United Nations Development Programme
Country: UZBEKISTAN
Project Document

Project Title	**Capacity development for radioactive waste management and early warning system in the Ferghana Valley**
UNDAF Outcome:	3. Principles of sustainable development integrated into country policies and programs.
Expected CP Outcome:	CP Outcome 2.2. Preparedness and responsiveness to natural disasters strengthened.
Expected project output:	Institutional capacity of Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education improved and capacity of Ferghana Valley radiologists enhanced to better understand risks and act in the case of emergency
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Responsible Parties:	UNDP, Ministry of Emergency situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Committee on Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Inspection "Sanoatgeokontexnazorat" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan, State Agency for Nature Protection and Forestry of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany

Brief Description

The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and radiologists of three Central Asian countries in Ferghana Valley to improve radiation safety. The project will i) support the dialogue between relevant actors in three countries to identify existing barriers for effective communications and early warning system; and ii) establish a distance learning system for training the specialists of ministries of emergency situations, health and others dealing with radioactive tailings; iii) improve capacity of specialists and awareness of general population.

Programme Period:	2010-2015	2011 AWP budget:	$102, 094
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): _____		Total resources required:	$143,500
Atlas Award ID: 00077823		Total allocated resources:	$143,500
Start date:	April 2011	Regular (TRAC)	$35,000
End Date	April 2012	Other:	
		• Government of Germany: $84,000:	
PAC Meeting Date	26 November 2010	Parallel funding:	
		• UNDP / ENVSEC Project :$10,000	
Management Arrangements:	NIM	In kind:	
		• Government of Uzbekistan: $14,500	
		Unfunded budget: N/A	

Agreed by Government: _____ signature and date — M. Khodjibekov, Deputy Minister of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan/NPC

Agreed by UNDP: _____ signature and date — Anita Nirody, UNDP Resident Representative

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I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Background

With the collapse of the Soviet Union the newly independent states of Central Asia had to face a major challenge in radioactive waste management. Over 800 million tons of waste from mining and processing radioactive ores is stored on tailings sites and in mining waste dumps of functioning and abandoned uranium mines in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Around 440 million tons or 54% of it is the radioactive waste, spread on the surface of tailings sites. Many tailings are located in areas, which are prone to earthquakes, landslides, and floods. In addition, these sites are situated in water-catchment areas, often in the basins and valleys of transboundary rivers.

The closures of mines and processing plants took place at various times between 1961 and 1995 but only the waste management sites close to significant population centres received a rudimentary remediation ("conservation"). Uranium waste containment designs probably served well at many sites, but in the mountainous areas of Central Asia a severe and fast deterioration of the waste containments can be observed. This is due to a combination of harsh environmental site conditions with extremely high surface water inflows into the waste management facilities over short time periods. If these conditions were not adequately considered in the design of a mining and milling wastes containment facility, the risk of containment failure is considerably increased. Indeed, the current state of the tailings management facilities in Central Asia presents a significant risk for population living near the tailings sites, especially for children and women.

To deal with the risks of having unsafe and unsecured uranium production legacy sites in their country, the Kazakh government instituted a National Remediation Program. In the other Central Asian states there is currently no national strategy on how to deal with the uranium production legacies. While it is reasonable to expect that a national program to deal with the legacy sites in Uzbekistan will develop (with moderate international assistance), the states of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan lack full capabilities to establish national strategic environmental assessment plans. Nonetheless, the uranium legacy sites in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan need to be secured and stabilized because they are located in the upstream parts of the Amudarya and Syrdarya Rivers. In the event of containment failure, a number of legacy sites in these countries could have cross-boundary impacts. The area most threatened by the risk of legacy wastes containment failure is the densely populated Ferghana valley, the region shared by Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The potential impact of an upstream failure on the water quality of the Chu River in South Kazakhstan (also in the Syrdarya watershed) is considerably smaller when compared to the Ferghana valley.

Fergana Valley was used as one of main sources of metal and uranium ore, exploring some 50 deposits in the area and leaving hundreds of tailings dumps (Figure 1). With the collapse of the Soviet Union, many mining plants have lost their markets and had been closed. However, health and environmental threats from these facilities have not lessened in the most densely populated part of Central Asia, where more than 12 million people reside. On the contrary, because of their vulnerability to natural disasters, vicinity to water courses that flow through the region and high population density, uranium tailings at both active and closed enterprises constitute a significant risk to the entire population of the Fergana valley.

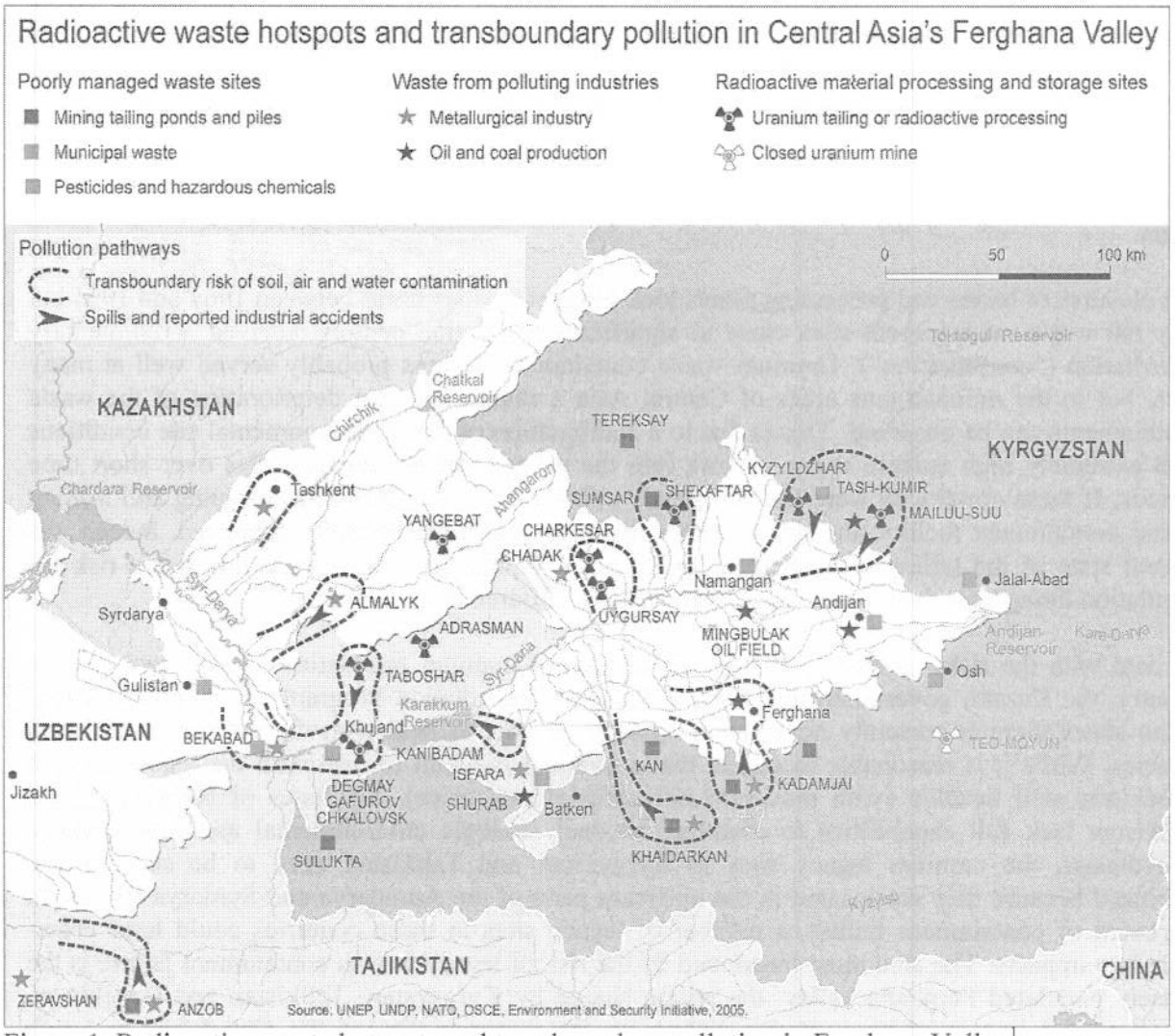

Figure 1. Radioactive waste hotspots and transboundary pollution in Ferghana Valley[1]

In addition, the situation of the Ferghana valley can only be understood within the broader context of the three countries - Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Although the valley forms a single, continuous geographic unit, it is administratively divided. At present it encompasses three provinces of Kyrgyzstan - Osh and Jalal-Abdad, and Batken; three provinces of Uzbekistan – Andijan, Ferghana and Namangan, and the Sogd Province in Tajikistan.

The Environment and Security consultations in Ashgabat in 2003 pinpointed the Ferghana valley as an area of significant concern in Central Asia (UNEP, UNDP, OSCE 2003). ENVSEC assessment of the Ferghana Valley concluded that the legacy of past industrial operations (including uranium processing) "constitute a great threat to environment and security". A number of research and assessment projects (ENVSEC assessment of Ferghana Valley, 2005) point at the high potential of spreading the contamination along hydrographic network to the entire Ferghana Valley and beyond. Many tailings are also located in close vicinity to cities, populated areas and state borders of the countries.

Challenges facing Central Asian governments on radiation safety are vast and often daunting. Many radiologists of three countries dealing with ionizing sources in Ferghana Valley lack capacity, skills and equipment they need to ensure radiation safety as well as effective radioactive waste management. Agencies that deal with radiation safety are often underfunded and understaffed.

[1] Environment and safety. Central Asia. Fergana-Osh-Hudjand region: changing risks into cooperation. 2005

Training and retraining of radiologists is a big issue in the wake of general budget tightening and economic difficulties. These developments mean that radiologists are increasingly unable to attend required courses and enhance their professional development. Besides, radiologists of three countries have uneven trainings and often possess different approaches to radiation safety.

In Uzbekistan, education on radiation safety is provided by the academic institution of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. By the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan №-231 on "Adoption of regulations on state registration and control of turnover of radioactive waste and as well as nuclear materials" dated July 13, 2009, the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education (TIPME) of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been officially nominated as the designated academic institution to educate, train and re-train personnel who deal with radioactive waste and radioactive materials. Therefore, the TIPME is the key institution responsible for training and education radiologists of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Emergency Situations, the State Border Committee and other agencies of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2009, within TIPME Training Centre was established to train and retrain radiologists. Since its creation, more than 200 specialists from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have been trained and retrained at the Centre.

The capacity of the Training centre on radiation safety needs to be enhanced. More specifically, it is important to update the curriculum of the centre and introduce advanced methods of teaching on radiation safety. Capacity of the Centre in web-based training and retraining shall be improved. Distance Learning methods could be important for effective communication among radiologists of the Ferghana Valley. Besides, it is crucial to develop capacity and the network of radiologists of seven regions of three countries and streamline their approach to the problem of radiation safety.

The project was prioritized by Uzbekistan during the consultations towards the development of the package of proposals to donors under the ENVSEC project "Strengthening Coordination of Project Formulation and Mobilization of Resources for Sustainable Radioactive Waste Management in Central Asia". The IAEA document „Assessment and Proposals for Uranium Production Legacy Sites in Central Asia: An International Approach" also lists the "Training and education in the areas of radiation protection, environmental and long-term monitoring, project management, remediation planning, restoration technologies, experience exchange, risk assessment, operation of scientific equipment" as a priority for the region.
UNDP is a trusted partner for the Government of Uzbekistan, working on a wide range of development issues. UNDP's portfolio of projects also includes a disaster preparedness and improvement of living standards of population affected by environmental problems. Within the framework of the ENVSEC project "Strengthening Coordination of Project Formulation and Mobilization of Resources for Sustainable Radioactive Waste Management in Central Asia", UNDP is developing project proposals to tackle uranium legacy in the region.

II. STRATEGY

Project Objectives

The project is aimed at capacity development of education institution on radiation safety (TIPME) and radiologists of the Ferghana Valley for better understanding of radioactive waste management. This objective will be realized through implementation of the following activities:

1. Institutional and curricular development of the training centre for experts in radiation safety of the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan
2. Enhancement of cost-effective training capacities of the TIPME
3. Capacity development of radiologists of the Ferghana Valley (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) through trainings and demonstration of best practices, as well as creation of a regional network for better communication in radioactive waste management

Component 1. Institutional and curricular development of the training centre for experts in radiation safety of the TIPME

Activity 1.1 Curriculum Enrichment: International expert will be hired in order to closely cooperate with local staff of the TIPME in curriculum review. It is planned that the international expert will conduct needs assessment for the TIPME and develop/update curriculum of several courses on radiation safety.

Activity 1.2 There will be TIPME Teachers Training sessions for professional development: Participants learn usable and applicable methodology and skills to effectively incorporate video communication into their curriculum and daily activities. Trainees will earn how to facilitate small group activities and interaction between live and remote classrooms, how to motivate remote students and incorporate interactive and student-centred teaching methodologies.

Component 2. Enhancement of cost-effective training capacities of the TIPME

Managing and overcoming obstacles in teaching radiation safety for specialists in three countries is achievable with the adoption and implementation of distance learning technology. Therefore, the answer to achieving educational excellence and familiarizing radiologists with new developments lies in integrated and flexible distance learning opportunities. In many cases, it is more cost effective to adopt video communication as a solution to providing needed courses where there are few students or scarce resources available than by transporting those students, and in some cases across county or region. That is not to say that interactive distance learning is a way to replace teachers, rather it is a means to better leverage the trainers already in place. In some cases, distance education better serves students by providing courses and curriculum that currently aren't being offered to them because of few students, limited funds and few qualified trainers. Organizations can bring in new course offerings that support specific ability levels, interests and career paths. Using multiple technologies will enhance the learning experience and provide a vehicle for accessing support materials before, during and after a learning event. Video communication closely simulates a traditional face-to- face environment. Participants at all locations will be able to see, hear and interact with each other simultaneously. Distance education is not intended to replace traditional classroom teaching, but instead compliment it in ways that help radiologists' better grasp, understand and apply knowledge. Through video communication, learners actually enter the world they are learning about — all through the use of convenient and flexible video communication technology.

Activity 2.1 Procurement and installation of video communication technology. Video

communication offers a variety of benefits:

Radiologists' Benefits

- Establishes a dialogue and exchange of ideas between radiologists and educators
- Extends educational resources into locations where few exist due to location or funding
- Addresses multiple learning techniques when distance learning is combined with traditional methods of instruction
- Enables homebound remain included and engaged
- Enables radiologists to take advantage of an access to greater knowledge pool that the local training centre alone cannot provide due to a lack of staffing, funding or expertise
- Provides radiologists the opportunity to collaborate with colleagues from other regions/countries

Educator Benefits

- Adds a personal relationship element back into teacher/trainee interaction in distance learning applications
- Combats teacher isolation for educators in remote regions, educators who are the only subject-matter expert in their country
- Allows for timely, convenient, professional development that does not incur time away from the classroom, personal travel time and additional expenses associated with travel
- Increases interaction with colleagues
- Provides access to resources and information not traditionally available, resulting in more relevant and engaging learning experiences

Education Institution Benefits

- Provides educational equity and territories that are isolated due to funding or location
- Supports central and regional radiologists performance requirements
- Provides experiences that educators might not have had access to through traditional field trips
- Enables team teaching and collaboration between institutions
- Can be used for administrative purposes such as planned and ad hoc meetings, which result in reduced travel time and expense and less time away from classroom/building
- Expands curriculum offerings and increases numbers served
- Enables institutions to share resources and the cost of those resources
- Demonstrates commitment to providing unique and equitable learning experiences
- Supports "Green Plans" and sustainability efforts

Benefits from involving international experts at low-cost (IAEA, EUROATOM, ROSATOM, and other international organizations as potential Content Providers)

- Supports and expands outreach mission
- Exposes radiologist and educators to educational programs offered that the institute might not have access to without video communication technologies
- Provides a vehicle to build comprehensive learning experiences that extend beyond an on-site event and that support other offerings
- Offers another way to on-site events and bring people to the institution
- Provides additional revenue stream
- Increases public awareness and reach internationally

Component 3. Capacity enhancement and development of network of radiologists of the Ferghana Valley (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) through demonstration of best practice in radioactive waste management

Activity 3.1 The project will organize field trip for radiologists to Germany. Radiologists of three countries will have the chance to learn best practices on radioactive waste management and will be able to visit remediation territories of Germany during their study tour. Participants of study tour to Germany will be required to conduct a series of meetings with specialists, community leaders and general population to share experience of Germany in the field of radioactive waste management.

Activity 3.2 The project will organize series of trainings for radiologists of three countries. One training will be conducted in Tashkent on the basis of TIPME and two in Andijan or Ferghana regions. These trainings courses will cover topics on radioactive waste such as governing regulations; safe waste handling and disposal methods, cleanup standards, waste characterization criteria, monitoring and public communication, etc. In addition, the trainings will be used to review elements of early warning system in the Ferghana Valley and to develop recommendations for such system in the future. Thus the project will form a network of specialists.

Better trained specialists will work with community leaders and general population to raise awareness about the issue, better safeguard radioactive waste and decrease the risk of exposure to radiation.

Gender aspects of the project

The project will pay significant attention to gender aspects by involving women in project activities as much as possible. On average, the project will aim at achieving at least 25% of participants of training sessions to be female. This is particularly challenging because traditionally the sphere of emergency and radioactive waste management belonged to men. The project will contribute to the recognition of the fact that women together with children are more than other groups exposed to direct impact of tailings and risks emanating from the tailings.

Planned gender mainstreaming tools and activities:

- Strive to ensure that at least 25% of participants of trainings are women by actively engaging relevant agencies to nominate women for trainings
- Any proposed measures on better managing risks should be gender-sensitive
- Concentrate awareness raising about dangers of radioactive waste sites on women and children since they are usually the most vulnerable and risk-exposed group

III. Results and Resources Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:
CP Outcome 2.2 Preparedness and responsiveness to natural disasters strengthened

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:
Indicator: Capacity of the Min of Emergency Situations and other stakeholder agencies in disaster risk management enhanced
Baseline: Capacity and coordination mechanism to be strengthened
Target: Strengthened capacity and better coordination among stakeholders

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-2011 Strategic Plan): Mainstreaming environment and energy

Partnership Strategy
Implementing partner: Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, UNDP will provide direct implementation support. Other partners include: Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Inspection "Sanoatgeokontexnazorat" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan, State Agency for Nature Protection and Forestry of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany
Main beneficiaries: Ministries of Health and Ministries of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan

Project ID and title: "Capacity development for radioactive waste management and early warning systems in the Ferghana Valley"

INTENDED OUTPUT(S)	OUTPUT BASELINE(S)	OUTPUT INDICATOR(S)	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
Institutional capacity of Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education improved and capacity of Ferghana Valley radiologists to better understand risks and act in the case of	1. Obsolete curriculum and inadequate capacity of TIPME on radiation safety 2. Low capacity of radiologists to perform their duties proficiently 3. Need for better communication among specialists	1. Modernization of TIPME curriculum and enhancement of TIPME staff capacity 2. Specialists from Ferghana valley (at least 25% are women) are aware of modern radiation safety requirements 3. Communication among specialists of Ferghana valley	**Y2011** 1.1. Capacity assessment of the TIPME conducted and curriculum of courses is revised. 2.1. Weeklong courses with elements of distance learning on radiation safety for around 50 specialists of Ferghana valley conducted. 2.2. Specialists from Ferghana valley	**Activity Result 1: Capacity assessment and curriculum development of TIPME** Activity 1.1 Capacity assessment of TIPME and curriculum review conducted by International expert. Activity 1.2 Professional development training sessions for TIPME Professional personnel conducted: participants acquire useful and applicable techniques and skills to effectively incorporate video communication into their curriculum and daily activities. Trainees will also learn how to incorporate interactive and student-centred teaching methodologies.	UNDP, Ministry of Health	**Total for the Activity 1 – $42,500** Task Manager (SC8) hired International expert (SSA) hired Proposals on revising curriculum of TIPME developed and submitted Medical examination & insurance Miscellaneous

emergency enhanced	involved in radioactive waste management of Ferghana Valley (three countries)	improved	enhance their capacities radioactive waste management as a result of 1-week study tour and training to Germany 3. Barriers to effective communication and networking identified, and an analytical report on early warning system in Ferghana valley elaborated and submitted to policymakers in all countries	**Activity Result 2: Modernization of Information Communication Technologies and introduction of new teaching methodologies based on technology** Activity 2.1.Procurement, installation and testing of distance learning video communication equipment. Activity 2.2. Organization of series of trainings to enhance professional development of specialists from Ferghana valley	UNDP, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Emergency situations, Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan, State Agency for Nature Protection and Forestry of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan	**Total for the Activity 2 – $40,000** Necessary equipment for distance learning procured, software installed and tested
				Activity Result 3: Professional capacities of radiologists of Ferghana Valley developed Activity 3.1 The project will organize field trip for radiologists from three participating countries to Germany. Radiologists of three countries will have the chance to learn best practices on radioactive waste management. Activity 3.2 The project will organize series of trainings for radiologists of three countries. These trainings courses will cover topics on radioactive waste such as governing regulations; safe	UNDP, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Emergency situations, Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan, State Agency for Nature Protection	**Total for the Activity 3 – $ 61,000** Study tour to Germany organized; Series of trainings and roundtables on radiation safety and early warning system for Ferghana valley conducted; **In kind: $14,500** **Parallel: $10,000** **TRAC: $35,000** **German Govt: $84,000**

				waste handling and disposal methods, cleanup standards, waste characterization criteria, monitoring and public communication, etc. In addition, the trainings will be used to review elements of early warning system and to develop recommendations for such system in the future.	and Forestry of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan	**TOTAL: $143,500** **2011 – $117,500** **2012 – $26,000**

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented through National implementation modality (NIM), as described in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). The Ministry of Health will be the Implementing partner and will be represented in the Project Board. The Project Board will be responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Task Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international coordinating. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Resident Representative.

This Board contains three roles, including:

1) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
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.
3) Senior Beneficiary: individual or 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.

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. The Project assurance role in this project will be delegated to the UNDP Environment and Energy Unit and UNDP CO Advisor-Economist.

The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Task Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Task Manager. The provision of any Project Support on a formal basis is optional. It is necessary to keep Project Support and Project Assurance roles separate in order to maintain the independence of Project Assurance.

Duties and responsibilities of the all project team members are presented in Annex II. - Terms of Reference.

In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed between UNDP Country Office in Uzbekistan and the Government of Uzbekistan on 30 April, 2010 and the approved Country Programme Action Plan 2010-2015, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.

Direct UNDP Country office Support Services to the project implementation

The UNDP and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan have agreed that the UNDP Country Office will provide the following support services for the project activities at the request

of the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education for the whole duration of the project cycle:

(a) Identification and/or recruitment and solution of administrative issues related to the project personnel;
(b) Procurement of commodities, labour and services;
(c) Identification and facilitation of training activities, seminars and workshops;
(d) Financial monitoring and reporting;
(e) Processing of direct payments;
(f) Supervision of project implementation, monitoring and assistance in project assessment.

The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly.

When providing the above support services, the UNDP Country Office will recover the costs for providing Implementation Support Services on the basis of actual costs and transaction fee based on the latest Universal Price List.

The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a project, the list UNDP country office support services is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Uzbekistan and the UNDP, signed by Parties on 10th June 1993, including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services.

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall retain overall responsibility for this nationally managed project and will appoint the National Project Coordinator (NPC)/ Executive. Direct responsibility of the NPC/Executive will be provision of strategic advice, as well as coordination of the project activities taking into account interests of the Government (for more details please see the annex on roles and responsibilities).

Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this document shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

- Collaborative cost-sharing agreement between UNDP and the Federal Ministry for the environment, nature conservation and nuclear safety of the Federal Republic of Germany
- Collaborative arrangements with the ENVSEC "Strengthening Coordination of Project Formulation and Mobilization of Resources for Sustainable Radioactive Waste Management in Central Asia" project on providing financial and administrative support:
- Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education will provide facility within it's premises for project's Task Manager, rents bandwidth and supplies technical and administrative assistance in installation of equipment, bears responsibility in organizational and consultancy works during the trainings.
- Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Inspection "Sanoatgeokontexnazorat" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Committee of the

Republic of Uzbekistan on Nature Protection, Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan, State Agency for Nature Protection and Forestry of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan will assist in identifying radiologists for project trainings.

- UNDP policies and procedures will apply for any audit arrangements.

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Background

With the collapse of the Soviet Union the newly independent states of Central Asia had to face a major challenge in radioactive waste management. Over 800 million tons of waste from mining and processing radioactive ores is stored on tailings sites and in mining waste dumps of functioning and abandoned uranium mines in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Around 440 million tons or 54% of it is the radioactive waste, spread on the surface of tailings sites. Many tailings are located in areas, which are prone to earthquakes, landslides, and floods. In addition, these sites are situated in water-catchment areas, often in the basins and valleys of transboundary rivers.

The closures of mines and processing plants took place at various times between 1961 and 1995 but only the waste management sites close to significant population centres received a rudimentary remediation ("conservation"). Uranium waste containment designs probably served well at many sites, but in the mountainous areas of Central Asia a severe and fast deterioration of the waste containments can be observed. This is due to a combination of harsh environmental site conditions with extremely high surface water inflows into the waste management facilities over short time periods. If these conditions were not adequately considered in the design of a mining and milling wastes containment facility, the risk of containment failure is considerably increased. Indeed, the current state of the tailings management facilities in Central Asia presents a significant risk for population living near the tailings sites, especially for children and women.

To deal with the risks of having unsafe and unsecured uranium production legacy sites in their country, the Kazakh government instituted a National Remediation Program. In the other Central Asian states there is currently no national strategy on how to deal with the uranium production legacies. While it is reasonable to expect that a national program to deal with the legacy sites in Uzbekistan will develop (with moderate international assistance), the states of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan lack full capabilities to establish national strategic environmental assessment plans. Nonetheless, the uranium legacy sites in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan need to be secured and stabilized because they are located in the upstream parts of the Amudarya and Syrdarya Rivers. In the event of containment failure, a number of legacy sites in these countries could have cross-boundary impacts. The area most threatened by the risk of legacy wastes containment failure is the densely populated Ferghana valley, the region shared by Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The potential impact of an upstream failure on the water quality of the Chu River in South Kazakhstan (also in the Syrdarya watershed) is considerably smaller when compared to the Ferghana valley.

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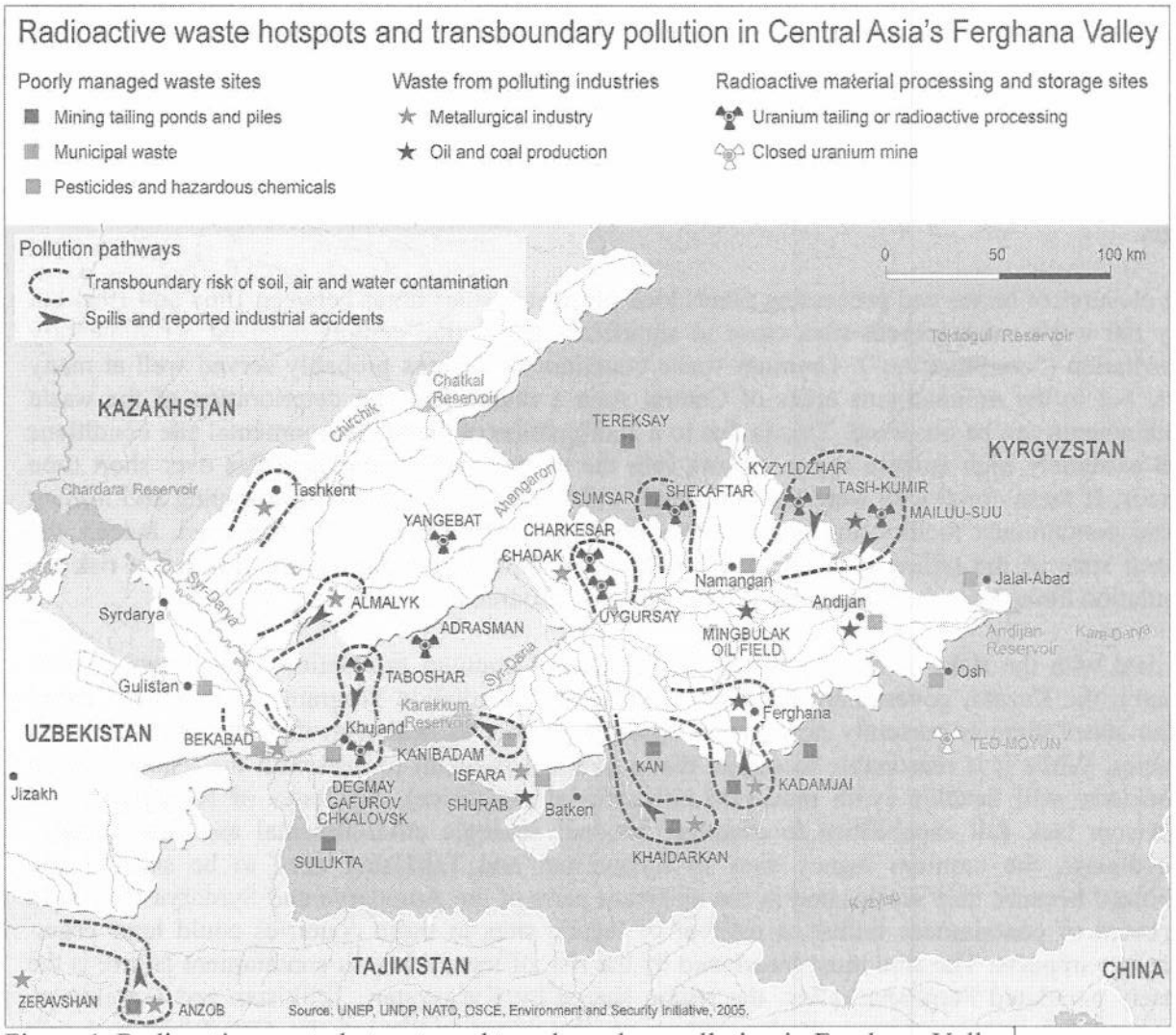

Figure 1. Radioactive waste hotspots and transboundary pollution in Ferghana Valley[1]

In addition, the situation of the Ferghana valley can only be understood within the broader context of the three countries - Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Although the valley forms a single, continuous geographic unit, it is administratively divided. At present it encompasses three provinces of Kyrgyzstan - Osh and Jalal-Abdad, and Batken; three provinces of Uzbekistan – Andijan, Ferghana and Namangan, and the Sogd Province in Tajikistan.

The Environment and Security consultations in Ashgabat in 2003 pinpointed the Ferghana valley as an area of significant concern in Central Asia (UNEP, UNDP, OSCE 2003). ENVSEC assessment of the Ferghana Valley concluded that the legacy of past industrial operations (including uranium processing) "constitute a great threat to environment and security". A number of research and assessment projects (ENVSEC assessment of Ferghana Valley, 2005) point at the high potential of spreading the contamination along hydrographic network to the entire Ferghana Valley and beyond. Many tailings are also located in close vicinity to cities, populated areas and state borders of the countries.

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[1] Environment and safety. Central Asia. Fergana-Osh-Hudjand region: changing risks into cooperation. 2005

Training and retraining of radiologists is a big issue in the wake of general budget tightening and economic difficulties. These developments mean that radiologists are increasingly unable to attend required courses and enhance their professional development. Besides, radiologists of three countries have uneven trainings and often possess different approaches to radiation safety.

In Uzbekistan, education on radiation safety is provided by the academic institution of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. By the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan №-231 on "Adoption of regulations on state registration and control of turnover of radioactive waste and as well as nuclear materials" dated July 13, 2009, the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education (TIPME) of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been officially nominated as the designated academic institution to educate, train and re-train personnel who deal with radioactive waste and radioactive materials. Therefore, the TIPME is the key institution responsible for training and education radiologists of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Emergency Situations, the State Border Committee and other agencies of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2009, within TIPME Training Centre was established to train and retrain radiologists. Since its creation, more than 200 specialists from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have been trained and retrained at the Centre.

The capacity of the Training centre on radiation safety needs to be enhanced. More specifically, it is important to update the curriculum of the centre and introduce advanced methods of teaching on radiation safety. Capacity of the Centre in web-based training and retraining shall be improved. Distance Learning methods could be important for effective communication among radiologists of the Ferghana Valley. Besides, it is crucial to develop capacity and the network of radiologists of seven regions of three countries and streamline their approach to the problem of radiation safety.

The project was prioritized by Uzbekistan during the consultations towards the development of the package of proposals to donors under the ENVSEC project "Strengthening Coordination of Project Formulation and Mobilization of Resources for Sustainable Radioactive Waste Management in Central Asia". The IAEA document „Assessment and Proposals for Uranium Production Legacy Sites in Central Asia: An International Approach" also lists the "Training and education in the areas of radiation protection, environmental and long-term monitoring, project management, remediation planning, restoration technologies, experience exchange, risk assessment, operation of scientific equipment" as a priority for the region.
UNDP is a trusted partner for the Government of Uzbekistan, working on a wide range of development issues. UNDP's portfolio of projects also includes a disaster preparedness and improvement of living standards of population affected by environmental problems. Within the framework of the ENVSEC project "Strengthening Coordination of Project Formulation and Mobilization of Resources for Sustainable Radioactive Waste Management in Central Asia", UNDP is developing project proposals to tackle uranium legacy in the region.

II. STRATEGY

Project Objectives

The project is aimed at capacity development of education institution on radiation safety (TIPME) and radiologists of the Ferghana Valley for better understanding of radioactive waste management. This objective will be realized through implementation of the following activities:

1. Institutional and curricular development of the training centre for experts in radiation safety of the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan
2. Enhancement of cost-effective training capacities of the TIPME
3. Capacity development of radiologists of the Ferghana Valley (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) through trainings and demonstration of best practices, as well as creation of a regional network for better communication in radioactive waste management

Component 1. Institutional and curricular development of the training centre for experts in radiation safety of the TIPME

Activity 1.1 Curriculum Enrichment: International expert will be hired in order to closely cooperate with local staff of the TIPME in curriculum review. It is planned that the international expert will conduct needs assessment for the TIPME and develop/update curriculum of several courses on radiation safety.

Activity 1.2 There will be TIPME Teachers Training sessions for professional development: Participants learn usable and applicable methodology and skills to effectively incorporate video communication into their curriculum and daily activities. Trainees will earn how to facilitate small group activities and interaction between live and remote classrooms, how to motivate remote students and incorporate interactive and student-centred teaching methodologies.

Component 2. Enhancement of cost-effective training capacities of the TIPME

Managing and overcoming obstacles in teaching radiation safety for specialists in three countries is achievable with the adoption and implementation of distance learning technology. Therefore, the answer to achieving educational excellence and familiarizing radiologists with new developments lies in integrated and flexible distance learning opportunities. In many cases, it is more cost effective to adopt video communication as a solution to providing needed courses where there are few students or scarce resources available than by transporting those students, and in some cases across county or region. That is not to say that interactive distance learning is a way to replace teachers, rather it is a means to better leverage the trainers already in place. In some cases, distance education better serves students by providing courses and curriculum that currently aren't being offered to them because of few students, limited funds and few qualified trainers. Organizations can bring in new course offerings that support specific ability levels, interests and career paths. Using multiple technologies will enhance the learning experience and provide a vehicle for accessing support materials before, during and after a learning event. Video communication closely simulates a traditional face-to- face environment. Participants at all locations will be able to see, hear and interact with each other simultaneously. Distance education is not intended to replace traditional classroom teaching, but instead compliment it in ways that help radiologists' better grasp, understand and apply knowledge. Through video communication, learners actually enter the world they are learning about — all through the use of convenient and flexible video communication technology.

Activity 2.1 Procurement and installation of video communication technology. Video

communication offers a variety of benefits:

Radiologists' Benefits

- Establishes a dialogue and exchange of ideas between radiologists and educators
- Extends educational resources into locations where few exist due to location or funding
- Addresses multiple learning techniques when distance learning is combined with traditional methods of instruction
- Enables homebound remain included and engaged
- Enables radiologists to take advantage of an access to greater knowledge pool that the local training centre alone cannot provide due to a lack of staffing, funding or expertise
- Provides radiologists the opportunity to collaborate with colleagues from other regions/countries

Educator Benefits

- Adds a personal relationship element back into teacher/trainee interaction in distance learning applications
- Combats teacher isolation for educators in remote regions, educators who are the only subject-matter expert in their country
- Allows for timely, convenient, professional development that does not incur time away from the classroom, personal travel time and additional expenses associated with travel
- Increases interaction with colleagues
- Provides access to resources and information not traditionally available, resulting in more relevant and engaging learning experiences

Education Institution Benefits

- Provides educational equity and territories that are isolated due to funding or location
- Supports central and regional radiologists performance requirements
- Provides experiences that educators might not have had access to through traditional field trips
- Enables team teaching and collaboration between institutions
- Can be used for administrative purposes such as planned and ad hoc meetings, which result in reduced travel time and expense and less time away from classroom/building
- Expands curriculum offerings and increases numbers served
- Enables institutions to share resources and the cost of those resources
- Demonstrates commitment to providing unique and equitable learning experiences
- Supports "Green Plans" and sustainability efforts

Benefits from involving international experts at low-cost (IAEA, EUROATOM, ROSATOM, and other international organizations as potential Content Providers)

- Supports and expands outreach mission
- Exposes radiologist and educators to educational programs offered that the institute might not have access to without video communication technologies
- Provides a vehicle to build comprehensive learning experiences that extend beyond an on-site event and that support other offerings
- Offers another way to on-site events and bring people to the institution
- Provides additional revenue stream
- Increases public awareness and reach internationally

Component 3. Capacity enhancement and development of network of radiologists of the Ferghana Valley (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) through demonstration of best practice in radioactive waste management

Activity 3.1 The project will organize field trip for radiologists to Germany. Radiologists of three countries will have the chance to learn best practices on radioactive waste management and will be able to visit remediation territories of Germany during their study tour. Participants of study tour to Germany will be required to conduct a series of meetings with specialists, community leaders and general population to share experience of Germany in the field of radioactive waste management.

Activity 3.2 The project will organize series of trainings for radiologists of three countries. One training will be conducted in Tashkent on the basis of TIPME and two in Andijan or Ferghana regions. These trainings courses will cover topics on radioactive waste such as governing regulations; safe waste handling and disposal methods, cleanup standards, waste characterization criteria, monitoring and public communication, etc. In addition, the trainings will be used to review elements of early warning system in the Ferghana Valley and to develop recommendations for such system in the future. Thus the project will form a network of specialists.

Better trained specialists will work with community leaders and general population to raise awareness about the issue, better safeguard radioactive waste and decrease the risk of exposure to radiation.

Gender aspects of the project

The project will pay significant attention to gender aspects by involving women in project activities as much as possible. On average, the project will aim at achieving at least 25% of participants of training sessions to be female. This is particularly challenging because traditionally the sphere of emergency and radioactive waste management belonged to men. The project will contribute to the recognition of the fact that women together with children are more than other groups exposed to direct impact of tailings and risks emanating from the tailings.

Planned gender mainstreaming tools and activities:

- Strive to ensure that at least 25% of participants of trainings are women by actively engaging relevant agencies to nominate women for trainings
- Any proposed measures on better managing risks should be gender-sensitive
- Concentrate awareness raising about dangers of radioactive waste sites on women and children since they are usually the most vulnerable and risk-exposed group

III. Results and Resources Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:
CP Outcome 2.2 Preparedness and responsiveness to natural disasters strengthened

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:
Indicator: Capacity of the Min of Emergency Situations and other stakeholder agencies in disaster risk management enhanced
Baseline: Capacity and coordination mechanism to be strengthened
Target: Strengthened capacity and better coordination among stakeholders

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-2011 Strategic Plan): Mainstreaming environment and energy

Partnership Strategy
Implementing partner: Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, UNDP will provide direct implementation support. Other partners include: Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Inspection "Sanoatgeokontexnazorat" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan, State Agency for Nature Protection and Forestry of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany
Main beneficiaries: Ministries of Health and Ministries of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan

Project ID and title: "Capacity development for radioactive waste management and early warning systems in the Ferghana Valley"

INTENDED OUTPUT(S)	OUTPUT BASELINE(S)	OUTPUT INDICATOR(S)	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
Institutional capacity of Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education improved and capacity of Ferghana Valley radiologists to better understand risks and act in the case of	1. Obsolete curriculum and inadequate capacity of TIPME on radiation safety 2. Low capacity of radiologists to perform their duties proficiently 3. Need for better communication among specialists	1. Modernization of TIPME curriculum and enhancement of TIPME staff capacity 2. Specialists from Ferghana valley (at least 25% are women) are aware of modern radiation safety requirements 3. Communication among specialists of Ferghana valley	**Y2011** 1.1. Capacity assessment of the TIPME conducted and curriculum of courses is revised. 2.1. Weeklong courses with elements of distance learning on radiation safety for around 50 specialists of Ferghana valley conducted. 2.2. Specialists from Ferghana valley	**Activity Result 1: Capacity assessment and curriculum development of TIPME** Activity 1.1 Capacity assessment of TIPME and curriculum review conducted by International expert. Activity 1.2 Professional development training sessions for TIPME Professional personnel conducted: participants acquire useful and applicable techniques and skills to effectively incorporate video communication into their curriculum and daily activities. Trainees will also learn how to incorporate interactive and student-centred teaching methodologies.	UNDP, Ministry of Health	**Total for the Activity 1 – $42,500** Task Manager (SC8) hired International expert (SSA) hired Proposals on revising curriculum of TIPME developed and submitted Medical examination & insurance Miscellaneous

emergency enhanced	involved in radioactive waste management of Ferghana Valley (three countries)	improved	enhance their capacities radioactive waste management as a result of 1-week study tour and training to Germany 3. Barriers to effective communication and networking identified, and an analytical report on early warning system in Ferghana valley elaborated and submitted to policymakers in all countries	**Activity Result 2: Modernization of Information Communication Technologies and introduction of new teaching methodologies based on technology** Activity 2.1.Procurement, installation and testing of distance learning video communication equipment. Activity 2.2. Organization of series of trainings to enhance professional development of specialists from Ferghana valley	UNDP, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Emergency situations, Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan, State Agency for Nature Protection and Forestry of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan	**Total for the Activity 2 – $40,000** Necessary equipment for distance learning procured, software installed and tested
				Activity Result 3: Professional capacities of radiologists of Ferghana Valley developed Activity 3.1 The project will organize field trip for radiologists from three participating countries to Germany. Radiologists of three countries will have the chance to learn best practices on radioactive waste management. Activity 3.2 The project will organize series of trainings for radiologists of three countries. These trainings courses will cover topics on radioactive waste such as governing regulations; safe	UNDP, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Emergency situations, Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan, State Agency for Nature Protection	**Total for the Activity 3 – $ 61,000** Study tour to Germany organized; Series of trainings and roundtables on radiation safety and early warning system for Ferghana valley conducted; **In kind: $14,500** **Parallel: $10,000** **TRAC: $35,000** **German Govt: $84,000**

				waste handling and disposal methods, cleanup standards, waste characterization criteria, monitoring and public communication, etc. In addition, the trainings will be used to review elements of early warning system and to develop recommendations for such system in the future.	and Forestry of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan	**TOTAL: $143,500** **2011 – $117,500** **2012 – $26,000**

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented through National implementation modality (NIM), as described in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). The Ministry of Health will be the Implementing partner and will be represented in the Project Board. The Project Board will be responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Task Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international coordinating. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Resident Representative.

This Board contains three roles, including:

1) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
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.
3) Senior Beneficiary: individual or 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.

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. The Project assurance role in this project will be delegated to the UNDP Environment and Energy Unit and UNDP CO Advisor-Economist.

The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Task Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Task Manager. The provision of any Project Support on a formal basis is optional. It is necessary to keep Project Support and Project Assurance roles separate in order to maintain the independence of Project Assurance.

Duties and responsibilities of the all project team members are presented in Annex II. - Terms of Reference.

In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed between UNDP Country Office in Uzbekistan and the Government of Uzbekistan on 30 April, 2010 and the approved Country Programme Action Plan 2010-2015, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.

Direct UNDP Country office Support Services to the project implementation

The UNDP and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan have agreed that the UNDP Country Office will provide the following support services for the project activities at the request

of the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education for the whole duration of the project cycle:

(a) Identification and/or recruitment and solution of administrative issues related to the project personnel;
(b) Procurement of commodities, labour and services;
(c) Identification and facilitation of training activities, seminars and workshops;
(d) Financial monitoring and reporting;
(e) Processing of direct payments;
(f) Supervision of project implementation, monitoring and assistance in project assessment.

The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly.

When providing the above support services, the UNDP Country Office will recover the costs for providing Implementation Support Services on the basis of actual costs and transaction fee based on the latest Universal Price List.

The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a project, the list UNDP country office support services is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Uzbekistan and the UNDP, signed by Parties on 10th June 1993, including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services.

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall retain overall responsibility for this nationally managed project and will appoint the National Project Coordinator (NPC)/ Executive. Direct responsibility of the NPC/Executive will be provision of strategic advice, as well as coordination of the project activities taking into account interests of the Government (for more details please see the annex on roles and responsibilities).

Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this document shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

- Collaborative cost-sharing agreement between UNDP and the Federal Ministry for the environment, nature conservation and nuclear safety of the Federal Republic of Germany
- Collaborative arrangements with the ENVSEC "Strengthening Coordination of Project Formulation and Mobilization of Resources for Sustainable Radioactive Waste Management in Central Asia" project on providing financial and administrative support:
- Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education will provide facility within it's premises for project's Task Manager, rents bandwidth and supplies technical and administrative assistance in installation of equipment, bears responsibility in organizational and consultancy works during the trainings.
- Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Inspection "Sanoatgeokontexnazorat" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Committee of the

Republic of Uzbekistan on Nature Protection, Nuclear and Radiation Safety Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan, State Agency for Nature Protection and Forestry of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan will assist in identifying radiologists for project trainings.

- UNDP policies and procedures will apply for any audit arrangements.

V. Monitoring Framework And Evaluation

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, 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 in Atlas, 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 Task 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 Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Task 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 Task 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 QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR 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.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

OUTPUT: Institutional capacity of Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education improved and capacity of Ferghana Valley radiologists enhanced to better understand risks and act in the case of emergency		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	**Capacity assessment and curriculum development of TIPME**	Start Date: May 2011 End Date: December 2011
Purpose	Modernize curriculum of the TIPME on radiation safety based on best teaching practices	
Description	The project will hire international expert and local consultants to develop the curriculum on radiation safety	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Identification of TIPME needs for establishing effective education of radiation safety	Need assessment involving leading specialists are conducted Experienced International and local consultants are selected based on the UNDP public and competitive, international and local recruitment procedures.	November 2011

Activity Result 2	**Modernization of Information Communication Technologies and introduction of new teaching methodologies based on technology**	Start Date: May 2011 End Date: November 2011
Purpose	Improving information and communication technology capacity of TIPME including distance learning/video communication system	
Description	According to the need assessment conducted by Centre for experts on radiation safety of the TIPME, there are still number of activities need to be conducted to improve ICT base of the institution. The purpose of improving ICT base is to provide with inputs which will help to perform tasks in a more efficient and qualitative manner.	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Number of procured equipment, including PCs, servers, printers, scanners, copy machines and etc.	Equipment is installed and working properly	November 2011

Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	**Professional capacities of radiologists of Ferghana Valley developed**	Start Date: May 2011 End Date: April 2012
Purpose	Improving network and the professional skills of radiologists in Ferghana Valley	
Description	To fulfill this objective the project will continue to organize and conduct professional development training in key areas on radiological safety and field mission to Germany to learn the best practice. In addition, the capacity of radiologists working in three countries will be streamlined and will obtain equal/common analytical skills	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Training will be provided by the international and local experts in the relevant areas of professional development	International and local experts are selected based on the UNDP recruitment procedures. This would guarantee the "best price for the value" and diversity of options, as well as transparency and fairness of the selection process.	After each training
Quantity of radiologist and the staff of TIPME	There will be feedback from trained specialists to evaluate the results of the trainging	After each training

VI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Uzbekistan and UNDP, signed on June 10, 1993.
Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.
The executing agency 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 executing agency'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 executing agency 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.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I. Risks log

№	Description	Category	Impact/ probability	Countermeasures/Mngt response	Owner	Author	Date identified	Last Update	Status
1	Difference of opinions among many partners might affect the performance of the project	Political	**High/ Medium**	Re-confirming prior agreements/commitments made by national governments in high level forums on radioactive waste management held in Geneva and Bishkek Pre-emptive efforts to align national interests with project activities	**UNDP**				
2	Possible changes in key personnel at the Ministry of Health may delay completion of project activities	Organizational	Medium/ Low	All activities of the project are in line with existing legislations and responsibilities of ministry.	Ministry of Health				
3	Change of participants in consecutive seminars on radiation safety	Programmatic	Medium/ Medium	Closely cooperate with responsible state organizations of three countries in assisting identification of radiologists with commitment / use selection process in identifying participants	UNDP, Ministry of Health				

ANNEX II.

Project Management Roles

I. Project Board[2]

Overall responsibilities[3]**:** The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Task Manager (TM), including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards[4] 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/Officer. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of a project, or as necessary when raised by the TM. This group is consulted by the TM for decisions when TM 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 quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly 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 TM and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities.

Composition and organization: This group contains three roles, including:

4) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
5) 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.
6) Senior Beneficiary: individual or 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.

Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the LPAC[5] meeting. For example, the Executive role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP, the Senior Supplier role is held by a representative of the Implementing Partner and/or UNDP, and the Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. Representative of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate.

Efforts shall be made to the extent possible to ensure gender balance among the members of the Project Board.

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[2] For a simple programme component, separate Project Boards would not be required if their roles can be covered by the Outcome Board.
[3] Source: Guidelines on UNDP Implementation of UNDAF Annual Review Process
[4] 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.
[5] Depending on its composition, the Outcome Board can fulfill the function of the Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC)

Specific responsibilities:

Defining a project

- Review and approve the Initiation Plan (if such plan was required and submitted to the LPAC).

Initiating a project

- Agree on TM's responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities of the other members of the Project Management team;
- Delegate any Project Assurance function as appropriate;
- Review the Progress Report for the Initiation Stage (if an Initiation Plan was required);
- Review and appraise detailed Project Plan and AWP, including Atlas reports covering activity definition, quality criteria, issue log, updated risk log and the monitoring and communication plan.

Running a project

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Task Manager;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Task Manager's tolerances in the Annual Work Plan and quarterly plans when required;
- Conduct regular meetings to review the Project Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Review and approve end project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when Task Manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;

Closing a project

- Assure that all Project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily;
- Review and approve the Final Project Review Report, including Lessons-learned;
- Make recommendations for follow-on actions to be submitted to the Outcome Board;
- Commission project evaluation (only when required by partnership agreement)
- Notify operational completion of the project to the Outcome Board.

II. 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.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Task Manager
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible
- Brief Outcome Board and relevant stakeholders about project progress
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings

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.

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.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure the expected output(s) and related activities of the project are well defined
- Make sure that progress towards the outputs required by the beneficiaries remains consistent from the beneficiary perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s)
- Prioritise and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Resolve priority conflicts

The assurance responsibilities of the Senior Beneficiary are to check that:

- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored

Where the project's size, complexity or importance warrants it, the Senior Beneficiary may delegate the responsibility and authority for some of the assurance responsibilities (see also the section below)

III. 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. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective

- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts

The supplier assurance role responsibilities are to:

- Advise on the selection of strategy, design and methods to carry out project activities
- Ensure that any standards defined for the project are met and used to good effect
- Monitor potential changes and their impact on the quality of deliverables from a supplier perspective
- Monitor any risks in the implementation aspects of the project

If warranted, some of this assurance responsibility may be delegated (see also the section below)

IV. Task Manager

Overall responsibilities: The TM 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 TM is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The TM'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.

Prior to the approval of the project, the Project Developer role is the UNDP staff member responsible for project management functions during formulation until the TM from the Implementing Partner is in place.

Specific responsibilities would include:

Overall project management:

- Manage the realization of project outputs through activities;
- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board or its appointed Project Assurance roles to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Ensure that project contributes to the promotion of gender equality by reaching, involving and benefiting both women and men in its activities (gender mainstreaming);
- Responsible for project administration;
- Liaise with any suppliers;
- May also perform Team Manager and Project Support roles;

Running a project

- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria, ensure that all data gathered during project implementation is disaggregated by sex whenever possible.
- Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
- Monitor events as determined in the Monitoring & Communication Plan, and update the plan as required;

- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE (Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures);
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Manage and monitor the project risks as initially identified in the Project Brief appraised by the LPAC, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
- Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log.
- Prepare the Project Quarterly Progress Report (progress against planned activities, update on Risks and Issues, expenditures) and submit the report to the Project Board and Project Assurance;
- Prepare the Annual review Report, and submit the report to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Based on the review, prepare the AWP for the following year, as well as Quarterly Plans if required.

Closing a Project

- Prepare Final Project Review Reports to be submitted to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Manage the transfer of project deliverables, documents, files, equipment and materials to national beneficiaries;
- Prepare final CDR/FACE for signature by UNDP and the Implementing Partner.

V. Project Assurance

Overall responsibility: 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 TM; therefore the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the TM. A UNDP Programme Officer typically holds the Project Assurance role.

The implementation of the assurance responsibilities needs to answer the question "What is to be assured?" The following list includes the key suggested aspects that need to be checked by the Project Assurance throughout the project as part of ensuring that it remains relevant, follows the approved plans and continues to meet the planned targets with quality.

- Maintenance of thorough liaison throughout the project between the members of the Project Board.
- Beneficiary needs and expectations are being met or managed
- Gender mainstreaming policy is embedded into project and implemented
- Risks are being controlled
- Adherence to the Project Justification (Business Case)
- Projects fit with the overall Country Programme
- The right people are being involved, efforts to ensure gender balance in personnel and among beneficiaries are made

- An acceptable solution is being developed
- The project remains viable
- The scope of the project is not "creeping upwards" unnoticed
- Internal and external communications are working
- Applicable UNDP rules and regulations are being observed
- Any legislative constraints are being observed
- Adherence to RMG monitoring and reporting requirements and standards
- Quality management procedures are properly followed
- Project Board's decisions are followed and revisions are managed in line with the required procedures

Specific responsibilities would include:

Initiating a project

- Ensure that project outputs definitions and activity definition including description and quality criteria have been properly recorded in the Atlas Project Management module to facilitate monitoring and reporting;
- Ensure that people concerned are fully informed about the project
- Ensure that all preparatory activities, including training for project staff, logistic supports are timely carried out

Running a project

- Ensure that funds are made available to the project;
- Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed, and that the logs in Atlas are regularly updated;
- Ensure that critical project information is monitored and updated in Atlas, using the Activity Quality log in particular;
- Ensure that Project Quarterly Progress Reports are prepared and submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;
- Ensure that CDRs and FACE are prepared and submitted to the Project Board and Outcome Board;
- Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and "spot checks".
- Ensure that the Project Data Quality Dashboard remains "green"

Closing a project

- Ensure that the project is operationally closed in Atlas;
- Ensure that all financial transactions are in Atlas based on final accounting of expenditures;
- Ensure that project accounts are closed and status set in Atlas accordingly.

VI. Project Support

Overall responsibilities: The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Task Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Task Manager. The provision of any Project Support on a formal basis is optional. It is necessary to keep Project Support and Project Assurance roles separate in order to maintain the independence of Project Assurance.

Specific responsibilities: Some specific tasks of the Project Support would include:

Provision of administrative services:

- Set up and maintain project files
- Collect project related information data, ensure that it is disaggregated by gender whenever possible
- Update plans
- Administer the quality review process
- Administer Project Board meetings

Project documentation management:

- Administer project revision control
- Establish document control procedures
- Compile, copy and distribute all project reports

Financial Management, Monitoring and reporting

- Assist in the financial management tasks under the responsibility of the Task Manager
- Provide support in the use of Atlas for monitoring and reporting

Provision of technical support services

- Provide technical advices
- Review technical reports
- Monitor technical activities carried out by responsible parties.

Annex III. ToR of project staff

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
JOB DESCRIPTION/SPECIAL SERVICE AGREEMENT

Job title:	International Consultant: Capacity Building in Radioactive Waste Management
Contract type	Special Service Agreement
Project Title/Department:	Capacity development for radioactive waste management and early warning system in the Ferghana Valley
Duration of the service:	9 months
Work status (full time / part time):	Home-based part-time assignment with two missions to Tashkent, Uzbekistan 30 working days in July 2011 – March 2012
Reports To:	Head of Environment and Energy Unit, UNDP CO Task Manager of the Project

III. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

From the 1950s till 1980s, the Fergana Valley was one of the main sources of metal and uranium ore, with some 50 deposits in the area and hundreds of tailings dumps. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, many mining plants had lost their markets and had been closed. However, health and environmental threats from these facilities have not lessened in the most densely populated part of Central Asia, where more than 12 million people reside. On the contrary, because of their vulnerability to natural disasters, vicinity to water courses that flow through the region and high population density, the legacy uranium tailings pose a significant risk to the entire population of the Fergana valley.

Challenges facing specialists on radiation safety in the Ferghana Valley (consisting of three regions of Uzbekistan, three regions of Kyrgyzstan and one region of Tajikistan) are vast and daunting. Many radiologists of three countries dealing with ionizing sources in the Ferghana Valley lack capacity, skills and equipment they need to ensure radiation safety as well as effective radioactive waste management. Agencies that deal with radiation safety are chronically under funded and understaffed. Training and retraining of radiologists is a big issue in the wake of general budget tightening and economic difficulties. These developments mean that radiologists are increasingly unable to attend required courses and enhance their professional development. Besides, radiologists of three countries have uneven trainings and often possess different approaches to radiation safety.

The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education (TIPME) and radiologists of three Central Asian countries in the Ferghana Valley to improve radiation safety. The project will i) support the dialogue between relevant actors in three countries to identify existing barriers for effective communications and early warning system; and ii) establish a distance learning system for training the specialists of ministries of

emergency situations, health and others dealing with radioactive tailings; iii) improve capacity of specialists and awareness of general population.

IV. FUNCTIONS / KEY OUTPUTS EXPECTED

Under direct supervision of the Task Manager and the overall guidance of the Head of Environment and Energy Unit of the UNDP CO in Uzbekistan and close coordination with National Project Coordinator, the International Consultant will be responsible for:

- Coordinate study tour of specialists on radiation safety of three Central Asian countries to Germany;
- Conduct capacity assessment and prepare a report on institutional and curricular development of the training centre for specialists on radiation safety at the TIPME taking into account gender-related aspects
- Prepare plan for of capacity development of TIPME and specialists on radiation safety in the Ferghana Valley
- Plan and facilitate capacity enhancement trainings of specialists on radiation safety and early warning system
- Prepare a summary report on the regional trainings and propose recommendations.
- Coordinate the compilation of a an analytical report on early warning system in the Ferghana Valley, paying special attention to possible impact of disasters on children and women.

Competencies

- Serves and promotes the vision, mission, values, and strategic goals of UNDP, plans, prioritizes, and delivers tasks on time, participates effectively in a team-based, information-sharing environment, collaborating and cooperating with others, responds flexibly & positively to change through active involvement and accepts additional responsibilities as required by the demands of service.
- People Skills: recognizes & responds appropriately to the ideas, interests, & concerns of others; gives credit to the contributions of others, establishes clear performance goals, standards, & responsibilities; manages them accordingly and promotes a learning environment; facilitates the development of individual and team competencies.
- Partnering & Networking: initiates and sustains relationships with key constituents (internal/ external/bilateral/ public/private/NGO), seeks and applies knowledge, information, and best practices from within and outside UNDP.
- Results-Orientation: plans and produces quality results to meet established goals.
- Innovation & Judgment: contributes creative, practical ideas and approaches to deal with challenging situations and pursues own personal and professional development.
- Communication: formulates written information clearly and persuasively and presents oral information clearly and persuasively.
- Job Knowledge & Expertise: demonstrates substantive and technical knowledge to meet responsibilities and post requirements with excellence executes day-to-day tasks systematically & efficiently, uses Information Technology effectively as a tool and resource and is motivated & demonstrates a capacity to pursue personal development & learn.
- Good drafting skills in English
- Cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability

V. DELIVERABLES AND TIMEFRAME:

The following deliverables and indicative schedule are expected from the consultancy contract. The final schedule will be agreed upon in the beginning of consultancy assignment.

All deliverables should be submitted by the National consultant in English.	
Deliverables	***Timeframe***
1. Capacity assessment report on curriculum development of the TIPME	30/07/2011
2. Coordination of study tour of local experts to Germany	15/08/2011
3. Planning and facilitation of trainings on radiation safety in Tashkent	30/03/2012
4. Report on the regional training on capacity enhancement of radiologists	30/03/2012

V. Payment Conditions

This is a lump sum contract. Payment will be released in four equal instalments: first installment comprising 25% of total remuneration will be paid upon provision of deliverable # 1 and acceptance by UNDP and supervisor, second instalment comprising of 25% of total remuneration will be paid upon submission of deliverable # 2 and acceptance by UNDP and supervisor, third instalment of 25% will be paid upon satisfactory provision and submission of deliverable # 3 and the remaining and 25% will be paid upon satisfactory provision and submission of deliverable # 4 and acceptance by UNDP and supervisor.

VI. Qualifications Requirements	
Education:	Advanced university degree (Master's degree or equivalent) in physics, geology, medical sciences, or other related disciplines. First level university degree with a combination of relevant academic qualifications and extensive relevant experience may be accepted in lieu of the advanced university degree.
Experience:	- 7 or more years of experience, including at least 4 years of international experience in the field of radioactive waste management and/or radiation safety. - Experience with developing curriculum and conducting training on radiation safety and early warning systems is an asset. - Strong analytical skills, with the ability to deal with a range of complex issues in the field of radiation safety and rehabilitation. - Sound and proven management skills, training experience, strong leadership, people development skills, and proven ability to work inclusively and collaboratively with host-country counterparts. - Experience in the Central Asia region or similar developing countries are highly desirable.
Language Requirements:	Proficiency in written and spoken English. Knowledge of Russian will be an asset.
Computer skills:	Excellent knowledge of Microsoft Office applications
Others:	Ability to meet strict deadlines and consensus during group work, plan the work according to priorities.

VII. Signatures- Post Description Certification

Incumbent Name	Signature	Date
Prepared by		

	Signature	Date
Approved by Head of Environment and Energy Unit Signature	Date	

UNDP is committed to achieving workforce diversity in terms of gender, nationality and culture. Individuals from minority groups, indigenous groups and persons with disabilities are equally encouraged to apply. All applications will be treated with the strictest confidence.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. Job Information

Job title:	Task Manager
SC range:	SC-8
Project Title:	Capacity development for radioactive waste management and early warning system in the Ferghana Valley
Duration of the service:	6 month (with possible extension subject to satisfactory performance)
Work status:	Full time
Reports To:	Head of Environment and Energy Unit, UNDP CO

II. Background Information

From the 1950s till 1980s, the Fergana Valley was one of the main sources of metal and uranium ore, with some 50 deposits in the area and hundreds of tailings dumps. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, many mining plants had lost their markets and had been closed. However, health and environmental threats from these facilities have not lessened in the most densely populated part of Central Asia, where more than 12 million people reside. On the contrary, because of their vulnerability to natural disasters, vicinity to water courses that flow through the region and high population density, the legacy uranium tailings pose a significant risk to the entire population of the Fergana valley.

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three countries have uneven trainings and often possess different approaches to radiation safety.

The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education (TIPME) and radiologists of three Central Asian countries in the Ferghana Valley to improve radiation safety. The project will i) support the dialogue between relevant actors in three countries to identify existing barriers for effective communications and early warning system; and ii) establish a distance learning system for training the specialists of ministries of emergency situations, health and others dealing with radioactive tailings; iii) improve capacity of specialists and awareness of general population.

III. Functions / Key Outputs Expected

Under the supervision of the Head of Environment & Energy Unit, UNDP Country Office in Uzbekistan, the guidance of the Project Board the Task Manager is responsible for day-to-day management of the project and achieving the project outputs as described in the Project Document signed by UNDP and the Government of Uzbekistan, to the expected standards of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost, as per UNDP Operational Guidelines.

1. Provides necessary contribution and input into the strategic planning process for the project and its implementation in accordance with the signed project document;
2. Ensures timely formulation, preparation and submission of the documents on project planning and financial oversight;
3. Monitors and reports to project's stakeholders on all financial and procurement matters of the project (including proper utilization of funds and level of delivery, budget revisions process, availability of funds, reconciliation of accounts, establishment of internal control mechanisms). Ensures the proper accuracy and reliability of submitted financial information and reporting;
4. Coordinates recruitment process of the local and/or international consultants; coordinates and supervises timely delivery of their services and payments;
5. Formulate partnership strategies with regard to providers of specialized expertise and possible co-financiers, and leads the activities on resource mobilization for certain project components;
6. Liaises with other UNDP-funded projects to implement possible synergies and reports to UNDP on conducted activities;
7. Maintains close cooperation with relevant Government bodies, UN Agencies and other development partners to ensure effective interaction and follow up on matters related to project activities;
8. If applicable, acts as the certifying officer for all project expenditures according to UNDP Operational guidelines on National Execution;
9. Timely prepares and submits Annual Work-Plans, Quarterly Reports and Annual Project Reports (APR) and any other required progress reports;
10. Provides assistance with the overall monitoring and evaluation of the project.

IV. Qualification Requirements

Education:	University degree in any of the following areas: International

	Relations, Economics, and Business Administration.
Experience:	A minimum of four years of experience relevant to the mentioned requirements. Managerial experience in international organization and experience of working with governmental structures is an asset.
Language Requirements:	Excellent command of spoken and written English, Uzbek and Russian is essential
Others:	Strong analytical, communication and management skills, client-orientation, ability to work in a team. Initiative, analytical judgment, ability to work under pressure Professional ethics and honesty. Ability to use information and communication technology (ICT) as a tool and resource Cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability

UNDP is committed to achieving workforce diversity in terms of gender, nationality and culture. Individuals from minority groups, indigenous groups and persons with disabilities are equally encouraged to apply. All applications will be treated with the strictest confidence.

V. Signatures- Post Description Certification

Incumbent *(if applicable)*

Name Signature Date

Programme Unit
Head of Environment and Energy Unit

Signature Date