of the identified activities in the Ferghana Valley work programme completed; Start of implementation in remaining pilot projects, and finalisation of started projects. Identification of activities for next programming cycle in the Amu-Darya river and East Caspian basins.</p>	<p>below).</p> <p><i>East Caspian:</i> No resources anticipated (integrated process implemented by UNEP).</p> <p><i>Ferghana Valley:</i> Germany 2007: ca 50,000 (EUR 45,000) OSCE 11,500</p> <p><b>2008:</b> <i>General programming:</i> OSCE 18,000 NATO 5,000</p> <p><i>Amu Darya:</i> No resources anticipated.</p> <p><i>East Caspian:</i> No resources anticipated.</p> <p><i>Ferghana Valley:</i> TRAC: activity costs TBD Donor: activity costs TBD</p> <p><b>2009:</b> <i>General programming:</i> OSCE 18,000 NATO 5,000 TRAC 2,000</p> <p><i>Amu Darya:</i> DONOR: 20,000</p>
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<p>Indicators and baseline:  I: Level of stakeholder inputs in ENVSEC programming in Ferghana Valley, Amu-Darya River Basin, and East Caspian Basin.  BL: Several meetings held in Ferghana Valley, country participation in process relatively high. Process in Amu-Darya and East Caspian basins not initiated.</p>	<p><b>2007:</b>  <i>Amu Darya:</i> Process of regional coordination initiated through series of bi- and multilateral meetings of Government representatives and stakeholders in the relevant countries; identification of needs to support national Governments to identify and implement projects based on ENVSEC assessment.  <i>East Caspian:</i> Process of regional coordination initiated through series of bi- and multilateral meetings of Government representatives and stakeholders in the relevant countries; identification of needs to support national Governments to identify and implement projects based on ENVSEC assessment.  <i>Ferghana Valley:</i> Review of Ferghana Valley ENVSEC process finalised. Two regional meetings held, with consultations resulting in views and recommendations from partner countries on ENVSEC</p>	<p>Improved Regional Desk coordination of ENVSEC activities in Central Asia whereby overall ENVSEC activities are well anchored in country priorities and designed to contribute to the overall process</p>	<p><i>East Caspian:</i>  DONOR: 20,000  <i>Ferghana Valley:</i>  TRAC: activity costs TBD  Donor: activity costs TBD  <b>FV: 2007:</b>  <i>Amu Darya:</i>  UNEP: 30,000 (from Finnish funds)  <i>East Caspian:</i>  UNEP: 22,000  <i>Ferghana Valley:</i>  TRAC 40,000  <b>2008:</b>  <i>Amu Darya:</i>  DONOR: 30,000  <i>East Caspian:</i>  DONOR: 22,000  <i>Ferghana Valley:</i>  TRAC 37,500  OSCE 13,000  <b>2009:</b>  <i>Amu Darya:</i>  DONOR: 15,000  <i>East Caspian:</i>  DONOR: 11,000  <i>Ferghana Valley:</i></p>
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	<p>coordination.</p> <p><b>2008:</b>  <i>Amu-Darya:</i> Regional coordination meetings organised to maintain the process; support to needs of national Governments to identify and implement ENVSEC projects</p> <p><i>East Caspian:</i> Regional coordination meetings organised to maintain the process; support to needs of national Governments to identify and implement ENVSEC projects</p> <p><i>Ferghana Valley:</i>  Implementation of review recommendations and recommendations obtained from partner country consultations. Two regional meetings held for further country consultations on activities and coordination.</p> <p><b>2009:</b>  <i>Amu-Darya:</i> Finalised review of regional process and identification of further activities for next ENVSEC programming cycle.</p> <p><i>East Caspian:</i> Finalised review of regional process and identification of further activities</p>		<p>TRAC 37,500  OSCE 13,000</p>
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<p>for next ENVSEEC programming cycle.</p> <p><i>Ferghana Valley</i>: Partner country views and recommendations obtained for activities and management in the next ENVSEEC programming cycle.</p> <p><b>2. Strengthened management of ENVSEEC partnership and programmes in the sub-regions</b></p> <p>Indicators and baseline:</p> <p>1: Number and type of outreach sources in place  BL: Website existent, brochure and reports produced and disseminated.</p> <p>2: Amount of donor resources mobilised for projects in the ENVSEEC umbrella by the ENVSEEC partnership.  BL: Resources mobilised in  2004: USD 790,000  2005: USD 1,950,000  2006: USD 1,950,000</p> <p>3: Improved coordination and integrated ENVSEEC programming as defined by Number of scheduled and unscheduled meetings amongst ENVSEEC partners  Number of projects jointly</p>	<p>for next ENVSEEC programming cycle.</p> <p><i>Ferghana Valley</i>: Partner country views and recommendations obtained for activities and management in the next ENVSEEC programming cycle.</p> <p><b>2007:</b> Operationalised measures of each of the objectives agreed upon with ENVSEEC partners and implemented; Improved routines for registering of ENVSEEC projects, grants, and financial flows. Development of database for projects as a preparation for coming work programmes in new sub-regions.</p> <p><b>2008:</b> Follow-up on chair objectives; Accommodation of growing ENVSEEC portfolio,</p> <p><b>2009:</b> Status quo.</p>	<p>Improve communication and outreach;</p> <p>Develop strategy for resource mobilization;</p> <p>Consolidate partnership.</p> <p>Strengthening the national engagement and ownership,</p> <p>Improved services of the Administrative Unit to the ENVSEEC partnership.</p>	<p><b>2007:</b>  No resources anticipated (staff time input only)</p> <p><b>2007:</b>  No resources anticipated (staff time input only)</p> <p><b>2007:</b>  No resources anticipated (staff time input only)</p> <p><b>2007:</b>  No additional resources anticipated (above regional and national meetings and staff time input)</p> <p><b>2007:</b>  OSCE: 5,000  NATO: 10,000  UNEP: 15,000</p> <p><b>2008:</b>  OSCE: 5,000  NATO: 10,000  UNEP: 15,000</p> <p><b>2009:</b>  OSCE: 5,000  NATO: 10,000  UNEP: 15,000</p>
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<p>developed BL: In first year of partnership (2006), low level of coordination and integrated programming.</p> <p>4: Number of partner countries and/ or UNDP COs leading ENVSEC activities under agreed arrangements. BL: Partner countries: no activities led. UNDP and OSCE COS: varying from CO to CO with regards to degree of participation – 2 projects led by UNDP COs.</p> <p>5: Number and quality of services provided by admin unit to partnership. BL: ad-hoc and reports analyses provided through simple tools (EXCEL).</p>			<p><b>2007:</b> OSCE: 6,000</p> <p><b>2008:</b> OSCE 6,000 DONOR/TRAC: 6,000</p> <p><b>2009:</b> OSCE: 6,000</p>
<p><b>3. Functional synergies between the relevant corporate UNDP strategies, UNDP/GEF, and ENVSEC in the RBEC region developed</b></p> <p>Indicators and baseline: 1: Level of GEF/ENVSEC collaboration in addressing environment and security issues BL: Ad-hoc support by ENVSEC for two project components of the GEF Kura-Aras/Araks PDF-B;</p>	<p><b>2007:</b> Relevant areas and modalities of coordination with UNDP GEF, starting with IW, identified; Sensitising initiated of relevant UNDP entities in HQ on ENVSEC as appropriate mechanism for UNDP projects: showing ENVSEC as case of inter-agency cooperation.</p> <p><b>2008:</b> Evaluation of coordination with GEF-IW, and of relevance/application of coordination for other GEF focal</p>	<p>Strategic agreement with UNDP/GEF on modalities for coordination with ENVSEC.</p> <p>RBEC agreement on modalities for ENVSEC coordination of UNDP projects.</p> <p>Capture lessons learnt on ENVSEC process as a case of inter-agency cooperation.</p>	



<p>ad-hoc thematic coordination in Southern Caucasus and Tisza River Basin.</p> <p>2: RBEC endorsement of ENVSEC as mechanism for inter-agency cooperation. BL: No strategic or informal endorsement existent.</p>	<p>areas; Decision on operational features of ENVSEC mechanism for project identification and donor funds channelling to CO activities reached.</p> <p><b>2009:</b> Application of coordination model with GEF and ENVSEC on relevant GEF focal areas.</p>		
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### Annual Work Plan for 2007

Title of the project: Environment and Security Initiative – Phase II 2007-2010

Project execution modality: DEX by UNDP BRC

Project duration: from May 2007 till May 2010

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <sup>4</sup> & MONITORING ACTIVITIES <sup>5</sup>	Key Activities/Annual Output targets <i>List all the activities to be undertaken during the year towards stated output</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET				
		Q1-	Q2	Q3	Q4		FUND ID	DONOR ID	Budget code	Amount	
Programmes to address ENVSEC priorities in Central Asia, Southern Caucasus, South-eastern Europe and Western CIS developed and implemented	UNDP BRC and CO activities developed (through BRC advisory services) and implemented in the ENVSEC portfolio to address the ENVSEC priorities in the four sub-regions (outlined under section 2.2: "Project Outcomes" above).	X	X	X	X	001981	NATO	NATO	71100	3,000	
								NATO	NATO	71200	2,000
								30000	10315		7,000
								30000	10315	71600	8,000
								42200	00012	71200	60,000
										71300	
										71600	
								30000 (D)	00117	71300	30,000
										71600	20,000
								04220	00012	71200	20,000
						30000	10315		6,000		
						42200	00012	71600	5,000		
						30000	10315		5,000		
						30071	00041		29,000		
						42200	00012	73100	15,000		
						30071	00041		23,000		

<sup>4</sup> State the outputs that the project is expected to achieve/contribute to. Include relevant indicators/benchmarks

<sup>5</sup> List monitoring activities such as Field Monitoring Visits, Technical backstopping missions, Evaluations, Annual Project Report

<b>Sub-total:</b>												233,000
Strengthened management of ENVSEC partnership and programmes in the sub-regions.	Improve communication and outreach;	X	X	X	X	X	X		001981			0
	Develop strategy for resource mobilization;	X	X	X	X	X	X		001981			0
	Consolidate partnership.	X	X	X	X	X	X		001981			0
	Strengthening the national engagement and ownership.	X	X	X	X	X	X		001981			0
	Establish/enhance administrative procedures for the management of the ENVSEC Initiative.	X	X	X	X	X	X	30000	10315	71200	30000	5,000
							NATO	NATO	71200			10,000
								30071	00041	71200		15,000
<b>Sub-total:</b>												30,000
Functional synergies developed between the relevant corporate UNDP strategies, UNDP/GEF, and ENVSEC in the RBEC region	Strategic agreement with UNDP/GEF on modalities for coordination with ENVSEC.	X	X	X	X	X	X		001981			0
	RBEC agreement on modalities for ENVSEC coordination of UNDP projects.	X	X	X	X	X	X	30000	10315	71600		6,000
	Improve coordination with UNDP projects and programmes external to the ENVSEC portfolio, but with relevance to the ENVSEC activities.	X	X	X	X	X	X					0
<b>Sub-total:</b>												6,000
<b>TOTAL</b>												269,000

Risk Log



## SIGNATURE PAGE

Bratislava Regional Center

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

*(Link to UNDAF outcome.. If no UNDAF, leave blank)*

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

**Improved national systems for integrating environment into countries' development frameworks and for addressing environment and security risks**

*(CP outcomes linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)*

**Number of projects / initiatives integrating environment and sustainable development principles into national development and security frameworks initiated**

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):

1. Programmes developed and initiated to address ENVSEC priorities in Central Asia, Southern Caucasus, South-eastern Europe and Western CIS
  - 1.1. Level of assistance provided to COs
  - 1.2. Number of environmental and security issues addressed
  - 1.3. Level of CO participation in ENVSEC process
  - 1.4. Number of UNDP activities funded through ENVSEC
  - 1.5. Level of stakeholder inputs in ENVSEC programming
2. Strengthened management of ENVSEC partnership and programmes in the sub-regions
  - 2.1. Number and type of outreach sources in place
  - 2.2. Amount of donor resources mobilised for projects in the ENVSEC
  - 2.3. Improved coordination and integrated ENVSEC programming
  - 2.4. Number of partner countries and/ or UNDP COs leading ENVSEC activities
  - 2.5. Number and quality of services provided by admin unit to partnership
3. Functional synergies between the relevant corporate UNDP strategies, UNDP/GEF, and ENVSEC in the RBEC region developed
  - 3.1. Level of GEF/ENVSEC collaboration in addressing environment and security issues
  - 3.2. RBEC endorsement of ENVSEC as mechanism for inter-agency cooperation

MYFF SL: 3.1 Frameworks and strategies for environmental integration

Implementing partner: DEX (UNDP BRC)

Other Partners: N/A

Programme Period: 2006-2010  
Programme Component: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Title: Environment and Security Initiative – Phase II  
Project ID: 00056602  
Project Duration: 2007-2010  
Management Arrangement: DEX (UNDP BRC)

Budget	552,000
General Management Support Fee	17,000
Total budget:	569,000
Allocated resources:	440,000
• Government	
• Regular	100,000
• Other:	
○ Germany	50,000
○ OSCE	105,000
○ UNEP	25,000
○ NATO	160,000
• In kind contributions	
Unfunded budget:	129,000

Agreed by (UNDP):  /Ben Slay, Director, BRC/

