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United Nations Development Programme
Mainstreaming environment in local strategies in Chernobyl affected areas

Country: Ukraine

UNDAF Outcome(s)/ Expected CP Outcome(s):

UNDAF Assistance Area 4: Outcome 1 – Government of Ukraine adopts policy frameworks and mechanisms to ensure reversal of environmental degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, prevention and response to natural and man-made disasters

Expected CP Output(s): Capacity of partners strengthened to design and implement measures on climate change and energy efficiency at local level

Implementing partner: State Agency for Managing the Exclusion Zone

Responsible Party: UNDP

Brief Description

After 25 years past Chernobyl disaster radiation is still considered as the major environmental problem by local authorities and the general population of the affected territories, while others, such as unauthorized waste dumping, water pollution, inefficient energy usage, etc. are underestimated. The project will work with three pilot territories affected by Chernobyl disaster: Rokytno rayon, Rivne region, Boguslav rayon, Kyiv region and one cluster consisting of a city and a rayon (Korosten city and rayon of Zhytomyr region) that have a significant potential for improving environmental situation and greening their development.

Envisaged support will include transfer of Polish experience of environmentally-sensitive planning, provision of GIS equipment and software for data analysis and visualization to support evidence-based decision-making and informing local communities on the most acute environmental problems and ways to resolve them.

The geological, ecological and economic information presented with the help of GIS will be available online thus the regions that used to be unknown to local and foreign partners and investors will become more visible and transparent that will create a potential for mobilizing new green investments and greening the economy.

Since 2002 UNDP has built strong partnership with local and regional authorities, NGOs and community organisations in the Chernobyl-affected areas (Chernigiv, Kyiv, Rivne and Zhytomyr regions). It has been proven that effective management at the local level is crucial for the sustainable development and improving quality of life.

Programme Period:	2012 - 2016
CPAP Programme Component:	_____
Project Title:	Mainstreaming environment in local strategies in Chernobyl affected areas
Atlas Award ID:	_____
Project ID:	_____
Start date:	01.01. 2012
End Date	31.12.2013
PAC Meeting Date:	08.11.2011

Total resources required	200, 000
Donor:	
o Government of Poland	200, 000
In-kind Contributions	_____

Agreed by
State Agency for Managing the Exclusion Zone

Agreed by UNDP

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Cleared by EP1
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1. Project Rationale

Local governance and environmental sustainability: UNDP works to develop robust local governance systems, capable of addressing the challenges posed by climate change, environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction.

The Chernobyl accident led to the radioactive fallout over a large territory of Ukraine. According to the Legal Act of 1991 four categories of contamination for affected territories were introduced: (i) exclusion zone, (ii) zone of obligatory resettlement, (iii) zone of voluntary resettlement and (iv) zone of regular radiological control. As of June 2011, over two million people continue to live in the territories that are recognised as affected and they still consider themselves as victims and see radiation as a major environmental problem for their territories.

Most of Chernobyl-affected areas are rural and have limited opportunities to develop. As a result, short term planning is applied and economic activities in the area are heavily based on usage of natural resources: sand and stones quarries, wood industry, gathering forest products. These economic activities provide little employment opportunities and questionable benefits for the local community while posing significant risk for the environment.

For the last 25 years the territories have the status of radioactively contaminated, despite the fact that for most settlements, the radiological situation has significantly changed over time. According to the radiological monitoring of 2006 over 50% of the settlements with the status of contaminated could make away with the "zone" status. At the same time radiation is considered as the major environmental problem^[1] by local authorities and the general population, while others, such as unauthorised waste dumping, water pollution, inefficient energy usage, etc. are underestimated.

In order to ensure sound decision-making it is important that local authorities have enough capacity to define environmental risks and opportunities to base strategic planning on scientific data.

High levels of financial and political uncertainties are aggravated by low capacities of local authorities. As described in the recent UNDP Overview of the local governance in the Eastern Europe ^[2], local authorities are lacking expertise on management of public services.

"Big cities are more experienced due to the wider access to donor resources and international practices, while small towns and village councils often have very limited or no experience on services provision, public consultation and involvement of general public in decision making. It is important that the knowledge is effectively transferred and those significant numbers of self-governing institutions are supported by technical consultation or that the system of peer-to-peer education is established."

Some key challenges for local authorities include:

- ✓ provision of public services that are still of insufficient quality;
- ✓ poorly trained staff due to frequent turnover in administrations and the politicisation of institutions and processes;
- ✓ weak institutional capacities for evidence-based and inclusive strategic policy-making and coordination, which prevents the establishment of a common development platform.

Strategic planning at the local level faces a number of constraints. The current administrative system in Ukraine remains centralised with only few elements of decentralisation. There is a limited extent of political decentralisation, a partial administrative (mainly at the level of villages and municipalities) and almost no financial decentralisation (hardly any non-earmarked funds, limited budgetary power). As per articles 17-18 of the Law of Ukraine " On Local State Administrations" Local authorities have following authorities in decision making :

In the field of socio-economic development

- 1) develops projects of socio-economic development and submits them for approval to the Local Council, ensures their implementation, reports to the respective councils on their performance;
- 2) ensures the efficient use of natural, human and financial resources;

¹ UNDP research in Rivne region, 2010

² Building Bridges Between the State & the People. An Overview of UNDP's Recent and Current Interventions in Public Administration and Local Governance in Europe & the Commonwealth of Independent States. UNDP. August 2010

3) makes in consultation with relevant local authorities proposals on introduction of a special (free) economic zones, changes in status and in territories of those zones.

In the field of budget and finance

- 1) prepares and submits for approval by Council the draft of the budget and ensures its implementation, reports to the respective council on its implementation;
- 2) in the common interests of territorial communities combines on a contractual basis the budget funds with those of enterprises, institutions, organizations and people for the construction, expansion, reconstruction, repair and maintenance of enterprises, transport, heating, water, gas and power supply networks, roads, communications, public services provision, health care, trade, education, culture, social security, housing facilities, including their purchase to meet the needs of population and provides funding of those measures;
- 3) regulates the investment activities.

Currently the rayons, municipalities and villages try to make use of their limited abilities and resources but find it difficult to predict their financial situation for the medium term. The project will strive to build their capacity to ensure effective management and environmental mainstreaming while exercising their authorities.

The local authorities tend to underestimate environmental factors when making decisions about prospective development of settlements or rayons. Compared to the rest of Ukraine, the population at the affected areas is much more sensitive regarding environment issues and thus could serve as a positive group for environmental mainstreaming at the local level.

The experience of environmental mainstreaming in Poland has shown the possibility of significant changes during short period of time. Environmental mainstreaming leads to changes in decision-making process and long-term planning. As defined by experts, 'Environmental mainstreaming' is the informed inclusion of relevant environmental concerns into the decisions of institutions that drive national or local development policy, rules, plans, investment and action. It results in a better understanding of the capabilities of environmental assets, the consequences of environmental hazards, and the real or potential impacts of development on the environment³. Such understanding can consequently improve decisions, especially if there is a systematic institutional framework for making such decisions.

In accordance with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making the information widely available, so local community participation in identifying and tackling local environmental challenges and opportunities will be ensured through awareness activities and public hearings.

The 2011 HDR - Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All- underlines that while bold global action is urgently required for sustainable development, local initiatives to support poor communities can be both highly cost-effective and environmentally beneficial.

UNDP has extensive experience in building capacity of local authorities and communities in information provision and partnership for development. The UNDP Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme (2002-2010) has worked on improvement of local governance in 17 Chernobyl-affected rayons of Polissya area and gained a profound knowledge of human, natural and social capitals in the area. There are networks of Community Organisations created within the framework of the CRDP in Rokytny rayon, Rivne oblast and Korosten rayon, Zhytomyr oblast.

The Chernobyl Economic Development Forum, launched by UNDP in 2005 gathered annually the representatives of central and regional authorities, local self-governance authorities, businesses, international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations to share experience and establish partnerships for socio - economic recovery of the Chernobyl-affected territories. The Experts of CheDeF have noted high potential of projects aimed at energy saving, solid waste

³ UNDP Guidelines on Environmental Mainstreaming (2009)

management, development of effective management methods by local governments, communication adjustment between businessmen and investors.

The ongoing UNDP Community Based Approach to Local Development (CBA) project since 2007 supports communities in all regions of Ukraine in covering the most urgent developmental needs through self-organization, capacity building, and implementation of small-scale community initiatives (mini-projects) in the following priority areas:

- ✓ Health (local health posts network);
- ✓ Environment (utilization of wastes, pesticide inactivation etc.)
- ✓ Energy (energy saving measures, promotion of the use of renewable energy sources etc.)
- ✓ Water supply
- ✓ Local transport (overcoming commuting and transportation problems in rural areas)

The Project target groups are villages, urban villages and small towns (up to 10,000 residents). The results of the CBA project will serve as the evidence of the changes that can be brought to the lives of communities by prioritizing and solving the issues of environment. Out of the three pilot rayons only one (Rokytnivskiy) has worked with CBA.

The UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme in Ukraine is supporting local communities in the pilot regions in their intention to contribute to global environmental benefits through "Green Growth" as a solution for addressing the development challenges on the local level, creating partnerships between local citizens' associations and local governments to address and jointly act to solve community environmental problems. Zhytomyr and Rivne regions are among the pilot regions of the GEF SGP that creates potential for tapping SGP resources to respond to environmental challenges identified in the course of developing new strategic development plans.

2. Project Strategy

Local governance includes the diverse objectives of vibrant, living, working, and environmentally preserved self-governing communities. Good local governance is not just about providing a range of local services but also about preserving the life and liberty of residents, creating space for democratic participation and civic dialogue, supporting market-led and environmentally sustainable local development, and facilitating outcomes that enrich the quality of life of residents.

It is important that environmental mainstreaming is part of the legislative requirements, proven standard practice, and/or of broad applicability. Policy reforms require a capable but small group of leaders to define the right policies and get them enacted. But their actual implementation will fail unless there is a strong local government capable of following their implementation over time.

It is expected that as result of the project local authorities will develop a culture of environmental responsibility and accountability ensuring it is fully mainstreamed at all levels of decision making.

The project will work with three pilot territories affected by Chernobyl disaster that have a significant potential for improving environmental situation and greening their development should the focus in development planning be made on this. Additional criterion in selecting the pilot territories is willingness of the local authorities to cooperate.

In addition to being affected by Chernobyl disaster these territories have a number of burning environmental problems. Rokytnivskiy rayon of Rivne region (3-d zone) as result of excavations at one of the careers, levels of underground waters have deepened and a number of nearby villages were left with no water in their dwells. There is a significant problem with unauthorized cuts of timber in the forests that can potentially lead to deforestation of the rayon and loss of sources of income for local population.

In Korosten rayon (3-d zone) due to the lack of purification of the waste waters there is a significant problem with pollution of Uzh river waters. In addition there is a serious problem with solid waste management.

In Boguslav, Kiev region (4-th zone) solid waste management and water management are among the top issues. In addition the rayon has significant recreational potential which can not be tapped unless the zone status is revised.

The National Implementing partner of the project will be the State Agency for Managing the Exclusion Zone. After the first wave of the administrative reform in December 2010 the newly created State Agency of Ukraine for Managing the Exclusion Zone (hereinafter the Agency) is tasked with radiological monitoring and rehabilitation of the radioactively contaminated territories. Thus the Agency will disseminate the results of the latest radiological monitoring and coordinate the Government activities in preparation to revising the zoning, draft respective changes to the legislation and state programs for the recovery of the contaminated territories and return to normal life of affected population.

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will be consulted in due course to ensure involvement of the specialists from the Central Executive Bodies coordinated through the Ministry (State Ecological Inspection, State Agency for Water Resources, etc).

Local development strategies developed within the framework of project activities will be in line with the National Environmental Policy of Ukraine.

The main **project objectives** are:

1. **Raise awareness on local environmental challenges and opportunities including results of the latest radiological monitoring (2011-2012);**
2. **Strengthened capacity of target local authorities and local communities to manage for and participate in long-term sustainable environmental planning and management process.**

The Project strategy envisages establishing working arrangements that can sustain a long-term effort to mainstream environment. It entails securing commitment on the part of participants in planning and those in environment-related agencies. The arrangements will be conducive to building consensus among the diverse participants in environment mainstreaming.

As per the recommendations of the International Conference "25 Years of Chernobyl Disaster. Safety for the future" the system of radiological monitoring has to be revised to better target the most at risk territories and products. To implement this recommendation the new round of radiological monitoring started in 2011 and will be completed in the first quarter of 2012. Based on the results of the radiological monitoring the zone status of the territories will have to be revised. The territories will have to revise their development and budgetary plans to tap the opportunities that the new status provides but also to diversify sources of income to local budgets. The project will ensure that environmental factors are properly attended to and opportunities are tapped in the new strategic plans and that the latter provide for greening the economy of the target localities.

The environmental risks and opportunities of the localities and households will be assessed. Rapid assessments of institutional and capacity needs will complement the research. This will help target localities to design a better environment mainstreaming initiatives, rooted in local institutional capabilities. Institutional capacity strengthening will be accomplished through tactical capacity-building, including the sharing of analytical results, policy briefs, on-the-job learning and more formal types of training. In addition technical capacity will be strengthened by providing GIS software and equipment.

The geological, ecological and economic information presented with the help of GIS will be available online thus ensuring better evidence for decision makers and more accessible and comprehensible information for the public and CSOs. The regions that used to be unknown to local and foreign partners and investors will become more visible and transparent that will create a potential for mobilizing new green investments greening the economy and improving quality of life.

3. Results and Resources Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in CPAP (Expected Outcome, Expected Outputs) and UNDAF (CP Outcome, CP Outputs):
UNDAF Assistance Area 4: Outcome 1 – Government of Ukraine adopts policy frameworks and mechanisms to ensure reversal of environmental degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, prevention and response to natural and man-made disasters.

Outcome indicators as stated in CPAP and UNDAF: Percentage of national and sub-national government bodies that integrate environment, disaster risk reduction and climate change in their development and management plans

CPAP Output: *Capacity of partners strengthened to design and implement measures on climate change and energy efficiency at local level*

Applicable Strategic Plan Outcomes: Environment and sustainable development.

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): **Mainstreaming environment in local strategies in Chernobyl affected areas**

Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (years)	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
<p>Output 1. Awareness on local environmental challenges and opportunities including results of the latest radiological monitoring (2011-2012) raised.</p> <p><u>Indicator 1:</u> Local communities with access to information on local environmental problems and possible solutions.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> No comprehensive overview of the ecological problems of the territories affected by Chernobyl available.</p>	<p>2012 – Information is collected and available to the public. 2013 – Solutions developed and included in local strategic plans</p>	<p>1.1 Conduct survey to identify key environmental problems and the level of awareness on environmental issues and research on households' environmental problems. 1.2 Train specialists from the Department of Socio-Economic/Economic Development in Rayon/Region State Administrations and City councils on sustainable development, European indicators for sustainable development, identification and solutions methods for key environmental problems, basics of environmental and radiation monitoring and EU reporting standards of local authorities. 1.3 Organise public hearings to ensure targeted information on environmental problems and hazards is available and debated; and possible solutions to local environmental problems are promoted. 1.4 Train local media in investigating and covering the environmental issues. 1.5 Strengthen the web-pages of existing agencies with the information on environmental issues at the local level. 1.6 Establish depository of materials on environmental mainstreaming for local governance</p>	<p>State Agency for Managing the Exclusion Zone, Local Authorities, CSOs network, UNDP, Research institution; Training institution</p>	<p>Contract with surveying institution USD 5,000 Contract with research institution USD 5,000 Contract with conference servicing institution USD 4,000 Printing USD 3,000 Local and Int. Experts USD 8,000 Contractual Services Individuals USD 32,000 Furniture 4 depository USD 2,000 Travel costs USD 3,000</p>

		in one of the pilot sites.		<p>Translation USD 2,000 Miscellaneous USD 507 UNDP F&A USD 4,515</p> <p>Subtotal: 69,022</p>
<p>Output 2. Strengthened capacity of target local authorities and local communities to manage and participate in long-term sustainable environmental planning and management process</p> <p><u>Indicator 1:</u> Number of local or regional policies influenced to prioritise environment</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Strategic development plans developed for these territories. are formal and do not take into account environmental factors</p>	<p>2012 – Technical capacity to monitor environmental factors is created</p> <p>2013 - 3 municipal plans and 3 rayon plans prioritise the environmental factors</p>	<p>2.1 Explore possibilities at the local level to bridge the difference between EU standards and Ukrainian practice in reporting on environmental issues and incorporating environmental issues in planning and decision making at the local level.</p> <p>2.2 Organise study tour to Polish local authorities for experience exchange between specialists and heads of similar local authorities.</p> <p>2.3 Organise joint workshops on environmental monitoring for representatives of local authorities and institutions responsible for: conducting monitoring of radiation, water pollution, waste management, atmospheric pollution, communal enterprises of sewage and waste management; NGOs</p> <p>2.4 Improve technical capacity (GIS software and equipment) of local authorities to analyse environmental data.</p> <p>2.5 Implement 3 pilot projects on incorporating of environmental reporting into decision-making and strategic planning</p> <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train specialists from local authorities in practical application of GIS and other methodologies that allow presenting environmental data for decision-makers; - Collect and reflect data on environmental issues on a map of local environmental problems and opportunities; - Produce Local Strategic Plans for selected territories. <p>2.6 Produce recommendations on environmental mainstreaming at the local level for the territories affected by Chernobyl disaster.</p>	<p>UNDP, Local Authorities, CSOs network</p>	<p>Local and Int. Experts USD 13,000 Travel costs 4 study tour USD 14,000 Travel costs USD 4,700 Contract with conference servicing institution USD 5,000 Contractual Services Individuals USD 47,500 Equipment and software USD 11,500 Translation USD 1,540 Miscellaneous USD 413,5</p> <p>UNDP F&A USD 6,836</p> <p>Subtotal: 104,489</p>
<p>Output 3. Effective project management</p>	<p><u>2012 Target:</u> Office rented and fully</p>	<p>3.1 Establish Project Board 3.2 Approve annual work plans by the Project Board</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Office rent USD 24,000</p>

<p><u>Indicator:</u> Project outputs are delivered in accordance with the work plans approved by the Project Board</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Funding for the project is available</p> <p>GRAND TOTAL:</p>	<p>equipped, Project team hired implementation arrangements agreed and launched</p> <p><u>2013 Target:</u> Timely delivery and reporting of project results and resources</p>	<p>3.3 Ensure effective project implementation and monitoring.</p>		<p>Equipment for project office USD 2,000 Communic. and office supplies USD 2,400 Miscellaneous USD 561</p> <p>UNDP F&A USD 2,027</p> <p>Subtotal: 30,988</p> <p><u>204,500</u></p>
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4. Annual Work Plan

Year: 2012

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 1. Awareness on local environmental challenges and opportunities including levels of radiation contamination as per results of the latest radiological monitoring (2011-2012) raised.</p> <p>Indicator 1: Local community with access to comprehensive assessment of the environmental problems and possible solutions.</p> <p>Baseline: Last radiological monitoring was conducted in 2006 with no comprehensive overview of the ecological problems of the territories affected by Chernobyl.</p> <p>Target Information is collected and available to the public.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of Chernobyl affected communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices</p> <p>Baseline: None</p>	<p>CPAP Expected outcome: Government of Ukraine adopts policy frameworks and mechanisms to ensure reversal of environmental degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, prevention and response to natural and man-made disasters.</p> <p>CPAP Expected output: <i>Capacity of partners strengthened to design and implement measures on climate change and energy efficiency at local level</i></p> <p>Activity Result 1.1. Conduct survey to identify key environmental problems and the level of awareness on environmental issues and research on households' environmental problems..</p>								
	<p>1.1.1. Identify the surveying and research institutions.</p>	X	X			<p>State Agency for Managing the Exclusion Zone, Local Authorities, CSOs network, UNDP,. Research institution; Training institution</p>	<p>Government of Poland</p>	72100 Contractual Services Companies	10,000
	<p>1.1.2. Develop the instruments of research in a participatory manner.</p>							72200 Audio Visual& PrintProd Costs	3,500
	<p>1.1.3. Publish and publicise the results of the surveys</p>		X	X	X				71200 Int Consultants
<p>Subtotal</p>								71400 -Contractual Services Individuals	14,700
							71600 – Travel	1,000	
							74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	250	
							75100 Facilities & Administration	2,342	
								35,792	
	<p>Activity Result 1.2. Train specialists from the Department of Socio-Economic/Economic Development in Rayon/Region State Administrations and City councils on sustainable development, European indicators for sustainable development, identification and solutions methods for key environmental problems, basics of environmental and radiation monitoring and EU reporting standards of local authorities.</p>								
	<p>1.2.1. Identify the list of</p>		X			State Agency for	Government of	72100	

	specialists to be trained.			X		Managing the Exclusion Zone, Local Authorities, CSOs network, UNDP,.	Poland	Contractual Services Companies	2,000
	1.2.2. Conduct trainings.			X				71300 Local Consultants	2,000
	1.2.3. Monitor the results of the trainings.			X		Research institution; Training institution		71600 – Travel	1,000
	Subtotal							75100 Facilities & Administration	5,350
<p>Output 2. Strengthened capacity of municipalities and CSOs to manage and participate in long-term sustainable environmental planning and management process</p> <p><u>Indicator 1:</u> Number of local or regional policies influenced to prioritise environment</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Strategic development plans developed for these territories. are formal and do not take into account environmental factors</p> <p>Target Technical capacity to monitor</p>	<p>CPAP Expected outcome: Government of Ukraine adopts policy frameworks and mechanisms to ensure reversal of environmental degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, prevention and response to natural and man-made disasters</p> <p>CPAP Expected output: Capacity of partners strengthened to design and implement measures on climate change and energy efficiency at local level</p> <p>Activity Result 2.1 Explore possibilities at the local level to bridge the difference between EU standards and Ukrainian practice in reporting on environmental issues and incorporating environmental issues in planning and decision making at the local level.</p>								
	2.1.1. Series of expert meetings conducted to identify possibilities for monitoring additional indicators at local level as per EU standards.		X	X	X	UNDP,. Local Authorities, CSOs network,	Government of Poland	71200 Int Consultants	2,500
	2.1.2. Most important environmental indicators to be monitored identified				X			71600 – Travel 7 1400 -Contractual Services Individuals	1,000 22,500
	2.1.3. Monitoring the identified indicators piloted.							74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	205,5
	Subtotal							75100 Facilities & Administration	28,040
	<p>Activity Result 2.2. Organise study tour to Polish local authorities for experience exchange between specialists and heads of similar local authorities.</p>								

environmental factor is created	2.2.1. Participants for study tour selected on the basis of professional functions.	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Local Authorities, CSOs network,	71300 Local Consultants	2,500
	2.2.2. Study tour conducted	X	X		X		71600 – Travel	14,000
							74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	800
							74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	208
							75100 Facilities & Administration	1,226
	Subtotal							18,734
Activity Result 2.3. Organise joint workshops on environmental monitoring for representatives of local authorities and institutions responsible for: conducting monitoring of radiation, water pollution, waste management, atmospheric pollution, communal enterprises of sewage and waste management; NGOs								
	2.3.1. Select participants of the joint workshops based on professional functions and recommendations of the local authorities	X	X	X	X	UNDP Local Authorities, CSOs network,	72100 Contractual Services Companies	3,000
	2.3.2. Conduct workshops	X	X	X	X		71200 Int Consultants	2,000
					X		71600 – Travel	1,000
							75100 Facilities & Administration	420
	Subtotal							6,420
Activity Result 2.5. Implement 3 pilot projects on incorporating of environmental reporting into decision-making and strategic planning								

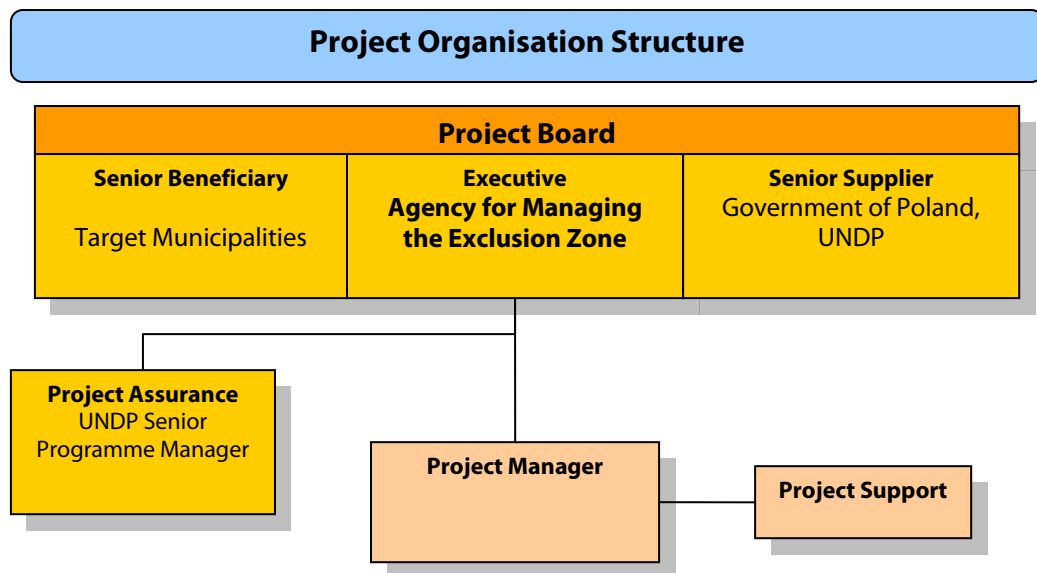
	2.5.1. Train specialists from local authorities in practical application of GIS and other methodologies that allow presenting environmental data for decision-makers			X		UNDP, Local Authorities, CSOs network		71300 Local Consultants	1,000
	2.5.2. Collect and reflect data on environmental issues on a map of local environmental problems and opportunities				X			71600 – Travel	1,000
								74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	450
								75100 Facilities & Administration	172
	Subtotal								2,622
Output 3:	Activity Result 3.1. Effective Project Management								
Effective project management Target: Office rented and fully equipped, Project team hired implementation arrangements agreed and launched	.3.1 1. Establish Project Board	X				UNDP,		73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises	12,000
	3.1.2. Annual work plans approved by the Project Board	X						72200 Equipment and Furniture	2,000
	3.1.3 Ensure effective project implementation and monitoring.	X	X	X	X			72100 Contractual Services-Companies	1,200
								74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	300
								75100 Facilities & Administration	1,085
	Subtotal								16,585
Overall Total for 2012									113,541

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 1. Awareness on local environmental challenges and opportunities including levels of radiation contamination as per results of the latest radiological monitoring (2011-2012) raised.</p> <p>Indicator 1: Local community with access to comprehensive assessment of the environmental problems and possible solutions.</p> <p>Baseline: Last radiological monitoring was conducted in 2006 with no comprehensive overview of the ecological problems of the territories affected by Chernobyl.</p> <p>Target Local Strategic plans address environmental issues highlighted in the assessment</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of Chernobyl affected communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices</p> <p>Baseline: None</p>	<p>CPAP Expected outcome: Government of Ukraine adopts policy frameworks and mechanisms to ensure reversal of environmental degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, prevention and response to natural and man-made disasters</p> <p>CPAP Expected output: <i>Capacity of partners strengthened to design and implement measures on climate change and energy efficiency at local level</i></p> <p>Activity Result 1.3. Organise public hearings to ensure targeted information on environmental problems and hazards is available and debated; and possible solutions to local environmental problems are promoted.</p>								
	1.1.1. Establish local initiative group.	X	X			State Agency for Managing the Exclusion Zone,	Government of Poland	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	1,000
	1.1.2. Conduct local community meetings to work out potential solutions.					Local Authorities, CSOs network, UNDP,.		74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,500
	1.1.3. Prioritise them and include in local agenda through public hearings		X	X	X	Research institution; Training institution		71600 – Travel 74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	150
	Subtotal							75100 Facilities & Administration	221
								3,371	
	Activity Result 1.4. Train local media in investigating and covering the environmental issues								
	1.4.1. Conduct training on environmental issues and journalist investigations for at least 15 journalists working for the local media.	X				Local Authorities, CSOs network, UNDP,.	71400 -Contractual services Individuals	17,300	
	1.4.2. Monitor the results of the trainings.			X		Research institution; Training institution	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	1,000	
	Subtotal						71600 – Travel 74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	500	
							75100 Facilities & Administration	107	
								1,323	
								20,230	
	Activity Result 1.5 Strengthen the web-pages of existing agencies with the information on environmental issues at the local level.								
	1.5.1. Review existing web-pages and agree with the		X	X	X	State Agency for Managing the	71200 Int Consultants	2,000	

	institutions managing them on improvements. 1.5.2. Produce information on environmental issues to be displayed				X	Exclusion Zone, Local Authorities, CSOs network, UNDP,.		75100 Facilities & Administration	140
	Subtotal								2,140
	Activity Result 1.6. Establish depository of materials on environmental mainstreaming for local governance in one of the pilot sites..								
	1.6.1. Select the location of depository and sign agreement with local authorities		X			State Agency for Managing the Exclusion Zone, Local Authorities,		72200 Equipment and Furniture	2,000
	1.6.2. Purchase furniture and deliver materials			X		CSOs network, UNDP,.		75100 Facilities & Administration	140
	Subtotal								2,140
Output 2. Strengthened capacity of municipalities and CSOs to manage and participate in long-term sustainable environmental planning and management process <u>Indicator 1 :</u> Number of local or regional policies influenced to prioritise environment <u>Baseline:</u> Strategic development plans developed for these territories. are formal and do not take into account environmental factors	CPAP Expected outcome: Government of Ukraine adopts policy frameworks and mechanisms to ensure reversal of environmental degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, prevention and response to natural and man-made disasters								
	CPAP Expected output: <i>Capacity of partners strengthened to design and implement measures on climate change and energy efficiency at local level</i>								
	Activity Result 2.4. Improve technical capacity (GIS software and equipment) of local authorities to analyse environmental data.								
	2.4.1. Purchase equipment and GIS software	X					UNDP, Local Authorities,		71400 -Contractual services Individuals
2.4.2. Conduct training on use of software	X					CSOs network,		72200 Equipment and Furniture	11,500
								71300 Local Consultants	2,000
								75100 Facilities & Administration	2,695
	Subtotal								41,195
	Activity Result 2.5. Implement 3 pilot projects on incorporating of environmental reporting into decision-making and strategic planning.								

<u>Target:</u> 3 municipal plans and 3 rayon plans prioritise the environmental factors	2.5.1. Produce local strategic plans for the target territories.		X					72100 Contractual Services-Companies	2,000
								71600 – Travel	1,000
								75100 Facilities & Administration	210
	Subtotal								3,210
Activity Result 2.6. Produce recommendations on environmental mainstreaming at the local level for the territories affected by Chernobyl disaster									
	2.6.1. Reflect back with local experts and local initiative groups on the process of developing local strategic plans			X		UNDP,, Local Authorities, CSOs network,		71200 Int Consultants	3,000
	2..6.2. Formulate a step-by-step guide on the process of strategic planning for Chernobyl-affected territories.				X			71600 – Travel	700
								74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	290
								75100 Facilities & Administration	279
	Subtotal								4,269
Output 3:	Activity Result 3.1. Effective Project Management								
Effective project management									
<u>Target:</u> Timely delivery and reporting of project results and resources	3.1.2. Annual work plans approved by the Project Board	X				UNDP		73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises	12,000
	3.1.3 Ensure effective project implementation and monitoring.	X	X	X	X			72100 Contractual Services-Companies	1,200
								74500 - Miscellaneous Expenses	261
								75100 Facilities & Administration A	942
	Subtotal								14,403
Overall Total for 2013									90,959

5. Management Arrangements



The project will be implemented in accordance with UNDP User Guide using National Implementation Modality UNDP (NIM).

5.1 Project Board

The Project Board⁴ is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions will be made in accordance to standards⁵ that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. Project reviews by the board will be made twice a year, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. The board will be consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when PM tolerances (normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded.

Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the Project Board may review and approve project semi-annual plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from the agreed plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each semi-annual plan as well as authorizes the start of the next semi-annual plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the project and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities.

In addition, the Project Board plays a critical role in UNDP commissioned outcome evaluations by quality assuring the evaluation process and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning.

Composition and organization

⁴ Source: Guidelines on UNDP Implementation of UNDAF Annual Review Process

⁵ UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations: Chapter E, Regulation 16.05: a) The administration by executing entities or, under the harmonized operational modalities, implementing partners, of resources obtained from or through UNDP shall be carried out under their respective financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. b) Where the financial governance of an executing entity or, under the harmonized operational modalities, implementing partner, does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, that of UNDP shall apply.

This group contains three roles, including:

- 1) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group. This role will be performed by the Authorised representative of the State Agency for Managing the Exclusion Zone.
- 2) Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. This role will be performed by the Authorised representative of the Donor and UNDP Country Director/Deputy Country Director.
- 3) Senior Beneficiary: group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. This role will be performed by designated representatives of the target Municipalities (Korosten, Boguslav and Rokytno and respective rayons)

5.2 Executive

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

The Executive is responsible for overall assurance of the project as described below. If the project warrants it, the Executive may delegate some responsibility for the project assurance functions.

5.3 Senior Beneficiary

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The role represents the interests of all those who will benefit from the project, or those for whom the deliverables resulting from activities will achieve specific output targets. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness the role should not be split between too many people.

Local Authorities of the target localities will represent senior beneficiary and provide relevant validation of the needs.

5.4 Senior Supplier

The Senior Supplier represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required.

Representative of the Government of Poland and United Nations Development Programme in Ukraine will act as senior suppliers.

5.5 Project Manager

The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Manager will be hired by UNDP.

5.6 Project Assurance

Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member, however the role can be delegated. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

Project Assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP Senior Programme Manager will hold the Project Assurance role.

5.7 Project support role will be performed by the Project Assistant hired by UNDP.

6. Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle:

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- 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.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Semi-annual Progress Reports (SPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- 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
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually:

- Annual Review Report. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the SPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the SPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- Annual Project Review. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

7. Legal Context

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document".

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

Replicate the table for each activity result of the AWP to provide information on monitoring actions based on quality criteria. To be completed during the process "Defining a Project" if the information is available. This table shall be further refined during the process "Initiating a Project".

OUTPUT 1: Awareness on local environmental challenges and opportunities including levels of radiation contamination as per results of the latest radiological monitoring (2011-2012) raised..		
Activity Result 1.1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Conduct survey to identify key environmental problems and the level of awareness on environmental issues and research on households' environmental problems..	Start Date: 2012 End Date: 2012
Purpose	<i>To provide citizens methodically grounded and objective information on the environmental risks and opportunities existing in their locality</i>	
Description	1.1.1 Identify the surveying and research institutions. 1.1.2. Develop the instruments of research in a participatory manner. 1.1.3. Publish and publicise the results of the surveys	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Number of local stakeholders that participated in refining research instruments	UNDP review of project's analytical products	March 2012
Activity Result 1.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Train specialists from the Department of Socio-Economic/Economic Development in Rayon/Region State Administrations and City councils on sustainable development, European indicators for sustainable development, identification and solutions methods for key environmental problems, basics of environmental and radiation monitoring and EU reporting standards of local authorities.	Start Date: 2012 End Date: 2012
Purpose	<i>To increase awareness of local authorities in the target localities on the benefits of the EU model for organization of environmental monitoring and strategic planning</i>	
Description	1.2.1. Identify the list of specialists to be trained. 1.2.2. Conduct trainings. 1.2.3. Monitor the results of the trainings.	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Training participants after 6 month report they are using the new knowledge in their work	Telephone interviews with randomly selected participants	October 2012
Activity Result 1.3. (Atlas Activity ID)	Organise public hearings to ensure targeted information on environmental problems and hazards is available and debated; and possible solutions to local environmental problems are promoted.	Start Date: 2012 End Date: 2012
Purpose	<i>To better inform local communities about existing risks and relevant coping strategies and opportunities to be tapped.</i>	
Description	1.1.1. Establish local initiative group. 1.1.2. Conduct local community meetings to work out potential solutions. 1.1.3. Prioritise them and include in local agenda through public hearings	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Number of requests or proposals filed by local authorities that relate to environment	Desk review by local experts	January 2013
Activity Result 1.5. (Atlas Activity ID)	Strengthen the web-pages of existing agencies with the information on environmental issues at the local level	Start Date: 2013 End Date: 2013
Purpose	<i>To ensure availability to decision makers and public of the comprehensible easy-to- access information on environmental issues</i>	

Description	2.4.1. Review existing web-pages and agree with the institutions managing them on improvements. 2.4.2. Produce information on environmental issues to be displayed	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Number of the web-sites with the updated environmental information	UNDP monitoring	October 2013
OUTPUT 2 Strengthened capacity of municipalities and CSOs to manage and participate in long-term sustainable environmental planning and management process		

Activity Result 2.1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Explore possibilities at the local level to bridge the difference between EU standards and Ukrainian practice in reporting on environmental issues and incorporating environmental issues in planning and decision making at the local level.	Start Date: 2012 End Date: 2012
Purpose	To identify the environment indicators that need to be monitored to ensure consistency with partners in EU and increase access to investments.	
Description	2.1.1. Series of expert meetings conducted to identify possibilities for monitoring additional indicators at local level as per EU standards. 2.1.2. Most important environmental indicators to be monitored identified 2.1.3. Monitoring the identified indicators piloted.	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Data received from monitoring the additional indicators affected local planning	UNDP annual project review	January 2013
Activity Result 2.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Organise study tour to Polish local authorities for experience exchange between specialists and heads of similar local authorities.	Start Date: 2012 End Date: 2012
Purpose	<i>To provide to the selected local authorities role models for environmental monitoring and strategic planning and promote partnerships</i>	
Description	2.2.1. Participants for study tour selected on the basis of professional functions. 2.2.2. Study tour conducted	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Participants reporting on new partnerships established	Project reports,	July 2013
Activity Result 2.3 (Atlas Activity ID)	Organise joint workshops on environmental monitoring for representatives of local authorities and institutions responsible for: conducting monitoring of radiation, water pollution, waste management, atmospheric pollution, communal enterprises of sewage and waste management; NGOs	Start Date: 2012 End Date: 2012
Purpose	To ensure exchange of information and work out sustainable channels of information exchange.	
Description	3.1.1. Select participants based on their functions. 3.1.2. Conduct workshops.	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Number of information exchange channels agreed for as the result of the joint workshops	Reports of the participants	October 2012
Activity Result 2.4. (Atlas Activity ID)	Improve technical capacity (GIS software and equipment) of local authorities to analyse environmental data.	Start Date: 2013 End Date: 2013
Purpose	<i>To ensure availability to decision makers of the comprehensible easy-to- access information on environmental issues</i>	
Description	2.3.1. Purchase GIS Equipment and Software. 2.3.2 Train on GIS software use.	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
GIS software is installed and used for visualising the information	UNDP project monitoring	December 2012

Activity Result 2.5 (Atlas Activity ID)	Implement 3 pilot projects on incorporating of environmental reporting into decision-making and strategic planning	Start Date: 2012 End Date: 2012
Purpose	<i>To ensure solving the most critical environmental issues and tapping the opportunities is planned for.</i>	
Description	3.2.1. Collect and present visually environmental information to decision makers 3.2.2 Produce local strategic plans	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Local strategic plans produced do take into account the environmental issues highlighted by the community	Review of the approved documents	July 2013
Activity Result 2.6. (Atlas Activity ID)	Produce recommendations on environmental mainstreaming at the local level for the territories affected by Chernobyl disaster	Start Date: 2013 End Date: 2013
Purpose	<i>To ensure that other Chernobyl affected territories can use the same approach and methodology</i>	
Description	3.3.1. Reflect back with local experts and local initiative groups on the process of developing local strategic plans 3.3.2. Formulate a step-by-step guide on the process of strategic planning for Chernobyl-affected territories.	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
The process is described in a clear and concise manner with references to the National Sustainable Development Strategy for Ukraine	Review by the International Expert	October 2013

Annex 2. Risk Log

RISK LOG

Risk Analysis

Project Title: Mainstreaming environment in local strategies in Chernobyl affected areas	Award ID:	Date: November 25, 2011
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Changes due to elections	25/10/2011	Political	Parliamentary elections may cause change of state priorities and as a result slow down the process of revising the status of Chernobyl affected areas. Local authorities will need to prioritise elections in the budgets Probability: 2	Prioritise awareness raising of the local communities for them to demand attention to major environmental issues	Project Manager			
2	Lack of local capacity	25/10/2011	Operational	Lack of project implementation capacity of local public servants dealing with environment issues may lead the project to lesser efficiency. Probability: 3	Assess the typical needs and capacity lacks and provide the selected local public servants with training.	Project Manager			
3	Limited authority of the National Implementing Agency	25/10/2011	Institutional	National Implementing Agency though being the most relevant does not have a full mandate to ensure project implementation. Probability: 3	Ensure due consultations with the Ministry of Environment. Exclude from project activities capacity building for the State Agency for Managing the Exclusion Zone	Project Manager			