

**Note to Mr. Holmes**Human security for individuals and communities in Chernobyl-affected areas  
through local information provision

I am writing regarding your note dated 8 October 2008 seeking approval from this office to finance, from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, the above project, in the amount of \$2,539,283.34. I am pleased to inform you that the proposal is hereby approved.



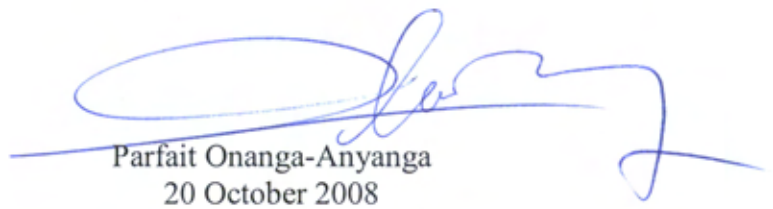
Vijay Nambiar  
20 October 2008

**Note to Mr. Nambiar**

United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

With reference to the note from Mr. Holmes addressed to you on the above-mentioned subject, I see merit in the DPA's request, at least as far as early warning response and preventive action is concerned. The second item has to do with DPA's conflict prevention work. Hence, I do not have any objection to it.

Thank you.



Parfait Onanga-Anyanga  
20 October 2008

ROUTING SLIP		FICHE DE TRANSMISSION
TO: Josiane Ambiehl		
A:		
FROM: Adnan T. Issa		
DE:		
Room No. - No de bureau <b>S-3274A</b>	Extension - Poste <b>3.1091</b>	Date October 17, 2008
FOR ACTION, pls		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER?
YOUR ATTENTION, pls		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
RETURN		RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

Re: "Human security for individuals and communities in Chernobyl-affected areas through local information provision"

Josiane,

As of 17 October, there was \$122.8 million dollars in the trust fund. Therefore the proposed additional amount is sustainable.

✓ Pending receipt of ODSG's input, a draft note approving the proposal for signature of the CdC is attached.

## ROUTING SLIP

## FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:  
A: **Mr. Adnan Issa**FROM: **Josiane Ambiehl**

DE:

Room No. **S-3830** Bureau Extension **3.2310** Date **15/10/2008**

FOR ACTION	POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL	POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE	POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS	POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?	POURRIONS - NOUS EN PARLER?
YOUR ATTENTION	VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED	COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED	SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN	NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	POUR INFORMATION

I would be grateful if the Executive Office could confirm availability of funds, as per the attached project proposal.

Best regards.

P.S: Dear Adnan and June  
FYI, I am simultaneously asking  
Parfait for ODS's  
recommendation - 28-12157  
WTH let you and June know.  
to have

COM.6 (12-78)

## ROUTING SLIP

## FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:  
A: **Mr. Parfait Onanga-Anyanga**FROM: **Josiane Ambiehl**

DE:

Room No. **S-3830** Bureau Extension **3.2310** Date **15/10/2008**

FOR ACTION	POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL	POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE	POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS	POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?	POURRIONS - NOUS EN PARLER?
YOUR ATTENTION	VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED	COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED	SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN	NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	POUR INFORMATION

Does ODSG recommend approval of this project?

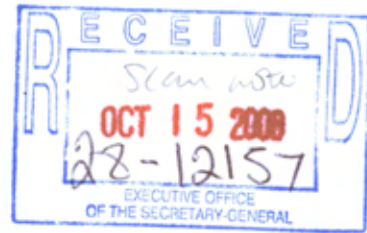
Many thanks.

P.S: Dear Parfait  
FYI, I am simultaneously asking  
Adnan Issa 28-12157  
if funds are available.  
Merci. Josiane

COM.6 (12-78)



VN



**Note to Mr. Nambiar**

**UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY ✓**

OCHA has reviewed the attached project proposal from UNDP, UNICEF, IAEA, and WHO entitled, "Human security for individuals and communities in Chernobyl-affected areas through local information provision". This project requiring \$2,539,283.34 is in line with the guidelines governing the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security and has been endorsed by the Project Review Committee. I hereby request your approval of this project.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Holmes".

John Holmes  
8 October 2008

OCT 12 1988

### Application for the UN Trust Fund for Human Security

<b>Date of submission</b>	4 June 2008 (resubmitted on 11 August 2008, then 15 September 2008)
<b>Benefiting countries</b>	Belarus, the Russian Federation, Ukraine
<b>Title of the project</b>	Human Security for Individuals and Communities in Chernobyl-Affected Areas through Local Information Provision (International Chernobyl Research and Information Network)
<b>Location</b>	Chernobyl-affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine
<b>Duration of the project</b>	Three years from the starting date
<b>UN organization responsible for management of the project</b>	United Nations Development Programme, Regional Bureau for Europe and CIS, One UN Plaza, New York
<b>UN executing partners</b>	UNICEF, IAEA, WHO
<b>Non-UN counterpart organizations</b>	State Chernobyl bodies in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), national NGOs, local communities, regional health authorities, regional educational authorities
<b>Project budget including PSC (in USD)</b>	2,539,283.34

## ACRONYMS

CDC	- Community Development Centre
CO	- Community Organization
CORE	- Cooperation for Rehabilitation
CRDP	- Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme
CTA	- Chief Technical Advisor
DEX	- Direct Execution
FFL	- <i>Facts for Life</i>
IAEA	- International Atomic Energy Agency
ICRIN	- International Chernobyl Research and Information Network
ICT	- Information and Communication Technology
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	- Non - Government Organisation
NRS	- National Referral System
PSC	- Programme Support Cost
RBEC	- Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS
SDC	- Swiss Development Cooperation
SME	- Small and Medium Enterprise
UN	- United Nations
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund
UN OCHA	- United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNTFHS	- United Nations Trust Fund For Human Security
USI	- Universal Salt Iodization

WHO - World Health Organization



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant in April 1986 was the most severe in the history of the nuclear power industry and caused widespread radioactive contamination in northern Ukraine, southern and eastern Belarus and south-western Russia. Consequences of the Chernobyl accident produced negative effect on all human activities, including economic development and social relations, health, culture and education, science, environmental and natural resource management. Chernobyl also raised deep concern among the affected people for their health, fear for their lives and uncertainty over the future of further generations. However, information provided to date to local people about the effects of Chernobyl on the human health and on the environment has not met public needs. Information supply through official channels and national media sources has been irregular, overly complicated and often contradictory. As a result, the affected population tends to consider existing information sources untrustworthy and is reluctant to follow most recommendations on radiation hygiene and safety produced so far. Additionally, the lack of appropriate information about Chernobyl's effects has caused widespread feelings of frustration among the affected people and over the years has lead to a growing skepticism and low level of adaptation to the new environment.

The main goal of the project is to alleviate the social and mental suffering of people living in Chernobyl-affected territories in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine through meeting the priority information needs of affected communities. This goal will be achieved through the introduction of a sustainable response mechanism that will link the information needs (in health, environment and socio-economic spheres) of Chernobyl-affected populations with corresponding internationally-recognized, objective scientific knowledge, adapted to be understandable to information consumers. Improved access to information will help people live safely and productively in the affected territories and enable them to take action to implement community-driven recovery initiatives that will tackle their priority needs and directly improve the level of their human security.

The joint initiative by UN partner agencies – IAEA, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP – will be known as the International Chernobyl Research and Information Network (ICRIN).<sup>1</sup> It will address the multi-sector demands of the affected population by reducing poverty, promoting healthy lifestyles and sustainable livelihoods, satisfying knowledge needs and ensuring awareness raising, capacity building and community involvement and empowerment at the local level. The project will support the shift from “humanitarian” to recovery assistance in the region by providing concrete and sustainable opportunities for dignified livelihoods to the target population. Finally, the project will ensure sustainability of its interventions through systematic involvement and empowerment of partners and authorities, and broad sharing of experiences. Research and studies undertaken in the framework of this project will deepen the understanding of human security concept and will be disseminated regionally and globally.

The project will target an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 people and communities in which they live, primarily in rural areas, where levels of poverty run high and human development is low. It will place emphasis on the special needs of the most vulnerable individuals. Because local authorities, education and health care specialists as well as local community leaders are viewed as the most trustworthy sources of information, they will play a vital part in the project and will themselves benefit from the project activities and training in terms of capacity and initiative building. Other beneficiaries will include: Government officials and decision makers, local administrations, entrepreneurs and SMEs, NGOs and

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<sup>1</sup> ICRIN is the name by which this project has come to be known. When the project was first discussed, it was envisioned as a network of scientists with a formal structure. However, over time, it became clear that the real need was not for scientific research, but rather for efficient information provision. The project concept evolved to accommodate this shift, but the ICRIN “brand” had become so well known among governments, beneficiaries, and UN agencies, that it has been preserved as the name of the project. There are currently no structures or entities now known as ICRIN; this project will finally create them, with the aim of disseminating information about Chernobyl.



associations. Indirect beneficiaries will include other residents who may benefit from strengthened local economies, improved local services and capacity building.

**As result of the project,**

1. Reliable and practical information in response to the self-expressed information needs of the people living in contaminated areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine will be prepared and disseminated; effective methods and tools of information dissemination will be introduced;
2. A monitoring system will be created with focus on changes in human security levels, behavioral patterns and perceptions of the affected population;
3. Information that meets self-expressed needs of the people, especially mothers and the young generation, will be delivered through locally-based information and education initiatives
4. Rural ICT-based information access points will be created;
5. The capacity of local officials, media representatives, teachers, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals and NGOs will be enhanced for effective information production and dissemination to local people;
6. Community-driven “safer living” initiatives (in health, environment and socio-economic spheres) will be undertaken by Chernobyl-affected communities and will increase their Human Security levels;
7. Monitoring and Evaluation of project effectiveness will be undertaken;
8. A project team will be put in place and ensure project implementation, field presence on the ground, information sharing between agencies and partners.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant in April 1986 was the most severe in the history of the nuclear power industry and caused widespread radioactive contamination in northern Ukraine, southern and eastern Belarus and south-western Russia<sup>2</sup>. More than five million people live in the areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine that are classified as radioactively contaminated due to the Chernobyl accident.

Consequences of the Chernobyl accident produced negative effect on all human activities, including economic development and social relations, health, culture and education, science, environmental and natural resources management. The agriculture sector was the area of the economy worst hit by the accident effects. A total of 784 320 hectares of agricultural land was removed from service in the three countries. Restrictions on agricultural production crippled the market for foodstuffs and other products from the affected areas. Wages tend to be lower and unemployment higher in the affected areas than they are elsewhere. As result, the affected regions face a higher risk of poverty than elsewhere.

Chernobyl raised deep concern among the affected people for their health, fear for their lives and uncertainty over the future of further generations. Anxiety over the effects of radiation on health shows no sign of diminishing. While attributing a wide variety of medical complaints to Chernobyl, many residents of the affected areas neglect the role of personal behaviour in maintaining health. This applies not only to radiation risks such as the consumption of mushrooms and berries from contaminated forests (typical for the low-income families), but also to areas where individual behaviour is decisive, such as misuse of alcohol and tobacco. The adult mortality has been rising alarmingly across the former Soviet Union for several decades; life expectancy has declined precipitously. These threats to Human Security are even more acute in Chernobyl-affected areas, owing to the impact of low incomes on diet, the high share of socially deprived families, and shortages of trained medical staff.

Reliable official information about the Chernobyl nuclear accident of 1986 and the resulting dispersion of radioactive materials was initially unavailable to the affected people. This initial failure and delays led to widespread distrust of official information and the mistaken attribution of many ill health conditions to radiation exposure. 20 years after the accident, people living in contaminated territories, especially in

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<sup>2</sup> International estimates suggest a total land area of between 125,000 and 146,000 km sq. remains contaminated with caesium-137 at levels exceeding 1curie (Ci) per km sq.



rural areas, continue to suffer lasting uncertainty over the actual effects of Chernobyl radiation. There is still little awareness and limited popular knowledge of the degree to which radiation is a hazard and of how individuals and households can take practical measures to reduce their radiation exposure risk.

Information provided to date to local people about the effects of Chernobyl on the human health and on the environment has not met public needs. Information supply through official channels and national media sources has been irregular, overly complicated and often contradictory. As a result, the affected population tends to consider existing information sources untrustworthy and is reluctant to follow most recommendations on radiation hygiene and safety produced so far. Additionally, the lack of appropriate information about Chernobyl's effects has caused widespread feelings of frustration among the affected people and over the years has led to a growing skepticism and low level of adaptation to the new environment. Those living in contaminated areas tend to exaggerate perceptions of ill-health and personal suffering, blaming all misfortunes and lack of prosperity on radiation exposure. They also tend to underestimate the role that personal behavior in maintaining good health. Exaggerated fears of radiation and stress have led to increased community tension, apathy and other social problems at the local level. This has also inhibited individuals and communities from taking proactive steps to improve local living conditions.

At the same time, because of the lack and the inconsistency of the information, further aggravated by the sub-region's insufficient economic development, people living in Chernobyl-affected areas expose themselves to unnecessary insecurity. Lower-income urban residents and all rural inhabitants across the sub-region collect and use fruits of the forest in contaminated areas to sustain themselves, not fully knowing the additional radiation exposure of doing so and/or that protective measures and techniques for harvesting and processing foodstuffs can be implemented which minimize the exposure. As a result, thousands of people routinely consume contaminated milk, mushrooms, and other fruits of the forest, and use contaminated firewood to heat their homes.

What is required in response is a mechanism that links the information needs of those living in Chernobyl-affected communities in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine with corresponding internationally-recognized, objective scientific knowledge, adapted to be understandable to information consumers on the ground.

The proposed initiative will have a profound impact and meet the priority information needs of the people through:

1. Promoting further coordination and cooperation between scientific communities, policy makers and population and serve as an efficient channel for adapting and transmitting the results of research to those, who need it most, i.e. the affected people, disseminating reliable, comprehensible and practical information and advice that will help the individuals, households and communities to overcome the Chernobyl consequences;
2. Encouraging and facilitating active involvement of communities into the processes of local decision-making and sustainable development;
3. Building the local people's capacity in using Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and procuring quality information from various sources;
4. Developing cooperation with NGOs and mass media to facilitate information and education initiatives, and encourage civil society building processes in the affected areas of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine.

#### **Information dissemination: A priority for the Chernobyl-affected countries and for the UN.**

Recovery and sustainable development of the Chernobyl-contaminated areas and assistance to the affected population remain high on the agenda of both the governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine as well as the UN country teams in all three countries. Enhancing human security in Chernobyl-affected communities by providing them with the information they need to pursue healthy and productive lives reflects an important UN priority. It was identified by *The Human Impact of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident: A Strategy for Recovery*, the 2002 publication that defined a new,



development-oriented UN strategy on Chernobyl. The UN Chernobyl Forum<sup>3</sup>, an initiative launched by IAEA with the participation of 8 UN agencies, including WHO and UNDP as well as the Governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine, set out to reach a scientific consensus on the impact of Chernobyl and provide recommendations to the governments on the way forward. Its findings were released in September 2005<sup>4</sup>.

The UN General Assembly, in its resolution A/60/L.19 of 10 November 2005, took note of the Chernobyl Forum consensus and pointed to the “necessity” of “the dissemination of the findings of the Forum, including in the form of practical messages on healthy and productive lifestyles, to the populations affected by the accident in order to empower them to maximize social and economic recovery and sustainable development in all its aspects.” In a statement on the occasion of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Chernobyl accident, the UN Secretary General likewise endorsed this mission, noting the Forum’s broadly reassuring message and writing that “the Secretary General urges the widest possible dissemination of the Forum’s findings”. This can be best done through the ICRIN mechanism, presenting a starting point for the community development, forward-looking solutions to problems faced by the affected countries, communities and individuals and providing truthful and relevant information to the people on how to live normal and meaningful lives on Chernobyl-affected territories. ICRIN will have a grass-roots nature since the affected communities will be involved in all steps of project implementation. The UN General Assembly, in its resolution A/62/L.12 on 20 November 2007, noted the necessity of further measures to ensure the integration of the assessment by the Chernobyl Forum of the environmental, health and socioeconomic consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident into the International Chernobyl Research and Information Network process through dissemination of the findings of the Forum, including by providing accurate information on the impact of radiation in accessible, non-technical language in the form of practical messages on healthy and productive lifestyles, to the populations affected by the accident in order to empower them to maximize social and economic recovery and sustainable development in all its aspects.

In Belarus, the current national priorities include development of coordinated policies on adequate risks communication, implementation of developmental projects and efforts on decreasing the social and psychological tension. National policies also focus on improvement of coordination mechanisms for the joint activities between Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine aimed at information provision and recovery of the Chernobyl-affected population. Belarus also plans to develop and implement long-term information and socio-rehabilitation policies based on a single information data base.

In the Russian Federation, national priorities include creation of distance counseling system as an instrument of information support on Chernobyl issues to the local specialists (administrative authorities, doctors, teachers, social workers, journalists, etc.); creation and maintenance of a data base on the main Chernobyl-related issues for information support on exposure risk reduction and healthy lifestyles. Priorities involve monitoring of the population’s socio-psychological stress, and information dissemination effectiveness. Creation of the information support system for improvement of life quality and socio-psychological rehabilitation and adaptation of population to living in conditions of increased radiation risk and changing social conditions is envisaged.

In Ukraine, current state policy priorities in the area of Chernobyl follow the Strategy for Recovery recommendations, particularly in calling for economic rehabilitation of the affected territories and returning to normalcy. Enhancing the level of knowledge on radioecology and public awareness of the population, including people who work to mitigate consequences of Chernobyl catastrophe through educational and training programmes for special, teachers, medical workers, farmers, etc. is determined as an important direction of rehabilitative activities. The State Program stresses the necessity to *...organize public relations campaigns for the whole population about Chernobyl catastrophe consequences and ways of their mitigation as well as to permanently provide population with trustworthy information.*

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www-ns.iaea.org/meetings/rwv-summaries/chernobyl\\_forum.htm](http://www-ns.iaea.org/meetings/rwv-summaries/chernobyl_forum.htm)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.who.int/ionizing\\_radiation/chernobyl/who\\_chernobyl\\_report\\_2006.pdf](http://www.who.int/ionizing_radiation/chernobyl/who_chernobyl_report_2006.pdf) and [http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Pub1239\\_web.pdf](http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Pub1239_web.pdf)



UNDP is committed to supporting the national governments of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine in their efforts to mitigate the social, economic and ecological consequences of Chernobyl. In each country, UNDP country offices are engaged in policy dialogue and project implementation aimed at improving the self-reliance and well-being of the affected population. Rehabilitation and sustainable development of Chernobyl-affected areas is specifically outlined as one of the five priorities for the UNDP engagement within its Belarus' Country Programme Document for 2006-2010, which was developed in extensive consultations with the government, civil society organizations, private sector and the United Nations system. The UNDP Country Office in Russia is involved in active consultations and dialogue with national authorities and governments of the affected regions aimed at promoting the transition to the developmental approach within the national and regional recovery programmes and at sustainable economic and social development of affected communities. The UNDP Country Programme Action Plan for Ukraine (2006-2010) stated that "UNDP will continue supporting specific policy initiatives in Chernobyl-affected areas. Assistance in development of new legislation and programmes related to mitigation of Chernobyl consequences will be provided and sub-regional cooperation promoted". It also committed that "recovery and development processes will be facilitated through a strengthened dialogue between national and regional stakeholders, improvement in community governance, support to entrepreneurship development, enhancement of infrastructure and better access to quality public utilities and social services".

UNICEF clearly prioritizes the Chernobyl related needs within its country programs. During 2007-2008 the *Facts of Life* (FFL) Chernobyl edition was developed, 35,000 copies on national languages produced, and distributed.<sup>5</sup> The publication has been launched nationally and locally during March-May 2008 in Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine. The main objective of this publication is to raise the awareness about the importance of adopting life skills and health seeking behavior to reduce the impact of environmental risks, to strengthen the health and development of children and adolescents living in contaminated areas. Within the framework of UN Strategy for Recovery on Chernobyl launched in 2002, UNICEF has focused on the Universal Salt Iodization (USI), which is seen as one of the most doable, affordable and meaningful strategy to eliminate iodine deficiency disorders.

At the sub-regional level, Chernobyl was designated as a priority area in the UNDP Regional Programme that was approved by the Executive Board for the 2006-2010 period. As result, a UNDP/RBEC sub-regional project to support UN Chernobyl Coordination was approved in 2006. Being a sub-regional activity, the ICRIN project will above all help to coordinate UNDP national Chernobyl initiatives and promote cooperation and collaboration between the three governments' Chernobyl policies and programmes and international organizations. Active involvement of the national authorities during the already completed first stage of the ICRIN process serves as the best evidence of their interest and commitment that will facilitate efficient flow of information related to Chernobyl at and across local, national and international levels during the full project implementation.

## **RATIONALE FOR FUNDING FROM THE UNTFHS**

The International Chernobyl Research and Information Network (ICRIN) project is directly aimed at promoting the concept of human security by securing their right for free access to reliable information and building people's capacity to take full control for their own futures. Both the protection and empowerment elements of the human security approach are extremely relevant to Chernobyl-affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

The proposed initiative fully corresponds to the UNTFHS funding criteria, namely it:

1. Provides concrete and sustainable benefits to the target population, with special focus on vulnerable categories of public (e.g.. younger generation), through practical, reliable and 'user-friendly'

<sup>5</sup> The FFL main topics are the following: Living with radiation, Sustainable Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders, Pregnancy Planning, Safe Motherhood, Mother and Child Psycho-Social Wellbeing, Breastfeeding, Child Nutrition, Growth and Physical Development, Comprehensive Development of a Child, Development of Children with Special Needs, Child Illnesses, Vaccination, Hygiene, Cancer prevention, HIV and AIDS prevention, Traumas and Injuries Prevention and First Aid, and Children Protection in Emergencies.



information that will help to understand the risk of exposure to radiation and to minimize the consequences of living in an environment contaminated by the Chernobyl accident

2. Implements the "Protection and Empowerment" framework by combining top-down flow of practical information and protection advice with the bottom-up empowerment of individuals, households and communities by enabling them to take well-informed decisions on their lives and encouraging initiatives aimed at sustainable development of their habitat

3. Is based on the integrated approach and promotes partnerships between individuals, communities, scientific institutions, NGOs and international organizations and other stakeholders dealing with the Chernobyl issues at local, national and international levels, with the majority of the project activities implemented by the stakeholders

4. Addresses the broad range of interconnected issues and responds to multi-sectoral demands for human security, including the health, environment, socio-economic and cultural spheres, and promotion of the long-term sustainable development of the affected regions;

5. Concentrates on the area of human security – the area which until now has been poorly addressed – by establishing an effective mechanism whereby people's right to receive a free and reliable information essential to their lives will be fully respected.

The Chernobyl disaster reflected on all aspects of human lives. It is, therefore, essential that every stakeholder involved in the process of recovery and development of the affected territories (including the UN agencies) is taken into account and involved in implementation of the ICRIN project activities. This project proposal is the result of intensive collaboration between UNDP, IAEA, WHO and UNICEF. It is envisaged that each participating agency will appoint one representative/focal point for the ICRIN project, which will ensure harmonization, coordination, and cooperation in all respects.

The project will target the area where levels of poverty run high and human development is low. It will respond to the most important Chernobyl-related human security need of the population which is linked to obtaining the information and will place particular emphasis on the special needs of the most vulnerable individuals. This joint project will improve human security, reduce vulnerability and empower communities facing threats to livelihood, dignity and basic right for access to information. It will address the multi-sector demands of the affected population by reducing poverty, promoting healthy lifestyles and sustainable livelihoods, satisfying knowledge needs and mitigating risks in agriculture ensuring awareness raising, capacity building and community involvement and empowerment at the local level. The project will support the shift from "humanitarian" to recovery assistance in the region by providing concrete and sustainable opportunities for dignified livelihoods to the target population. Finally, the project will ensure sustainability of its interventions through systematic involvement and empowerment of partners and authorities, broad sharing of experiences and promoting national understanding of the human security concept. Research and studies undertaken in the framework of this project will deepen the understanding of human security concept and will be disseminated regionally and globally.

The integrated approach will involve numerous organizations in planning and implementation. Addressing a broad range of interconnected issues, will take into account multi-sectoral demands of human security in the area. Strategically-integrated, multi-agency approach will be applied as most effective to guide the implementing shift from relief to recovery.

## CONTEXT

*Past and current activities.* Extensive data concerning radiation safety aspects, health monitoring, ways of social and economic development in the Chernobyl-affected areas have been collected by various national and international agencies since the accident. However, to date public information efforts in each of the three countries have not effectively translated established data into trusted, practical and 'user-friendly' advice for the inhabitants of affected communities. Information and recommendations provided have not been seen as credible by local population or have been too complicated, technical or difficult for ordinary people to apply in practice.



The bulk of national and international efforts following Chernobyl have focused primarily on preventing further radioactive emissions from the damaged reactor, providing humanitarian assistance, resettling populations and monitoring the effects of radiation on health. In recent years there has been a growing understanding that assistance needs to focus more on the long-term consequences of the accident and on building an enhanced capacity for dignity, self-reliance and sustainable development among on Chernobyl-affected territories. This was one of the key messages of the 2002 UN Report "*The Human Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident: A Strategy for Recovery*", which clearly stated the need to shift international Chernobyl assistance toward real human development needs, so that individuals and communities can take greater control over their lives and build productive futures for themselves.

### **Building on the UN Chernobyl Forum**

According to the findings and recommendations of the *UN Chernobyl Forum*, lack of information and poverty are the biggest human security threats for those residing on the Chernobyl-affected territories. Solution for the way forward is in improved information provision to dispel the misconceptions surrounding Chernobyl, economic and social policies to spur local economic development of the region and restoring a sense of community self-reliance by showing local residents that they themselves hold the key to overcoming the victim syndrome and their own recovery, whether in the field of health, employment, or communal services such as heating and water.

Whereas the Chernobyl Forum completed its work in 2005, the ICRIN will continue its activities as long as needed building on consensus reached by 8 UN agencies and the Governments of affected countries regarding the accident's impact on health and environment. In order to ensure consistency of the message (one voice of the UN), the expertise of the scientists of the Chernobyl Forum (IAEA and WHO) will be utilized for the ICRIN sub-regional Scientific Board in the area of health and environment, particularly for preparation and validation of the information materials.

Involvement of and coordination between multiple stakeholders will ensure that the ICRIN process will promote and add value to their core activities. The positive effect of initiatives currently supported and undertaken by the three UNDP Country Offices in Chernobyl-affected areas (Cooperation for Rehabilitation (CORE) Programme in Belarus, Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme in Ukraine and the local sustainable development project in Russia) will be multiplied with the help of ICRIN. Coordination of efforts with the above programmes as well as of those by other agencies and multilateral donors will be ensured. The network will, on the one hand, allow the efficient exchange and spreading of best practice experience between projects and countries and, on the other hand, will use these projects for wider dissemination of information and recommendations produced by ICRIN and as a test ground for the ICRIN products' quality.

In Ukraine, as part of UNDP Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme (CRDP) which is supported by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, the establishment of an on-going system that both prepares and disseminates information materials according to the needs of the various stakeholders and target groups has been initiated based on the results of the population information needs assessment. Currently, CRDP is supporting the development of target-group-specific learning and information materials on relevant issues of Chernobyl accident consequences for mass dissemination through a network of teachers and medical workers to the people living on the Chernobyl-affected territories of Ukraine. These pilot experiences will be applied and replicated sub-regionally.

*National and local government commitments.* The project will be fully synchronized with the national programmes in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. Activities at the national levels of all three countries will be supported by the relevant government bodies which are responsible for Chernobyl and public health matters in the three countries. As coordinating governmental bodies for Chernobyl policy, public health and research in the Chernobyl-related areas, they will also provide organizational support and access to the latest statistical and scientific data.

The proposed project clearly responds to the priorities of the three most affected by Chernobyl countries and communities. To support the implementation of ICRIN project, the central and local governments



will make contributions in-kind (office space, telephone communication, vehicles, etc.), as well as cooperate on making sure that there is no duplication of efforts with the on-going governmental activities. They will also provide the necessary support in organizing various learning sessions (seminars, workshops, etc.) with involvement of local teachers, health workers and youth leaders.

This close partnership and close cooperation with the national, regional and local authorities will ensure sustainability and ownership by the local stakeholders of the ICRIN project and system of information dissemination to the Chernobyl affected communities which will be put in place by the proposed initiative.

*Project identification and formulation.* To this end, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in consultation with the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Chernobyl elaborated the Concept for ICRIN, approved by international partners and Belarus, Russia and Ukraine representatives. Substantive input and financial support for ICRIN concept elaboration was provided by SDC in partnership with UN agencies (UNDP and UN OCHA in particular). The proposed project's activities were planned on the basis of the population's information needs assessment completed within the first stage of the ICRIN formation. The ICRIN stakeholders are now keen to introduce a comprehensive and well-coordinated mechanism for collating, synchronizing and disseminating information and recommendations tailored to the needs of Chernobyl-affected people, promote exchange of knowledge and experience between existing initiatives.

The first stage of the ICRIN formation was completed in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine in 2004-2005. During this stage the three National ICRIN Committees were established to ensure active local and national participation from the early days of the network. At the same time, a dialogue process brought together various stakeholders who by means of surveys, polls, focus group studies and face-to-face discussions identified the core information needs of population and of institutions involved in recovery and development of the Chernobyl-affected areas. In each of the three countries the information needs assessment reports were published not only indicating the current requirements per se, but also reflecting the population's level of trusts towards various information sources and channels, the efficiency of recommendations produced and disseminated to people so far and suggesting the way forward.

Since it came into being in 2002, the concept of ICRIN has evolved considerably. Initially, ICRIN was planned as a structured network of scientists that would identify the gaps in Chernobyl-related research, provide recommendations for future studies, and assist in the information provision efforts by partner organizations. Establishment of institutional structures to support the work of ICRIN was also envisaged. However, with the completion of the work of the UN Chernobyl Forum (as described on pp. 6-7 and 10), the vision of ICRIN has been modified, giving more prominence to "Information" rather than "Research". The concept has evolved to describe an inclusive, demand-driven, and dynamic virtual network that involves all the players – both on the supply and the demand side of information provision work. Although no formal institutional structures will be created, the term "ICRIN" has gained considerable resonance among stakeholders and will continue to be used. The Network will keep growing as the ICRIN project gets implemented, and more counterparts join in – information holders, institutions that translate the information into understandable language, deliver it to the people, governments, civil society, involved communities and a wide group of beneficiaries – recipients of the information.

The civil society, including NGOs, community-based organizations and community groups, will be directly involved in implementation of the ICRIN activities both through membership in the National ICRIN Committees and by performing specific tasks within the project work plan. More specifically, those NGOs which were involved in the information needs assessment (preparatory stage for ICRIN) will continue their involvement in the ICRIN project (e.g., the "Radimichi" NGO in the Bryansk oblast of the Russian Federation). Also, the network of Community Development Centres (CDCs) which were established in three countries in the early 1990s in the framework of a UNESCO-led initiative will play an important role as partners in implementation. Currently there are nine sustainable CDCs which are operational on the Chernobyl-affected territories. Since the Centers' creation, numerous efforts were put into building their capacity to conduct trainings and workshops, work with people on the ground, and strengthen partnerships with local stakeholders. The ICRIN project will rely on CDCs' support in linking to the local professionals (teachers, medical workers), and in undertaking community mobilization efforts.



The premises, technical capacities and human resources of CDCs will be utilized for the trainings, where appropriate. The CDCs will also be important for ensuring the project's sustainability: multiple information materials will be handed over to them as the ICRIN project will start phasing out.

## **BENEFICIARIES**

The stated conditions of vulnerability, lack of reliable information, lack of empowerment are constant through the Chernobyl-affected regions. As direct beneficiaries, the project will target an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 people and communities in which they live, primarily in rural areas, in the territories contaminated by the Chernobyl disaster in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. A number of these communities took part in the first stage of ICRIN activities, which assessed the information needs, and they are keen to see their opinions being heard and being acted upon. Indirect beneficiaries will include other residents who may benefit from strengthened local economies, improved local services, capacity building, etc. Other beneficiaries will include: Government officials and decision makers, local administrations, entrepreneurs and SMEs, NGOs and associations, vulnerable persons, particularly women and children, etc. Although the needs assessments in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine were completed in 2004-2005, an update will be necessary upon initiation of the ICRIN project. Firstly, it will identify if any information gaps have already been filled after 2005. Secondly, the study will confirm whether information needs have changed since 2004-2005. (Over the years radiological situation on the ground has changed, and this may have affected perceptions of people as well as their information needs.) Finally, the assessment will be led by IAEA and have a special focus on information needs in the area of radiation safety and radiology, an area that was not analyzed in depth by previous assessments.

Because local authorities, education and health care specialists as well as local community leaders are viewed as the most trustworthy sources of information, they will play a vital part in the project and will themselves benefit from the project activities and training in terms of capacity and initiative building. The project will seek to empower community members and organizations wherever possible. Field visits to communities will be carried out on a regular basis by the local project teams, to facilitate implementation of activities by agencies or their experts, identify implementation issues, and assess results.

Inhabitants of other Chernobyl-affected localities, especially those already covered by other UN programmes will also benefit from the ICRIN project. Special attention will be paid to meeting the information needs of mothers and the younger generation. Local NGOs and Community Organizations will be widely involved in project activities. A participatory approach and securing the involvement of local players will be a key element throughout the project.

All projects in Chernobyl-affected areas are aimed to support both men and women. However, this project seeks to meet the specific needs of women and youth and strategically enhance their capacities in leadership, decision-making and empowerment. Through the recognition of and focus on women's and youth strengths rather than solely on their weaknesses, the entire communities will be afforded better protection. Given the gaps in women and youth empowerment in the context of human security, the following actions will be undertaken: establishment of effective mechanism for gender equality in the framework of information provision; create an enabling environment that support women's empowerment; facilitate capacity development and improve awareness to ensure more effective use of mechanisms provided within the present project; ensure women's participation and full gender mainstreaming in all activities; ensure that all reporting gives specific attention to gender aggregated data and gender equality.

In Belarus, the programme will work in 21 most affected regions of the Brest, Gomel and Mogilev oblasts. In the Russian Federation, it will support initiatives in the affected areas of the Bryansk, Tula, Kaluga and Oryol oblasts. In Ukraine, 27 most affected regions of the Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Rivne and Volyn oblasts will be covered by the project.

## **PROJECT DETAILS**



## **Human Security Goal**

The main goal of the project is to alleviate the social and mental suffering of people living in Chernobyl-affected territories in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine through meeting the priority information needs of affected communities. This goal will be achieved through the introduction of a sustainable response mechanism that will link the information needs (in health, environment and socio-economic spheres) of Chernobyl-affected populations with corresponding internationally-recognized, objective scientific knowledge, adapted to be understandable to information consumers. Improved access to information will help people live safely and productively in the affected territories and enable them to take action to implement community-driven recovery initiatives that will tackle their priority needs and directly improve the level of their human security. The effectiveness of this initiative will be ensured by a monitoring system to be created in the areas of the project's operations.

The overall goal of the project is to empower and build developmental capacity of individuals and communities affected by the Chernobyl accident by providing them with the health, socio-economic, environmental and radiological safety information they require in order to make well-informed decisions about their future, increase human security levels of their settlements and to contribute to the long-term sustainable development and prosperity of their homelands. It will provide a demand-driven and reliable mechanism to supply local people with practical safe living information from a neutral, trustworthy source – a service vitally necessary to enhance individual health, self-reliance and encourage proactive initiatives among those living in contaminated territories.

The project represents an integrated strategy through which:

- a) corresponding scientific knowledge will be adapted to meet the localized information needs of people living in contaminated areas concerning human health, environmental conditions, socio-economic development and radiological safety,
- b) the capacity of regional authorities and professional institutions, media and community leaders to facilitate effective information production and dissemination to local people will be improved,
- c) the capacity of local population to effectively search for the information they need, including through the use of ICT, and to get maximum practical value out of it will be developed,
- d) necessary practical recommendations will be delivered to affected individuals, households and communities in Chernobyl-affected regions through local information and education initiatives.

## **Project Objectives, Activities and Outputs**

**OBJECTIVE 1: To prepare and disseminate reliable and practical information in response to the self-expressed information needs of people living in contaminated areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, and to introduce effective methods and tools of information dissemination.**

The identified information needs of people living in Chernobyl-contaminated areas will be matched with available scientific data. The most up-to-date data will be collected, processed, and effective means of dissemination will be adopted. The scientific information will be transformed into practical and 'user-friendly' recommendations in clear language, reproduced and disseminated in cooperation with other on-going Chernobyl-related projects. A database on local radiological data will be compiled and posted on the web. Special consideration will be given to on-going work in the three Chernobyl-affected countries, particularly by UNDP and UNICEF, so that duplication of efforts is avoided.

**Activity 1.1 To match current scientific knowledge to local information needs and to introduce most efficient methods of information dissemination in the three countries.**

- 1.1.1. Analysis of needs in the information in Chernobyl-contaminated areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.
- 1.1.2. Creation and operation of an ICRIN sub-regional Scientific Board comprising scientists and experts in the area of health, environment and socio-economic development, to be nominated by implementing agencies.

- 1.1.3. In response to local information needs, preparation and peer review of information for dissemination to local communities and authorities
- 1.1.4. Introduction of a sustainable system for collating, validating, analyzing, synthesizing and adapting current scientific knowledge on radiological and economic consequences of the Chernobyl accident.
- 1.1.5. Creation and operation of an ICRIN Advisory Committee for co-ordination of activities performed by the project and including representatives of IAEA, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP.

**Activity 1.2 Knowledge management and creation of web-based resources**

- 1.2.1 Processing, adaptation and dissemination of the Chernobyl-related information through the internet
- 1.2.2 Preparation, compiling and operation of a web-based database on local radiological data
- 1.2.3 On-going posting of progress notes, results and findings on [www.chernobyl.info](http://www.chernobyl.info).

**Output**

- Information messages are derived from scholarly research, processed, adopted and validated for dissemination.
- Efficient methods and channels of information delivery are identified in each country.
- Networks of national scholars from the three affected countries are created and linked to the expertise of UN agencies (IAEA, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP) and other authoritative bodies.
- Knowledge management system is introduced and database on local radiological data is compiled
- Population in all three countries has a single reliable source of knowledge

**OBJECTIVE 2: To create a monitoring system focusing on changes in human security levels, behavioral patterns and perceptions of the affected population**

It is important that the affected population acts upon the recommendations contained in the disseminated information. The introduced monitoring system will identify positive trends and changes in people's perceptions and behavioral patterns, particularly as result of information campaigns and/or point out the areas where the population is not acting on recommendations. In that case, recommendations will be provided on what should be changed to raise the levels of human security in Chernobyl-affected communities. This will raise the levels of human security in Chernobyl-affected communities, particularly through helping individuals to address their real and imaginary risks, fears and problems.

**Activity 2.1 To initiate and run a monitoring system with focus on changes in human security levels, behavioral patterns and perceptions of the affected population**

- 2.1.1 Development of a monitoring system, including the indicators of human security levels
- 2.1.2 Elaboration of baseline data for monitoring system
- 2.1.3 Launch of the monitoring system in the affected communities of the three countries to study changes in public perceptions on human security and changes in behavioral patterns of the population, if any
- 2.1.4 Elaboration of conclusions, lessons learned and comparative analysis between the three countries on the effectiveness of information dissemination.
- 2.1.5 Organize a final conference on Human Security monitoring.

**Output**

- Monitoring system introduced in the affected territories to ensure that the population acts on recommendations on safe living
- Lessons learned and monitoring results for sub-regional knowledge management and codification
- Individuals and communities empowered to address both real and imagined risks, fears and problems

**OBJECTIVE 3: To deliver information that meets self-expressed needs of the people, especially mothers and the young generation, through locally-based information and education initiatives.**



Residents of the contaminated areas require practical information on how to live healthier, more secure and prosperous lives. A community-based information dissemination campaign will build capacity of individuals, key institutions and local actors to lead local education and training initiatives, to promote awareness on healthy lifestyles, and to facilitate sustainable local development.

**Activity 3.1 Development of practical information materials and ‘user-friendly’ recommendations for local residents in contaminated areas.**

- 3.1.1 Delivery and communication of *Facts for Life* messages to public and families living in Chernobyl-affected areas, and evaluation of the effectiveness of FFL Chernobyl activities
- 3.1.2 Adaptation and production of information materials and training packages to facilitate local sustainable development and building public awareness on healthy lifestyles
- 3.1.3 Training of trainers among local stakeholders (community centers, health posts, educational institutions, libraries, NGOs and civil society organizations etc.) on the ways for individuals and households to apply in practice the newly received information.
- 3.1.4 Dissemination to local population of printed information and recommendations, educational materials and innovative technological advice, and thus ensuring that the distributed information is well utilized.

**Output**

- The UNICEF-led *Facts for Life* publication circulated to participating key stakeholders and Chernobyl-affected communities. Families and communities’ awareness, knowledge and practices regarding safe and healthy life improved.
- Information materials and guidelines on healthy lifestyles are adapted in straightforward language for practical use, published and disseminated
- 6 workshops arranged for the three countries as implementation of the training the trainers exercise to complement the production and dissemination of the information materials
- Increased availability of consistent, practical, easy to understand and use recommendations, educational materials and innovative technological advice that directly respond to the self-expressed information needs of Chernobyl-affected population
- Improved information on radiation safety and healthy lifestyles, especially for mothers and younger generation as well as scenarios for socio-economic recovery of the Chernobyl-affected territories.

**Objective 4: To create rural ICT-based information access points**

**Activity 4.1 Creation of rural Information and Communications Technology (ICT)-based information access points.**

The ICT-based information access points will be used to provide rural residents of Chernobyl-contaminated areas with access to Russian-language information resources of [www.chernobyl.info](http://www.chernobyl.info) as well as to encourage initiative and build their capacity in exploiting other Internet-based information and education resources.

- 4.1.1 Identification of 5 rural communities in each of the three countries where to locate ICT access points.
- 4.1.2 Selection of public facility in each community (i.e. community centre, library, school, post office, etc.) and local civil society group to manage local Internet access and to organize training for local people in computer use and Internet browsing. Development of local management system for cost-recovery by appropriate and realistic user fees, or by voluntary contributions from local stakeholders.
- 4.1.3 Provision of Internet connection and computer hard- and software to each community.
- 4.1.4 Provision of training in computer use and Internet browsing to local leaders and community-based organizations.
- 4.1.5 Establishing networks of ICT-linked rural communities for sharing experiences, ideas and knowledge.

**Output**

- Establishment of 15 rural Internet access points where local people will benefit from the available information, educational materials and other Internet-based resources

- Development of sustainable local management system for all 15 Internet-access points.
- At least 2 training sessions on PC skills and Internet browsing per access-point conducted in the first year and at least 1 advanced skills training per access point per year - in the two following years.
- Increased cross-border linkages and knowledge exchange between communities in three countries
- Capacity of local actors built for continued sustainable information sharing

**Objective 5: Capacity building of local officials, media representatives, teachers, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals and NGOs**

**Activity 5.1: Community information and education initiatives.**

- 5.1.1 Arrangement and implementation of training for media representatives at the national, regional and local levels, launch of media campaign to raise public awareness on the levels of radiation, exposure risks, healthy lifestyles and to facilitate recovery and socio-economic development of Chernobyl-affected areas.
- 5.1.2 Arrangement and implementation of training for local officials, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals, academia and other key stakeholders at the regional and local level to enhance their capacity to contribute to local information and education initiatives as well as to promote healthier and safer living in contaminated areas.
- 5.1.3 Arrangement and implementation of Mobile community-based practical trainings for local people, teachers, NGOs
- 5.1.4 Development and publication of documents and training materials, arrangement of experts, lectures and training for trainers.

**Output**

- At least 6 trainings/workshops organized for media representatives and journalists.
- At least 3 capacity building training sessions arranged for professional groups per country per year.
- Curriculum for community-based radiation awareness practical training developed and tailored to the specifics in each of the three Chernobyl-affected countries. At least 4 mobile trainings conducted per country per year.
- Enhanced awareness among affected population vis-à-vis real radiation hazards, methods to minimize individual radiation exposure risk, effective practices for healthy living and local recovery.
- Reduced skepticism of local people towards the recommendations provided and improved adaptation to the Chernobyl-affected environment.

**Objective 6: Community-driven “safer-living” initiatives (in health, environment and socio-economic spheres) to improve living conditions and increase human security levels in Chernobyl-affected communities**

Information provision and improved access to information will help women, men and youth of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine living on Chernobyl-affected territories to make choices of how to live safe and productive lives in their communities. They will act upon the new knowledge and information by implementing in partnership with local stakeholders community-driven small-scale priority projects to promote health, ecological and socio-economic recovery of their communities.

These community-driven initiatives will be **selected** by working directly with local people at the community level. Local residents will be supported in formation of Community Organizations (COs), working together to identify, prioritize key development needs in their community and to address these needs by collective action. Through open consensus-making the members of each CO will establish a local development plan and outline self-expressed priority health, ecological or socio-economic “safer-living” projects. Those will include initiatives such as safe agricultural production, promotion of healthy lifestyles for youth, health outpost rehabilitation, small scale water supply, etc. To implement these initiatives, COs will mobilize local resources and develop partnerships with levels of governments, and ensure the long-term sustainability of their initiatives. Community-based “safer-living” projects will be selected if they meet the following criteria:



1. Involvement in project design and implementation of at least 80% of the settlement's residents;
2. Community mobilizes at least 60% of the project cost;
3. Matching contribution from community and regional authorities;
4. Community involved in operation and maintenance of the initiative

#### **Activity 6.1: Implementation of "safe" living community-based projects**

- 6.1.1 Following information provision campaign and building on the already expanding network of Community Organizations (COs), establish partnerships with local authorities and other stakeholders to act upon newly provided information
- 6.1.2 Support to local development planning in rural communities, identification of priority projects aimed at health, environment and socio-economic recovery (with involvement of at least 80% of the residents). Select participating rural communities, support to local planning and identification of priority projects
- 6.1.3 Implementation of at least 21 community-based recovery projects (at least 7 projects per country) aimed at health, environmental and socio-economic recovery of women, men and youth living in Chernobyl-affected communities. Projects will meet the priority needs identified by the communities, such as: safe agriculture production, promotion of healthy lifestyles for youth, health posts rehabilitation, small scale water supply, etc.
- 6.1.4 On-going support to COs to ensure that the costs of operating and maintaining the initiatives are covered locally (through user fees, for example)
- 6.1.5 Monitoring of local initiatives, with regular progress reports to project partners

#### **Output:**

- At least 21 community-based "safe living" projects implemented in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine tackling the priority health, environmental and socio-economic needs of the affected communities and directly linked to the information provision campaign
- Women, men and youth act upon provided information, develop capacity to reduce their own vulnerability, and take practical steps to improve their human security levels in their communities
- Increased numbers of COs established in Chernobyl-affected regions and address the collective social, economic and ecological recovery needs of local people;
- Increased development planning and implementation capacity of COs to improve living conditions in communities;
- Strengthened partnerships between local administrations and COs in support of locally-prioritized community development projects;
- Improved planning capacity among village-based professionals, local and regional administrators. Improved living conditions and an increased sense of optimism and self-reliance among the people of rural communities in Chernobyl-affected areas.

Community-driven "safer living" projects will have **multiplier effects on enhancing human security** in Chernobyl-affected communities of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, such as:

1. Other affected communities will emulate the actions;
2. Individuals will regain sense of dignity, optimism and self-reliance;
3. Reduced vulnerability to internal radiation exposure by the population;
4. Improved conditions for alleviating rural poverty;
5. Advancement of safe community agriculture production;
6. Mutual understanding, social cohesion, and dialogue between citizens and local authorities;
7. Confidence of citizens in their own capacity to make improvement in their own lives;
8. Enhancement of democratic governance principles of transparency and accountability at local level;
9. Trust re-established among local residents toward the networks of teachers, health workers, youth activists, etc. for taking the lead in addressing other human security threats in the area (e.g., HIV/AIDS, drug abuse etc.)

#### **Objective 7: Monitoring and Evaluation of project effectiveness.**

##### **Activity 7.1 Undertake project evaluations**



7.1.1 Undertake a mid-term project evaluation

7.1.2 Undertake a final survey and evaluation

## Output

- Mid-term outcome-based project evaluation undertaken;
- Final survey and evaluation of the project undertaken.

**Objective 8: Project implementation, field presence, coordination between implementing agencies and teams on the ground, information sharing between agencies and partners.**

## Activity 8.1 Recruit the project staff, procure equipment and ensure effective project implementation

8.1.1 Recruit staff comprising chief technical advisor, three national coordinators and assistants (one of each per country), and six field staff members (two per country)

8.1.2 Cover logistical costs and miscellaneous

8.1.3 Procure equipment: 6 computers (2 per country)

## Output

- Effective and successful implementation of the project;
- Teams on the ground recruited and ensure smooth running of the project;
- Information regularly shared between agencies and partners

## 5.3. Performance indicators

Expected results/outcomes (by objectives)	Resp. org.	Performance indicators	Baseline situation	Means of verification
1. Practical information prepared and disseminated in response to self-expressed information needs of people in contaminated areas of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine; and effective methods of information dissemination introduced	UNDP, IAEA, WHO, UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of ICRIN sub-regional Scientific Board</li> <li>• Number of Scientific Board meetings conducted</li> <li>• Number of experts recruited</li> <li>• National scholars linked to the expertise of UN agencies</li> <li>• Creation of ICRIN Advisory Committee</li> <li>• Number of information needs assessments reviewed and analyzed</li> <li>• Number of consultants recruited</li> <li>• Number of methods and channels identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information needs assessments in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine</li> <li>• Findings that the population has trust to the local sources of information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project progress report (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Final project progress report (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• ICRIN sub-regional meetings reports</li> <li>• Surveys results</li> <li>• Interim and final project progress report (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Postings on <a href="http://www.chernobyl.info">www.chernobyl.info</a></li> </ul>

2. Monitoring system introduced with focus on changes in Human Security levels, behavioral patterns and perceptions of the affected population	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline data for monitoring system elaborated</li> <li>• Number of experts recruited</li> <li>• Human security indicators system developed</li> <li>• Human security monitoring system introduced</li> <li>• Number of changes in behavioral patterns of the affected population</li> <li>• Lessons learned and comparative analysis developed</li> <li>• Number of changes in public perception of human security</li> <li>• Number of individuals empowered to address risks, fears and problems</li> <li>• Final conference conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Final project reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• External monitoring and evaluation report</li> <li>• Final Human Security monitoring report</li> <li>• Lessons learned publication</li> <li>• Monitoring system in place</li> </ul>
3. Information delivered that meets self-expressed needs of the people, especially mothers and the young generation, through locally-based information and education initiatives	UNICEF, UNDP, WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of work group meetings conducted</li> <li>• Number of experts recruited</li> <li>• The Facts for Life Chernobyl Posters are developed and produced</li> <li>• The series of advocacy and promotional events are conducted</li> <li>• The health workers received training and communicating FFL Chernobyl messages in families and communities</li> <li>• The effectiveness of Facts for Life component conducted, results, findings and recommendations shared with national, international and UN partners</li> <li>• Guidelines for special care specialists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scientifically sound information is available, but needs to be translated into easy to understand language</li> <li>• Pilot publications (brochures, video materials) produced and tested in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project progress reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Final project report (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• "Facts for Life" booklet</li> <li>• Guidelines for special care specialists</li> <li>• Posters</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation report of the "Facts for Life" effectiveness</li> <li>• Toolkit on healthy lifestyle in Chernobyl-affected communities</li> <li>• Work Groups meetings records</li> <li>• Records of projects sites visits and project sites events</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prepared</li> <li>• Posters for promotional purposes prepared</li> <li>• Number of Work Group meetings conducted</li> <li>• Number of national and international experts recruited</li> <li>• Publication on healthy lifestyle in Chernobyl-affected communities produced</li> <li>• A number of trainings conducted</li> <li>• A number participants benefit from trainings</li> <li>• Improved information provision on healthy lifestyles in Chernobyl-affected communities</li> </ul>		
4.Rural ICT-based access points created	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of rural communities identified to locate ICT access points</li> <li>• Number of public facilities and local civil society groups identified to manage local Internet access</li> <li>• Number of access points renovated</li> <li>• Number of equipment and office supplies procured</li> <li>• Number of communities benefited</li> <li>• Number of workshops conducted</li> <li>• Number of persons participated</li> <li>• Number of access points provided with computer internet connection</li> <li>• Number of access points provided with hard- and software</li> <li>• Number of trainings on PC user skills</li> <li>• Number of trainings on Internet browsing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural internet access points piloted in the Chernobyl-affected countries, and proved to be sustainable and effective</li> <li>• Community-based internet access points piloted with involvement of local actors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Final reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Brochure on ICT project</li> <li>• Records of project sites visits and project sites events</li> <li>• Workshop report</li> <li>• Presentation records</li> <li>• Evaluation Report</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of trainings on advanced skills</li> <li>• Number of local leaders and community-based organizations participated</li> <li>• Number of knowledge exchange and cross-border linkages</li> </ul>		
5.Capacity of local officials, media representatives, teachers, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals and NGOs built	UNDP, IAEA, WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of experts recruited</li> <li>• Number of training tools prepared</li> <li>• Number of trainings for local media representatives, local officials, teachers, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals and NGOs</li> <li>• Number of local media, journalists, local officials, teachers, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals and NGOs, regional universities and community organizations benefited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recent sociological surveys confirm high concern of local residents and skepticism about health and life on Chernobyl-affected territories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Final reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Trainings materials/tools</li> <li>• Records of project sites visits</li> <li>• Trainings and workshops records</li> <li>• Human Security report</li> </ul>
6. Community-driven “safe living” initiatives (in health, environment and socio-economic sphere) to improve living conditions and increase Human Security levels in Chernobyl-affected communities undertaken	UNDP, WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of partnerships established between local authorities, community organizations and other local stakeholders to act upon information provision campaign</li> <li>• Number of communities involved in local planning</li> <li>• Number of local authorities involved in local planning</li> <li>• Number of priority projects identified by communities and local authorities</li> <li>• Number of consultations in support of local development planning</li> <li>• Number of activities aimed at capacity building</li> <li>• Number of community-based “safe living” projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-based participatory approach for recovery proved its effectiveness</li> <li>• Findings of UN Chernobyl Forum emphasized the importance of partnership approach to community-based recovery initiatives</li> <li>• Poor living conditions, “victim syndrome” and lack of optimism among the affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Final reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Records of project sites visits</li> <li>• Monitoring reports</li> </ul>

		<p>implemented tackling the priority health, environmental and socio-economic recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women, men and youth reduce their own vulnerability and take practical steps to improve their human security levels</li> <li>• Number of matching contributions mobilized from local and regional authorities</li> </ul>	population	
7. Monitoring and evaluation of project effectiveness undertaken	IAEA, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of experts recruited</li> <li>• Number of surveys conducted</li> <li>• Number of reports produced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Final reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Records of project sites visits</li> <li>• Mid-term outcome-based project evaluation</li> <li>• Final evaluation report</li> </ul>
8. Successful project implementation increased field presence, coordination between implementing agencies and teams on the ground, information sharing between agencies and partners	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of project staff recruited</li> <li>• Number of equipment procured</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-going Chernobyl projects in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine</li> <li>• UN teams' presence in some settlements on the affected territories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Final reports (narrative and financial)</li> <li>• Records of project sites visits</li> <li>• Mid-term outcome-based project evaluation</li> <li>• Final evaluation report</li> </ul>

### Potential Risks and Mitigation Options

One of the risks related to the ICRIN project implementation is divergence of scientific opinions on specific issues. This will be mitigated by referring to those findings and recommendations of the UN Chernobyl Forum on which consensus between the scholars and government of the affected countries has been reached. Networking of the scholars and research institutions of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine will facilitate their information sharing as well as analysis of current scientific knowledge on the affects of Chernobyl accident and methods of information dissemination.



Another risk is for the information and recommendation materials produced by the project is to remain genuinely unutilized and unimplemented in practice by the Chernobyl-affected population – in a similar vein as most of advice channeled to local public through information and education activities conducted in the three countries to date. This challenge will be tackled through regular monitoring mechanism on the effectiveness of information dissemination process, closer communication with the communities, feedback from them on the usefulness of materials and their applicability in everyday life and better adaptation of information products to their practical needs and use of simpler language. Another important tool for mitigation of this risk is to train and use community leaders and professionals most trusted by local population as advisor-type channels for information dissemination and application.

Introduction of Human Security monitoring system with particular emphasis on public perceptions on risks and safety of their living will also provide information on the local population acting/or not acting on the recommendations and effectiveness of information provision campaign by the project as well as recommend the necessary actions/change in methods or strategy to be introduced if necessary.

Some other risks have been identified as follows:

1. Lack of tradition of cooperation between local government and civil society
2. Lack of tradition of initiative, volunteerism, and personal engagement to address societal problems at the local community level

## **IMPLEMENTATION AND PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY**

The project will deliver to the Chernobyl-affected population consistent hands-on information to advance their health, security and capacity to contribute to the overall social and economic recovery and development efforts in the region. Individuals and communities will be empowered with the health, socio-economic, environmental and radiological safety information to make well-informed decisions about their future. Human security levels and prosperity in their settlements will increase. Demand-driven, reliable mechanism will be in place to supply local people with knowledge on safe living from a neutral, trustworthy source – a vital service to enhance individual health, self-reliance and encourage activism. Communities will act upon the new information by implementation of community-based projects to meet priority environmental, health and socio-economic needs of the people.

### **As result of the project,**

1. Reliable and practical information in response to the self-expressed information needs of the people living in contaminated areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine will be prepared and disseminated; effective methods and tools of information dissemination will be introduced;
2. A monitoring system will be created with focus on changes in human security levels, behavioral patterns and perceptions of the affected population;
3. Information that meets self-expressed needs of the people, especially mothers and the young generation, will be delivered through locally-based information and education initiatives;
4. Rural ICT-based information access points will be created;
5. The capacity of local officials, media representatives, teachers, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals and NGOs will be enhanced for effective information production and dissemination to local people;
6. Community-driven “safer living” initiatives (in health, environment and socio-economic spheres) will be undertaken by Chernobyl-affected communities and will increase their Human Security levels;
7. Monitoring and Evaluation of project effectiveness will be undertaken;
8. Project team will be put in place and ensure project implementation, field presence on the ground, information sharing between agencies and partners.

Under the ICRIN initiative, the UN agencies in partnership with the Governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine will be collecting and validating the information based on the needs assessments of the affected population. They will also develop principles, the most effective methods and channels for information dissemination, and organize this process. More specifically, IAEA and WHO will ensure scientific accuracy and consistency of the message in the information materials to be distributed in the Chernobyl-affected communities. UNDP and UNICEF will disseminate the information to the people. In this activity they will be relying on their teams on the ground and partnering with the networks of local stakeholders, community organizations and leaders.



The ICRIN project will work closely with the local civil society organizations and NGOs as partners in information dissemination to the Chernobyl-affected population. It will also focus on building the capacity of community organizations and NGOs on the ground to carry out this work by themselves upon completion of the project. All the ICRIN's components/activities will be implemented by the UN agencies (IAEA, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO). Close cooperation with the NGOs and community organizations is envisaged, but components will not be outsourced to NGOs for implementation.

The UNDP/RBEC Office of Coordination of International Cooperation on Chernobyl and the UNDP Chernobyl teams in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine are already actively cooperating in the framework of Chernobyl sub-regional network. Their joint activities include knowledge capturing and sharing, best practices replication, cross-border cooperation and synergies from Chernobyl sub-regional programming along the three priority areas: policy advice, community development and information dissemination. The contacts between UNDP Chernobyl teams in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine are frequent, productive and results-oriented; the strategic sub-regional Chernobyl cooperation meetings are regularly organized.

The ICRIN sub-regional Scientific Board will be established comprising national and international scientists and experts in the area of radiological protection, Chernobyl health studies and socio-economic development. The experts and scientists will be nominated to the ICRIN sub-regional Scientific Board by the implementing UN agencies and have regular network meetings in the field. In response to local information needs, the experts and scientists will compile and peer review scientific data to be included in the information materials for local communities, authorities, professionals and media.

The ICRIN Advisory Committee will be established as a "steering" and coordination mechanism between the implementing agencies – IAEA, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP. Representatives of the Advisory Committee will meet twice a year to discuss and decide upon specific Project implementation issues, ensuring optimal transformation of activities into outputs, facilitating cooperation between relevant partners and stakeholders. The Advisory Committee will discuss and agree upon workplans and budgets as well as any substantive or financial issues pertaining to implementation of the Project. It will also prepare and endorse reports, major outputs (such as the information materials for the affected population), and proposals for any necessary amendments to the Project Document or Budget. The Advisory Committee will make decisions on the basis of consensus. Formal minutes will be prepared and adopted for each meeting detailing any proposals made and decisions taken. Participating agencies will share success stories, best practices, lessons learned, knowledge gained. The Chief Technical Advisor will provide any necessary support to the ICRIN Advisory Committee.

## **SUSTAINABILITY**

The sustainability of the project will be achieved through the increased capacity of key stakeholders and the local population to obtain consistent information and advice from trusted sources, including ICT-based information, and to use this information make well-informed decisions on their lives and on the future sustainable development of their regions. The project aims to improve the quality of information provision services by enhancing the capacity of local actors and local authorities with better utilization of resources and empowering them for carrying on the information provision activities after completion of the project. Sustainability of the operation of ICT access points will be ensured by cost-recovery systems and cost-sharing of all the activities with government institutions and other implementing partners, in particular local NGOs.

A mechanism for a continued two-way dialogue between the scientific world and residents of the Chernobyl-contaminated areas will be established, as well as for cooperation and exchange of knowledge, best practices and opinions between the affected individuals and communities at national and cross-border levels. The communications and networking established in this way will last beyond the project's implementation period, provided that people at both ends remain interested.



Training of local organizations and their involvement in project implementation will ensure ownership and a sustained impact on human security in the region. Enhanced partnership between the local authorities and NGOs/Community-based organizations will provide a basis for future cooperation and mechanisms to continue the initiatives with their own efforts after the project's completion.

Information gained through the Project will be systematized to allow for lessons learned and replication of best practices and successful experiences in other locations. Taking into account that the Government of Japan supports various initiatives around the world on the issue of human security, coordination and strategic partnerships will be formed to build on these successful experiences in other countries. It is anticipated that these strategies will further contribute to the sustainability of the proposed Chernobyl sub-regional project.

## **PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATION**

An official launch of the project will be organized, involving the key agencies. During the implementation phase, the project activities will be accompanied by communication and promotional activities which will be aimed at raising awareness of target beneficiaries and stakeholders as well as the public at large, on important human security principles. The project activities will be promoted by means of regular updated official web-pages at [www.chernobyl.undp.org](http://www.chernobyl.undp.org) and [www.chernobyl.info](http://www.chernobyl.info), by press releases, briefings, conferencing events, media coverage of major news-making project activities and as a result of direct interaction with representatives of mass media during their training. Where relevant, project sign boards will be used to promote the project activities, as well as the UNTFHS. Participating agencies will also be duly recognized through all communications, reports, publications and media events.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

Project inputs, activities and outputs will be subject to regular monitoring and evaluation procedures with close oversight by the UN Resident Coordinators in the field. The main goal is to ensure continuous feedback on implementation, early identification of potential problems to facilitate timely adjustments to project operation.

UNDP, IAEA, WHO and UNICEF will each produce their annual reports on use of funds as well as quarterly interim reports on their progress and submit them to the project's Chief Technical Advisor. Based on the agencies' inputs, UNDP, as the lead agency, will produce comprehensive annual narrative and financial reports for submission to UNTFHS.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will include, but are not limited to:

1. Annual narrative and financial progress reports and final project report;
2. Linkages with other UNDP programmes and initiatives dealing with post-Chernobyl recovery;
3. Measuring delivery against projected outputs and the work plan, including through periodic field trips;
4. Regular meetings with implementing partners;
5. Feedback from local implementing partners and other project stakeholders;
6. Discussion of progress reports during the annual UNDP sub-regional meetings;
7. Mid-term outcome-based project evaluation;
8. Final survey and evaluation, conducted at the project's completion.

The project will be subject to Mid-Term outcome-based project evaluation and the final survey and evaluation. This will include the overall assessment of the Project, achieved with joint input from all the participating agencies and national counterparts. It will be performed focusing on to what extent the Project i) has been implemented effectively; ii) reached the intended outcomes; iii) has been cost effective, iv) provided sustainable benefits, and v) lessons learned and best practices.

Effectiveness and impact of information provision to the beneficiaries will be checked through the monitoring system in the framework of the ICRIN initiative. UNDP will take the lead in this activity aimed at demonstrating the extent to which the levels of human security will be changing as result of the project implementation. It will also work on identifying positive changes in behavioral patterns among the



beneficiaries of the project. Feedback from the people will be obtained on how they benefit from recommendations on safe living and how the newly obtained information helps them in dealing with both real and imagined risks, fears and problems.

## **LEGAL CONTEXT**

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

## **ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

A parallel funding modality will be used for channeling funds to other UN agencies participating in the project (as described in Annex 7 of the UNTFHS Guidelines). Each implementing agency – IAEA, UNICEF, WHO and UNDP - will manage its own funds in accordance with its assigned responsibilities under the joint Project Proposal and Budget, and as set forth in more detail in individual implementing contracts or memoranda of understanding. They will manage the funds in accordance with their individual organizational rules and regulations, including those related to audit. Interest, if any, will be administered in accordance with the financial regulations and rules of each participating UN organization and shall be credited to the project as part of its general revenue and shall be used for project purposes. It shall not be absorbed into the recipient's general budget and it may not be used to finance other project activities by the recipient. Any funds remaining at the disposal of the participating agencies after the financial closure of the project, will be returned to the UNTFHS or will be utilized in a manner agreed upon between the agencies and the donor. Programme support costs of 7% will be received by each of the four implementing agencies. To ensure proper and timely financial reporting, each participating agency will prepare financial reports in accordance with their financial rules and regulations and operational policy guidance.

At the field level, UNDP will coordinate implementation of the project's different components on the ground. UNDP will take the lead on preparation of a consolidated narrative report based on submissions from participating agencies. The project will be managed by UNDP/RBEC Western CIS and Caucasus cluster with support of its Bratislava Regional Center as part of the RBEC Regional Program for 2006/10 period within the delegated DEX authority for the regional programme.

Participating local social service organizations, communities and authorities will also sign formal agreements with each other and UNDP, regarding their mutual and complementary responsibilities for the activities relating to trainings, information systems, and other services.

### **Contracting for Specialized Technical Services.**

National experts and consultants will be contracted on a competitive basis for certain technical functions, as outlined in this proposal, as well as qualified national institutions. These include contracts for carrying out studies, development of monitoring system, analytical work, training of trainers services, etc. Terms of reference will be developed at the outset of the project; the competitive bidding and contracting process will be handled as appropriate.

### **Staff/Administration/Project management**

To support the overall coordination of the Project, a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) will be contracted by UNDP. He/she will lead the ICRIN project and will be responsible for overall project coordination and implementation, including its coherence in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, outreach to the UN implementing partner agencies (IAEA, WHO and UNICEF) and to the Senior level Government officials, preparation of regular meetings of the ICRIN Advisory Committee (which will comprise of



representatives of implementing agencies - IAEA, WHO, UNDP and UNICEF). S/he will also ensure consistency of all information materials produced by the three country's national ICRIN bodies, perform public relations functions aimed at promoting ICRIN, keep the ICRIN official Internet site contents up-to-date at [www.chernobyl.info](http://www.chernobyl.info), provide logistical and other operational support of the project, and coordinate the communications and media affairs, monitoring, evaluation, and interaction with the donor. CTA will also be accountable for the results of the project and for the reporting.

In addition, twelve full-time project members (four per each country) will also be financed from the project resources. They will be primarily responsible for implementation of the activities on the ground in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, networking and preparation of consolidated reports, organisation of workshops, information and training activities, production in national languages and dissemination of information to the affected population, liaising with the respective Country Office and UN Country teams, SDC offices as well as with the UNDP initiatives such as CORE in Belarus and CRDP in Ukraine to ensure synergies of interventions and avoid duplication of efforts on the ground.

All project staff will be recruited in line with the UNDP procedures based on an open, non-biased competitive selection of candidates. Certain technical functions and project tasks will be contracted on competitive basis to qualified national and local institutions and experts.

### **PHASED 3-YEAR BUDGET**

UNDP, IAEA, WHO and UNICEF are requesting a total of USD 2,539,283.44 to be disbursed in annual installments over three years to support this regional project. If it proves impossible to implement all the elements of the project in each country, the unused funds will be utilized in the country where implementation is feasible.

## Annex 1. Outputs and activities by objective

Goals	Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Est. Resources by Objective (US\$)
Empower and build developmental capacity of individuals and communities affected by the Chernobyl accident by providing them with the health, socio-economic, environmental and radiological safety information they require in order to make well-informed decisions about their future, increase human security levels of their settlements and to contribute to the long-term sustainable development and prosperity of their homelands. It will provide a	<b>OBJECTIVE 1: To prepare and disseminate reliable and practical information in response to the self-expressed information needs of people living in contaminated areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, and to introduce effective methods and tools of information dissemination.</b>	<b>Output 1.</b> 1. Information messages are derived from scholarly research, processed, adopted and validated for dissemination. 2. Efficient methods and channels of information delivery are identified in each country. 3. Networks of national scholars from the three affected countries are created and linked to the expertise of UN agencies (IAEA, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP) and other authoritative bodies. 4. Knowledge management system is introduced and database on local radiological data is compiled 5. Population in all three countries has a single reliable source of knowledge	<b>Activity 1.1 To match current scientific knowledge to local information needs and to introduce most efficient methods of information dissemination in the three countries.</b>  1.1.1. Analysis of needs in the information in Chernobyl-contaminated areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. 1.1.2. Creation and operation of an ICRIN sub-regional Scientific Board comprising of scientists and experts in the area of health, environment and socio-economic development, to be nominated by implementing agencies. 1.1.3. In response to local information needs, preparation and peer review of information for dissemination to local communities and authorities 1.1.4. Introduction of a sustainable system for collating, validating, analyzing, synthesizing and adapting current scientific knowledge on radiological and economic consequences of the Chernobyl accident. 1.1.5. Creation and operation of an ICRIN Advisory Committee for co-ordination of activities performed by the project and including representatives of IAEA, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP  <b>Activity 1.2 Knowledge management and creation of web-based resources</b>	<b>385,035</b>



demand-driven and reliable mechanism to supply local people with practical safe living information from a neutral, trustworthy source – a service vitally necessary to enhance individual health, self-reliance and encourage proactive initiatives among those living in contaminated territories.			1.2.1 Processing, adaptation and dissemination of the Chernobyl-related information through the internet 1.2.2 Preparation, compiling and operation of a web-based database on local radiological data 1.2.3 On-going posting of progress notes, results and findings on www.chernobyl.info	
	<b>OBJECTIVE 2: To create a monitoring system focusing on changes in human security levels, behavioral patterns and perceptions of the affected population</b>	1. Monitoring system introduced in the affected territories to ensure that the population acts on recommendations on safe living 2. Lessons learned and monitoring results for sub-regional knowledge management and codification 3. Individuals and communities empowered to address both real and imagined risks, fears and problems	<b>Activity 2.1 To initiate and run a monitoring system with focus on changes in human security levels, behavioral patterns and perceptions of the affected population</b>  2.1.1 Development of a monitoring system, including the indicators of human security levels 2.1.2 Elaboration of baseline data for monitoring system 2.1.3 Launch of the monitoring system in the affected communities of the three countries to study changes in public perceptions on human security and changes in behavioral patterns of the population, if any 2.1.4 Elaboration of conclusions, lessons learned and comparative analysis between the three countries on the effectiveness of information dissemination. 2.1.5 Organize a final conference on human security monitoring	57,600
	<b>OBJECTIVE 3: To deliver information that meets self-expressed needs of the people, especially mothers and the young generation, through locally-based information</b>	1. The UNICEF-led <i>Facts for Life</i> publication circulated to participating key stakeholders and Chernobyl-affected communities. Families and communities' awareness, knowledge and practices regarding safe and healthy life improved. 2. Information materials and guidelines on healthy lifestyles are	<b>Activity 3.1 Development of practical information materials and 'user-friendly' recommendations for local residents in contaminated areas.</b>  3.1.1 Delivery and communication of <i>Facts for Life</i> messages to public and families living in Chernobyl-affected areas, and evaluation of the effectiveness of FFL Chernobyl activities 3.1.2 Adaptation and production of information materials and training packages to facilitate	259,866

	<p><b>and education initiatives.</b></p> <p>adapted in straightforward language for practical use, published and disseminated</p> <p>3. Six workshops arranged for the three countries as implementation of the training the trainers exercise to complement the production and dissemination of the information materials</p> <p>4. Increased availability of consistent, practical, easy to understand and use recommendations, educational materials and innovative technological advice that directly respond to the self-expressed information needs of Chernobyl-affected population</p> <p>5. Improved information on radiation safety and healthy lifestyles, especially for mothers and younger generation as well as scenarios for socio-economic recovery of the Chernobyl-affected territories.</p>	<p>local sustainable development and building public awareness on healthy lifestyles</p> <p>3.1.3 Training of trainers among local stakeholders (community centers, health posts, educational institutions, libraries, NGOs and civil society organizations etc.) on the ways for individuals and households to apply in practice the newly received information.</p> <p>3.1.4 Dissemination to local population of printed information and recommendations, educational materials and innovative technological advice, and thus ensuring that the distributed information is well utilized.</p>	
	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 4: To create rural ICT-based information access points</b></p> <p>1. Establishment of 15 rural Internet access points where local people will benefit from the available information, educational materials and other Internet-based resources</p> <p>2. Development of sustainable local management system for all 15 Internet-access points.</p> <p>3. At least 2 training sessions on PC skills and Internet browsing per access-point conducted in the first year and at least 1 advanced skills</p>	<p><b>Activity 4.1 Creation of rural Information and Communications Technology (ICT)-based information access points.</b></p> <p>4.1.1 Identification of 5 rural communities in each of the three countries where to locate ICT access points.</p> <p>4.1.2 Selection of public facility in each community (i.e. community centre, library, school, post office, etc.) and local civil society group to manage local Internet access and to organize training for local people in computer use and Internet browsing. Development of local management system for cost-recovery by</p>	<p><b>294,360</b></p>



		<p>training per access point per year - in the two following years.</p> <p>4.Increased cross-border linkages and knowledge exchange between communities in three countries</p> <p>5.Capacity of local actors built for continued sustainable information sharing</p>	<p>appropriate and realistic user fees, or by voluntary contributions from local stakeholders.</p> <p>4.1.3 Provision of Internet connection and computer hard- and software to each community.</p> <p>4.1.4 Provision of training in computer use and Internet browsing to local leaders and community-based organizations.</p> <p>4.1.5 Establishing networks of ICT-linked rural communities for sharing experiences, ideas and knowledge.</p>	
	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 5:</b> Capacity building of local officials, media representatives, teachers, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals and NGOs</p>	<p>1 At least 6 trainings/workshops organized for media representatives and journalists.</p> <p>2. At least 3 capacity building training sessions arranged for professional groups per country per year.</p> <p>3. Curriculum for community-based radiation awareness practical training developed and tailored to the specifics in each of the three Chernobyl-affected countries. At least 4 mobile trainings conducted per country per year.</p> <p>4. Enhanced awareness among affected population vis-à-vis real radiation hazards, methods to minimize individual radiation exposure risk, effective practices for healthy living and local recovery.</p> <p>5. Reduced skepticism of local people towards the recommendations provided and improved adaptation to the Chernobyl-affected environment.</p>	<p><b>Activity 5.1: Community information and education initiatives.</b></p> <p>5.1.1 Arrangement and implementation of training for media representatives at the national, regional and local levels, launch of media campaign to raise public awareness on the levels of radiation, exposure risks, healthy lifestyles and to facilitate recovery and socio-economic development of Chernobyl-affected areas.</p> <p>5.1.2 Arrangement and implementation of training for local officials, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals, academia and other key stakeholders at the regional and local level to enhance their capacity to contribute to local information and education initiatives as well as to promote healthier and safer living in contaminated areas.</p> <p>5.1.3 Arrangement and implementation of Mobile community-based practical trainings for local people, teachers, NGOs.</p> <p>5.1.4 Development and publication of documents and training materials, arrangement of experts, lecturers and training of trainers.</p>	322,418

	<p><b>OBJECTIVE 6:</b>  <b>Community-driven “safe living” initiatives (in health, environment, socio-economic spheres) to improve living conditions and increase human security levels in Chernobyl-affected communities</b></p>	<p>1. At least 21 community-based “safe living” projects implemented in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine tackling the priority health, environmental and socio-economic needs of the affected communities and directly linked to the information provision campaign</p> <p>2. Women, men and youth act upon provided information, develop capacity to reduce their own vulnerability, and take practical steps to improve their human security levels in their communities</p> <p>3. Increased numbers of COs established in Chernobyl-affected regions and address the collective social, economic and ecological recovery needs of local people;</p> <p>4. Increased development planning and implementation capacity of COs to improve living conditions in communities;</p> <p>5. Strengthened partnerships between local administrations and COs in support of locally-prioritized community development projects;</p> <p>6. Improved planning capacity among village-based professionals, local and regional administrators. Improved living conditions and an increased sense of optimism and self-reliance among the people of rural communities in Chernobyl-affected areas.</p>	<p><b>Activity 6.1: Implementation of “safe living” community-based projects</b></p> <p>6.1.1 Following information provision campaign and building on the already expanding network of Community Organizations (COs), establish partnerships with local authorities and other stakeholders to act upon newly provided information</p> <p>6.1.2 Support to local development planning in rural communities, identification of priority projects aimed at health, environment and socio-economic recovery (with involvement of at least 80% of the residents). Select participating rural communities, support to local planning and identification of priority projects</p> <p>6.1.3 Implementation of at least 21 community-based recovery projects (at least 7 projects per country) aimed at health, environmental and socio-economic recovery of women, men and youth living in Chernobyl-affected communities. Projects will meet the priority needs identified by the communities, such as: safe agriculture production, promotion of healthy lifestyles for youth, health posts rehabilitation, small scale water supply, etc.</p> <p>6.1.4 On-going support to COs to ensure that the costs of operating and maintaining the initiatives are covered locally (through user fees, for example)</p> <p>6.1.5 Monitoring of local initiatives, with regular progress reports to project partners</p>	<p>199,883</p>
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	<b>Objective 7: Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Effectiveness</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mid-term outcome-based project evaluation undertaken</li> <li>2. Final survey and evaluation of the project undertaken</li> </ol>	<p>Activity 7.1 Undertake mid-term and final project evaluations</p> <p>7.1.1 Undertake a mid-term outcome-based project evaluation</p> <p>7.1.2 Undertake a final survey and evaluation</p>	<b>35,000</b>
	<b>Objective 8: Project implementation, field presence, coordination between implementing agencies and teams on the ground, information sharing between agencies and partners</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Effective and successful implementation of the project</li> <li>2. Teams on the ground recruited and ensure smooth running of the project</li> <li>3. Information regularly shared between agencies and partners</li> </ol>	<p>Activity 8.1 Recruit the project staff, procure equipment and supplies, ensure effective project implementation</p> <p>8.1.1 Recruit staff comprising of Chief Technical Advisor, three national coordinators and assistants (one of each per country), and six field staff members (two per country)</p> <p>8.1.2 Cover logistical costs and miscellaneous</p> <p>8.1.3 Procure equipment: 6 computers (2 per each country)</p>	<b>819,000</b>

## Annex 2. Project Work Plan

[illegible]











**Annex 3. ICRIN Budget Summary (by budget line)**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Total US\$</b>
<b>Objective 1:</b> To prepare reliable and practical information in response to the self-expressed information needs and priorities of people living in contaminated areas of Belarus, the Russian federation and Ukraine, and to introduce effective methods and tools of information dissemination	<b>UNDP, IAEA, WHO</b>				
	<b>A. Personnel</b>	61,198	28,500	19,300	108,998
	<b>B. Training</b>	-	-	-	-
	<b>C. Equipment</b>	7,360	57	33	7,450
	<b>D. Communication</b>	1,554	1,524	1,524	4,602
	<b>E. Sub-contracts (incl service suppliers, staff)</b>	57,000	54,000	47,000	158,000
	<b>F. Travel</b>	58,400	21,900	20,300	100,600
	<b>G. Promotional activities</b>	4,512	493	380	5,385
	<b>Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)</b>	<b>190,024</b>	<b>106,474</b>	<b>88,537</b>	<b>385,035</b>
<b>Objective 2:</b> To create a monitoring system focusing on changes in Human Security levels, behavioral patterns and perceptions of the affected population	<b>UNDP</b>				
	<b>A. Personnel</b>	18,000	9,000	9,000	36,000
	<b>B. Training</b>	-	-	-	-
	<b>C. Equipment</b>	500	500	500	1,500
	<b>D. Communication</b>	80	70	50	200
	<b>E. Sub-contracts (incl service suppliers, staff)</b>	-	-	9,300	9,300
	<b>F. Travel</b>	-	-	-	-
	<b>G. Promotional activities</b>	600	-	10,000	10,600
	<b>Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)</b>	<b>19,180</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>28,850</b>	<b>57,600</b>
<b>Objective 3:</b> To deliver information that meets self-expressed needs of the people, especially mothers and young generation, through locally-based informaiton and education initiatives	<b>UNICEF, UNDP, WHO</b>				
	<b>A. Personnel</b>	17,000	3,000	18,755	38,755
	<b>B. Training</b>	31,450	54,450	35,000	120,900
	<b>C. Equipment</b>	600	1,200	300	2,100
	<b>D. Communication</b>	2,400	2,300	2,066	6,766
	<b>E. Sub-contracts (incl service suppliers, staff)</b>	-	-	-	-
	<b>F. Travel</b>		18,693	18,693	37,386
	<b>G. Promotional activities</b>	31,600	3,340	19,019	53,959
	<b>Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)</b>	<b>83,050</b>	<b>82,983</b>	<b>93,833</b>	<b>259,866</b>



Objectives	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total US\$
Objective 4: To create rural ICT-based information access points	UNDP				
	A. Personnel	100	105	110	315
	B. Training	15,000	7,500	700	23,200
	C. Equipment	39,900	72,600	-	112,500
	D. Communication	9,800	9,800	9,950	29,550
	E. Sub-contracts (incl service suppliers, staff)	41,250	41,250	-	82,500
	F. Travel	17,130	10,640	10,305	38,075
	G. Promotional activities	3,290	3,495	1,435	8,220
	Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	126,470	145,390	22,500	294,360
Objective 5: Capacity building of local officials, media representatives, teachers, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals and NGOs	UNDP, IAEA, WHO				
	A. Personnel	33,000	31,200	27,000	91,200
	B. Training	20,000	18,000	18,000	56,000
	C. Equipment	1,400	1,400	1,400	4,200
	D. Communication	1,356	1,156	1,156	3,668
	E. Sub-contracts (incl service suppliers, staff)	9,650	7,100	7,100	23,850
	F. Travel	17,500	34,100	30,000	81,600
	G. Promotional Activities	27,700	27,200	7,000	61,900
	Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	110,606	120,156	91,656	322,418
Objective 6: Community-driven "safer living" initiatives (in health, environment and socio-economic sphere) to improve living conditions and increase Human Security levels in Chernobyl-affected communities	UNDP, WHO				
	A. Personnel	-	-	-	-
	B. Training	1,000	8,300	26,200	35,500
	C. Equipment	350	350	300	1,000
	D. Communication	200	283	200	683
	E. Sub-contracts (incl service suppliers, staff)	-	47,000	100,000	147,000
	F. Travel	3,500	3,500	3,000	10,000
	G. Promotional activities	-	500	5,200	5,700
	Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	5,050	59,933	134,900	199,883



Objectives	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total US\$
<b>Objective 7: Monitoring and Evaluation of project effectiveness</b>	<b>UNDP</b>				
	A. Personnel	-	10,000	25,000	35,000
	B. Training	-	-	-	-
	C. Equipment	-	-	-	-
	D. Communication	-	-	-	-
	E. Sub-contracts (incl service suppliers, staff)	-	-	-	-
	F. Travel	-	-	-	-
	G. Promotional activities	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>
<b>Objective 8: Project Implementation, field presence, coordination between implementing agencies and teams on the ground; information sharing between agencies and partners</b>	<b>UNDP</b>				
	A. Personnel	264,000	261,000	261,000	786,000
	B. Training	-	-	-	-
	C. Equipment	6,600	2,100	2,100	10,800
	D. Communication	2,400	2,400	2,400	7,200
	E. Sub-contracts (incl service suppliers, staff)	-	-	-	-
	F. Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	G. Promotional activities	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)</b>	<b>278,000</b>	<b>270,500</b>	<b>270,500</b>	<b>819,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME BUDGET</b>		<b>812,380</b>	<b>805,006</b>	<b>755,776</b>	<b>2,373,162</b>

#### Annex 4. ICRIN Budget Summary (by organization)

##### BUDGET SUMMARY (by Agency)

###### Summary by Agency

UNICEF	34,050.00	23,483.00	42,467.00	100,000.00
IAEA	139,690.00	130,690.00	88,290.00	358,670.00
WHO	120,000.00	81,000.00	98,000.00	299,000.00
UNDP	518,640.00	569,833.00	527,019.00	1,615,492.00
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2,373,162.00</b>

Total Project Cost	UNDP	IAIA	UNICEF	WHO	TOTAL
A. Programming budget	1,615,492.00	358,670.00	100,000.00	299,000.00	2,373,162.00
B. Project cost including programme support cost (7%)	113,084.44	25,106.90	7,000.00	20,930.00	166,121.34
<b>Total per agency (A+B)</b>	<b>1,728,576.44</b>	<b>383,776.90</b>	<b>107,000.00</b>	<b>319,930.00</b>	<b>2,539,283.34</b>



## Annex 5. Chernobyl/ICRIN Budget by Activity

Goal	Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total	Implementing Organizations
development and prosperity of their homelands. It will provide a demand-driven and reliable mechanism to supply local people with practical initiatives necessary to enhance individual health, self-reliance and encourage proactive initiatives among those living in contaminated territories.	OBJECTIVE 1: To prepare and disseminate reliable and practical information in response to the self-expressed information needs of people living in contaminated areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, and to introduce effective methods and tools of information dissemination.	1. Information messages are derived from scholarly research, processed, adopted and validated for dissemination. 2. Efficient methods and channels of information delivery are identified in each country. 3. Networks of national scholars from the three affected countries are created and linked to the expertise of UN agencies (IAEA, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP) and other authoritative bodies. 4. Knowledge management system is introduced and database on local radiological data is compiled. 5. Population in all three countries has a single reliable source of knowledge.	<b>Activity 1.1 To match current scientific knowledge to local information needs and to introduce most efficient methods of information dissemination in the three countries.</b>					
			1.1.1 Analysis of needs in the information in Chernobyl-contaminated areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.	24,498	9,000	9,000	42,498	IAEA, UNDP, WHO
			1.1.2 Creation and operation of an ICRIN sub-regional Scientific Board comprising of scientists and experts in the area of health, environment and socio-economic development, to be nominated by implementing agencies	64,660	23,557	15,713	103,930	
			1.1.3 In response to local information needs, preparation and peer review of information for dissemination to local communities and authorities	13,484	3,484	2,484	19,452	
			1.1.4 Introduction of a sustainable system for collating, validating, analyzing, synthesizing and adapting current scientific knowledge on radiological and economic consequences of the Chernobyl accident.	8,700			8,700	
			1.1.5 Creation and operation of an ICRIN Advisory Committee for co-ordination of activities performed by the project and including representatives of IAEA, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP	21,732	15,493	15,380	52,605	
			<b>Activity 1.2 Knowledge management and creation of web-based resources</b>					
			1.2.1 Processing, adaptation and dissemination of the Chernobyl-related information through the internet	37,950	42,940	34,960	115,850	
			1.2.2 Preparation, compiling and operation of a web-based database on local radiological data	6,000	3,000	2,000	11,000	
			1.2.3 On-going posting of progress notes, results and findings on www.chernobyl.info	13,000	9,000	9,000	31,000	
			<b>Total Objective 1:</b>	<b>190,024</b>	<b>106,474</b>	<b>88,537</b>	<b>385,035</b>	
			<b>Activity 2.1 To initiate and run a monitoring system with focus on changes in human security levels, behavioral patterns and perceptions of the affected population</b>					
			2.1.1 Development of a monitoring system, including the indicators of human security levels	9,180			9,180	UNDP
			2.1.2 Elaboration of baseline data for monitoring system	3,180			3,180	
			2.1.3 Launch of the monitoring system in the affected communities of the three countries to study changes in public perceptions on human security and changes in behavioral patterns of the population, if any	6,820	6,285	6,275	19,380	



der to make well-informed decisions about their future, increase human security levels of their settlements and to contribute to the long-term sustainable development of their communities. The project will provide a safe living information from a neutral, trustworthy source – a service v

OBJECTIVE 2: To deliver information that meets self-expressed needs of the people, especially mothers and the young generation, through locally-based information and education initiatives.		2.1.4 Elaboration of conclusions, lessons learned and comparative analysis between the three countries on the effectiveness of information dissemination.		3,285	12,575	15,860	
		2.1.5 Organize a final conference on human security monitoring			10,000	10,000	
		<b>Total Objective 2:</b>	<b>19,180</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>28,850</b>	<b>57,600</b>	
OBJECTIVE 3: To deliver information that meets self-expressed needs of the people, especially mothers and the young generation, through locally-based information and education initiatives.	1.The UNICEF-led <i>Facts for Life</i> publication circulated to participating key stakeholders and Chernobyl-affected communities. Families and communities' awareness, knowledge and practices regarding safe and healthy life improved. 2.Information materials and guidelines on healthy lifestyles are adapted in straightforward language for practical use, published and disseminated. 3. Six workshops arranged for the three countries as implementation of the training the trainers exercise to complement the production and dissemination of the information materials. 4.Increased availability of consistent, practical, easy to understand and use recommendations, educational materials and innovative technological advice that directly respond to the self-expressed information needs of Chernobyl-affected population. 5.Improved information on radiation safety and healthy lifestyles, especially for mothers and younger generation as well as scenarios for socio-economic recovery of the Chernobyl-affected territories.	<b>Activity 3.1 Development of practical information materials and 'user-friendly' recommendations for local residents in contaminated areas.</b>					
		3.1.1 Delivery and communication of Facts for Life messages to public and families living in Chernobyl-affected areas, and evaluation of the effectiveness of FFL Chernobyl activities	21,600		23,505	45,105	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO
		3.1.2 Adaptation and production of information materials and training packages to facilitate local sustainable development and building public awareness on healthy lifestyles	29,000	11,033	13,813	53,846	
		3.1.3 Training of trainers among local stakeholders (community centers, health posts, educational institutions, libraries, NGOs and civil society organizations etc.) on the ways for individuals and households to apply in practice the newly received information.	14,950	55,950	40,950	111,850	
		3.1.4 Dissemination to local population of printed information and recommendations, educational materials and innovative technological advice, and thus ensuring that the distributed information is well utilized.	17,500	16,000	15,565	49,065	
		<b>Total Objective 3:</b>	<b>83,050</b>	<b>82,983</b>	<b>93,833</b>	<b>259,866</b>	
OBJECTIVE 4: To create rural ICT-based information access points	1.Establishment of 15 rural Internet access points where local people will benefit from the available information, educational materials and other Internet-based resources. 2.Development of sustainable local management system for all 15 Internet-access points. 3.At least 2 training sessions on PC skills and Internet browsing per access-point conducted in the first year and at least 1 advanced skills training per access point per year - in the two following years. 4.Increased cross-border linkages and knowledge exchange between communities in three countries. 5.Capacity of local actors built for continued sustainable information sharing.	<b>Activity 4.1 Creation of rural Information and Communications Technology (ICT)-based information access points.</b>					
		4.1.1 Identification of 5 rural communities in each of the three countries where to locate ICT access points.	6,500			6,500	UNDP
		4.1.2 Selection of public facility in each community (i.e. community centre, library, school, post office, etc.) and local civil society group to manage local Internet access and to organize training for local people in computer use and Internet browsing. Development of local management system for cost-recovery by appropriate and realistic user fees, or by voluntary contributions from local stakeholders.	7,300	7,300	4,350	18,950	
		4.1.3 Provision of Internet connection and computer hardware and software to each community.	93,150	126,050	10,600	229,800	
		4.1.4 Provision of training in computer use and Internet browsing to local leaders and community-based organizations.	17,500	9,800		27,300	



OBJECT			2,020	2,240	7,550	11,810	
		4.1.5 Establishing networks of ICT-linked rural communities for sharing experiences, ideas and knowledge.					
		<b>Total Objective 4:</b>	<b>126,470</b>	<b>145,390</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>294,360</b>	
OBJECTIVE 5: Capacity building of local officials, media representatives, teachers, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals and NGOs	1 At least 6 trainings/workshops organized for media representatives and journalists. 2. At least 3 capacity building training sessions arranged for professional groups per country per year. 3. Curriculum for community-based radiation awareness practical training developed and tailored to the specifics in each of the three Chernobyl-affected countries. At least 4 mobile trainings conducted per country per year. 4. Enhanced awareness among affected population vis-à-vis real radiation hazards, methods to minimize individual radiation exposure risk, effective practices for healthy living and local recovery. 5. Reduced skepticism of local people towards the recommendations provided and improved adaptation to the Chernobyl-affected environment.	<b>Activity 5.1: Community information and education initiatives.</b>					
		5.1.1 Arrangement and implementation of training for media representatives at the national, regional and local levels, launch of media campaign to raise public awareness on the levels of radiation, exposure risks, healthy lifestyles and to facilitate recovery and socio-economic development of Chernobyl-affected areas.	41,306	44,956	40,806	127,068	UNDP, IAEA, WHO
		5.1.2 Arrangement and implementation of training for local officials, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals, academia and other key stakeholders at the regional and local level to enhance their capacity to contribute to local information and education initiatives as well as to promote healthier and safer living in contaminated areas.	7,500	32,150	28,000	67,650	
		5.1.3 Arrangement and implementation of Mobile community-based practical trainings for local people, teachers, NGOs.		10,500	10,500	21,000	
		5.1.4 Development and publication of documents and training materials, arrangement of experts, lecturers and training of trainers.	61,800	32,550	12,350	106,700	
		<b>Total Objective 5:</b>	<b>110,606</b>	<b>120,156</b>	<b>91,656</b>	<b>322,418</b>	
community-driven "safe living" initiatives (in health, environment, socio-economic) to improve living conditions and increase human security levels in Chernobyl-affected communities	1. At least 21 community-based "safe living" projects implemented in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine tackling the priority health, environmental and socio-economic needs of the affected communities and directly linked to the information provision campaign. 2. Women, men and youth act upon provided information, develop capacity to reduce their own vulnerability, and take practical steps to improve their human security levels in their communities. 3. Increased numbers of COs established in Chernobyl-affected regions and address the collective social, economic and ecological recovery needs of local people. 4. Increased development planning and implementation capacity of COs to improve living conditions in communities. 5. Strengthened partnerships between local administrations and COs in support of locally-prioritized community development projects. 6. Improved planning capacity among village-based professionals, local and regional administrators. Improved living conditions	<b>Activity 6.1: Implementation of "safe living" community-based projects</b>					
		6.1.1 Following information provision campaign and building on the already expanding network of Community Organizations (COs), establish partnerships with local authorities and other stakeholders to act upon newly provided information	2,275			2,275	UNDP, WHO
		6.1.2 Support to local development planning in rural communities, identification of priority projects aimed at health, environment and socio-economic recovery (with involvement of at least 80% of the residents). Select participating rural communities, support to local planning and identification of priority projects	2,775	10,300	9,200	22,275	
		6.1.3 Implementation of at least 21 community-based recovery projects (at least 7 projects per country) aimed at health, environmental and socio-economic recovery of women, men and youth living in Chernobyl-affected communities. Projects will meet the priority needs identified by the communities, such as: safe agriculture production, promotion of healthy lifestyles for youth, health posts rehabilitation, small scale water supply, etc.		47,000	119,000	166,000	

OBJECTIVE 6: Coi economic spheres	and an increased sense of optimism and self-reliance among the people of rural com	6.1.4 On-going support to COs to ensure that the costs of operating and maintaining the initiatives are covered locally (through user fees, for example)		1,293	1,250	2,543	
				1,340	5,450	6,790	
		6.1.5 Monitoring of local initiatives, with regular progress reports to project partners					
		Total Objective 6:	5,050	59,933	134,900	199,883	
Objective 7: Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Effectiveness	1. Mid-term outcome-based project evaluation undertaken. 2. Final survey and evaluation of the project undertaken.	Activity 7.1 Undertake mid-term and final project evaluations				0	
		7.1.1 Undertake a mid-term outcome-based project evaluation		10,000		10,000	UNDP
		7.1.2 Undertake a final survey and evaluation			25,000	25,000	
		Total Objective 7:	0	10,000	25,000	35,000	
Objective 8: Project implementation, field presence, coordination between implementing agencies and teams on the ground	1. Effective and successful implementation of the project. 2. Teams on the ground recruited and ensure smooth running of the project. 3. Information regularly shared between agencies and partners.	Activity 8.1 Recruit the project staff, procure equipment and supplies, ensure effective project implementation					
			264,000	261,000	261,000	786,000	UNDP
		8.1.1 Recruit staff comprising of Chief Technical Advisor, three national coordinators and assistants (one of each per country), and six field staff members (two per country)					
		8.1.2 Cover logistical costs and miscellaneous	9,500	9,500	9,500	28,500	
			4,500			4,500	
		8.1.3 Procure equipment: 6 computers (2 per each country)					
Total Objective 8:		278,000	270,500	270,500	819,000		
Grand Total:			812,380	805,006	755,776	2,373,162	



#### Annex 6. Budget Summary by Objectives

Objectives	Budget			Total	Implementing Agencies
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		
Objective 1: To prepare and disseminate reliable and practical information in response to the self-expressed information needs and priorities of people living in contaminated areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, and to introduce effective methods and tools of information dissemination	190,024	106,474	88,537	385,035	IAEA, WHO, UNDP
Objective 2: To create a monitoring system focusing on changes in human security levels, behavioral patterns and perceptions of the affected population	19,180	9,570	28,850	57,600	UNDP
Objective 3: To deliver information that meets self-expressed needs of the people, especially mothers and the young generation, through locally-based information and education initiatives	83,050	82,983	93,833	259,866	UNICEF, UNDP, WHO
Objective 4: To create rural ICT-based information access points	126,470	145,390	22,500	294,360	UNDP
Objective 5: Capacity building of local officials, media representatives, teachers, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals and NGOs	110,606	120,156	91,656	322,418	IAEA, WHO, UNDP
Objective 6: Community-driven "safer living" initiatives (in health, environment and socio-economic spheres) to improve living conditions and increase human security levels in Chernobyl-affected communities	5,050	59,933	134,900	199,883	WHO, UNDP
Objective 7: Monitoring and evaluation of project effectiveness		10,000	25,000	35,000	UNDP
Objective 8: Project implementation, field presence, coordination between implementing agencies and teams on the ground, information sharing between agencies and partners	278,000	270,500	270,500	819,000	UNDP
<b>Total Project Budget (programmable amount), USD</b>				2,373,162	IAEA, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP
GMS (7% per agency), USD				166,121.34	
<b>TOTAL REQUESTED FUNDING</b>				<b>2,539,283.34</b>	<b>IAEA, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP</b>

## Annex 7. IAEA Budget Summary Chernobyl/ICRIN Project

TOTAL

YEAR 1

YEAR 2

YEAR 3

### Objective 1

A. Experts and Consultants (NST, fees)	\$58,500	\$22,700	\$21,500	\$14,300
B. Training (NST of participants, fellowships)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C. Equipment	\$7,300	\$7,300	\$0	\$0
D. Communication	\$4,452	\$1,484	\$1,484	\$1,484
E. Contracts (incl. service suppliers, staff)	\$158,000	\$57,000	\$54,000	\$47,000
F. Travel (ST)	\$23,900	\$11,700	\$6,900	\$5,300
G. Publications and Promotional Activities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>H. TOTAL Objective 1</b>	<b>\$252,152</b>	<b>\$100,184</b>	<b>\$83,884</b>	<b>\$68,084</b>
7%PSC	\$17,651	\$7,013	\$5,872	\$4,763
<b>TOTAL Objective 1 incl. PSCs</b>	<b>\$269,800</b>	<b>\$107,197</b>	<b>\$89,756</b>	<b>\$72,847</b>

### Objective 5

A. Experts and Consultants (NST, fees)	\$31,700	\$9,500	\$13,200	\$9,000
B. Training (NST of participants, fellowships)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C. Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
D. Communication	\$1,218	\$406	\$406	\$406
E. Contracts (incl. service suppliers, staff)	\$9,600	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200
F. Travel (ST)	\$19,600	\$5,500	\$9,100	\$5,000
G. Publications and Promotional Activities	\$44,400	\$20,900	\$20,900	\$2,600
<b>H. TOTAL Output 5</b>	<b>\$106,518</b>	<b>\$39,506</b>	<b>\$46,806</b>	<b>\$20,206</b>
7%PSC	\$7,456	\$2,765	\$3,207	\$1,410
<b>TOTAL Objective 5 incl. PSCs</b>	<b>\$113,900</b>	<b>\$42,271</b>	<b>\$50,013</b>	<b>\$21,616</b>

### GRAND TOTAL

A. Experts and Consultants (NST, fees)	\$90,200	\$32,200	\$34,700	\$23,300
B. Training (NST of participants, fellowships)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C. Equipment	\$7,300	\$7,300	\$0	\$0
D. Communication	\$5,670	\$1,890	\$1,890	\$1,890
E. Contracts (incl. service suppliers, staff)	\$167,600	\$60,200	\$57,200	\$50,200
F. Travel (ST)	\$43,500	\$17,200	\$16,000	\$10,300
G. Publications and Promotional Activities	\$44,400	\$20,900	\$20,900	\$2,600
<b>H. GRAND TOTAL Objectives 1, 3 and 5</b>	<b>\$358,670</b>	<b>\$139,690</b>	<b>\$130,690</b>	<b>\$88,290</b>
7%PSC	\$25,107	\$9,701	\$9,148	\$6,180
<b>GRAND TOTAL incl. PSCs</b>	<b>\$383,777</b>	<b>\$149,391</b>	<b>\$139,838</b>	<b>\$94,470</b>



<b>Annex 8. IAEA Budget Details - Chernobyl/ICRIN Project</b>				
<b>Objective 5</b>				
<b>A. Experts and Consultants (NST/fees)</b>				
<b>Description</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	
IAEA experts on training for media representatives at the national, regional and local levels	\$4,750			
IAEA experts on training for media representatives at the national, regional and local levels		\$6,600		
IAEA experts on training for media representatives at the national, regional and local levels			\$4,500	
IAEA experts training for local officials, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals, academia and other key stakeholders at the regional and local level to enhance their capacity to contribute to local information and education initiatives as well as to promote healthier and safer living in contaminated areas	\$4,750			
IAEA experts training for local officials, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals, academia and other key stakeholders at the regional and local level to enhance their capacity to contribute to local information and education initiatives as well as to promote healthier and safer living in contaminated areas		\$6,600		
IAEA experts training for local officials, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals, academia and other key stakeholders at the regional and local level to enhance their capacity to contribute to local information and education initiatives as well as to promote healthier and safer living in contaminated areas			\$4,500	
<b>TOTAL A. Experts and Consultants</b>	<b>\$9,500</b>	<b>\$13,200</b>	<b>\$9,000</b>	
<b>B. Training (NST of participants, fellowships)</b>				
<b>Description</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	
N/A				

TOTAL B. Training		\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>C. Equipment</b>				
Name and type of equipment - purpose		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
N/A				
TOTAL C. Equipment		\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>D. Communication</b>				
Specification of type of communication		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Telephone and video conferences, telephone bills				
2 video conferences per year		\$246	\$246	\$246
duty mobile phone bills for 1 field trip per year		\$100	\$100	\$100
office tel bills		\$60	\$60	\$60
TOTAL D. Communication		\$406	\$406	\$406
<b>E. Contracts (incl. service suppliers, contractual service agreements)</b>				
Title of contract task, type of service request		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Preparation of training materials		\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200
TOTAL E. Contract		\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200
<b>F. Travel (ST)</b>				
Description		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
IAEA representative on training for media representatives at the national, regional and local levels		\$2,750		
IAEA representative on training for media representatives at the national, regional and local levels			\$4,550	
IAEA representative on training for media representatives at the national, regional and local levels				\$2,500



IAEA representative on training for local officials, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals, academia and other key stakeholders at the regional and local level to enhance their capacity to contribute to local information and education initiatives as well as to promote healthier and safer living in contaminated areas	\$2,750			
IAEA representative on training for local officials, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals, academia and other key stakeholders at the regional and local level to enhance their capacity to contribute to local information and education initiatives as well as to promote healthier and safer living in contaminated areas		\$4,550		
IAEA representative on training for local officials, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals, academia and other key stakeholders at the regional and local level to enhance their capacity to contribute to local information and education initiatives as well as to promote healthier and safer living in contaminated areas			\$2,500	
<b>TOTAL F. Travel</b>	<b>\$5,500</b>	<b>\$9,100</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	
<b>G. Publications and Promotional Activities</b>				
<b>Type of publication or promotional activity</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	
Publication of the Chernobyl Forum reports	\$18,200	\$18,200		
Publication of the public information materials developed in the project	\$2,700	\$2,700	\$2,600	
<b>TOTAL G. Publications and Promotional Activities</b>	<b>\$20,900</b>	<b>\$20,900</b>	<b>\$2,600</b>	
<b>H. Total (A+B++C+D+E+F+G)</b>	<b>\$39,506</b>	<b>\$46,806</b>	<b>\$20,206</b>	<b>\$106,518</b>
Date of estimates: 6 May 2008				
recalculated by UNDP 30 July 2008				

## Annex 9. UNDP Budget Details of Chernobyl/ICRIN project

Objectives	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total US\$
<b>Objective 1: To prepare and disseminate reliable and practical information in response to the self-expressed information needs and priorities of people living in contaminated areas of Belarus, the Russian federation and Ukraine, and to introduce effective methods and tools of information dissemination</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>27,840</b>	<b>15,590</b>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>58,883</b>
	<b>Experts and Consultants</b>				
	3 experts to review the information needs of the people based on the completed assessments (1083/month for 2 months) 1083x3x2	6,498			6,498
	<b>Equipment</b>				
	Expandable: stationery	60	57	33	150
	<b>Communication</b>				
	Telephone cost	70	40	40	150
	<b>Travel</b>				
	DSA for national scholars participate in the network meeting (10 days in Minsk)	1,940			1,940
	DSA for national scholars to participate in the network meeting (10 days in Kyiv)	2,360			2,360
	Travel for 2 UNDP experts (2 meetings of ICRIN advisory Board to Geneva and Vienna)	4,500	4,500	4,500	13,500
	DSA and terminals for 2 meetings per year (Vienna and Geneva) for UNDP experts (7 days USD 10,726)	10,500	10,500	10,500	31,500
	Transportation for the national scholars attending network meetings (fuel, but tickets, terminals)	1,400			1,400
	<b>Publications and Promotional Activities</b>				
	Reproduction of materials, photocopying	512	493	380	1,385
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,840</b>	<b>15,590</b>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>58,883</b>
<b>Objective 2: To create a monitoring system focusing on changes in Human Security levels, behavioral patterns and perceptions of the affected population</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>19,180</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>28,850</b>	<b>57,600</b>
	<b>Experts and Consultants</b>				
	Expert to elaborate baseline data for monitoring of information dissemination effectiveness (2 months at USD 1,500 per month)	3,000			3,000
	Expert to develop system of indicators of human security levels (2 months at USD 1,500 per month)	3,000			3,000



Objectives	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total US\$
	2 experts to develop human security monitoring system (2 months at USD 1,500 per month)	6,000			6,000
	2 experts to monitor human security indicators (part time: for 2 months a year at USD 1,500 per month)	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000
	Expert to produce analysis of the indicators		3,000	3,000	6,000
	<b>Equipment</b>				
	Expandable: stationery	500	500	500	1,500
	<b>Communication</b>				
	telephone, fax	80	70	50	200
	<b>Subcontracts</b>				
	Layout and printing of final report and lessons learned			9,300	9,300
	<b>Publications and Promotional activities</b>				
	Launch of the monitoring system	600			600
	Final international conference for assessing results of human security levels monitoring			10,000	10,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,180</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>28,850</b>	<b>57,600</b>
<b>Objective 3: To deliver information that meets self-expressed needs of the people, especially mothers and the young generation, through locally-based information and education initiatives</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>8,866</b>	<b>36,866</b>
	<b>Training</b>				
	6 workshops/trainings on how to exercise the disseminated materials on healthy lifestyle in Chernobyl-affected communities	8,000	11,000	6,000	25,000
	"Train-the-trainer" exercise on how to exercise healthy lifestyle in Chernobyl-affected communities	2,000	4,000	2,000	8,000
	<b>Equipment</b>				
	Expendable: stationary for the workshops	600	1,200	300	2,100
	<b>Communication</b>				
	Telephone/fax costs, internet	400	800	566	1,766
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>8,866</b>	<b>36,866</b>
	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>126,470</b>	<b>145,390</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>294,360</b>
<b>Objective 4: To create rural ICT-based information access points</b>	<b>Experts and Consultants</b>				
	Facilitator for annual meetings of ICT access points leaders	100	105	110	315
	<b>Training</b>				
	2 training sessions on PC user skills and Internet browsing per access point in the first year of operation and at least one training of advanced skills per access point in the second year (USD 500 per training)	15,000	7,500		22,500

Objectives	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total US\$
	Workshop of half a day to present results of ICT project			700	700
	<b>Equipment</b>				
	Expandable: Office supplies 15 ICT access points (including stationery, paper, cartridges). USD 1,750 per access point. $1,750 \times 15 = 26,250$	10,150	16,100		26,250
	Non-expandable: PCs for 15 ICT access points (4 PCs per access point) $750 \times 4 \times 15 = 45,000$	15,000	30,000		45,000
	Furniture for 15 ICT access points (USD 1,600 per centre) $1,600 \times 15 = 24,000$	9,000	15,000		24,000
	Non-expandable: Scanners for 15 ICT access points (USD 200 per scanner) $200 \times 15 = 3,000$	1,000	2,000		3,000
	Non-expandable: Photocopiers for 15 ICT access points (USD 700 per copier) $15 \times 700 = 10,500$	3,500	7,000		10,500
	Non-expandable: Inkjet printers for 15 ICT access points (USD 250 per printer) $15 \times 250 = 3,750$	1,250	2,500		3,750
	<b>Communication</b>				
	Publications in local media on ICT project	100	100	350	550
	Telephone, fax, internet, miscellaneous	9,500	9,500	9,500	28,500
	Postage	200	200	100	500
	<b>Subcontracts</b>				
	Renovation of premises and internet connectivity for 15 access points (USD 5,500 per access point) $5,500 \times 15 = 82,500$	41,250	41,250		82,500
	<b>Travel</b>				
	Travel to the field for project sites identification (15 access points)	6,500			6,500
	Travel and DSA for project sites visits	7,300	7,300	6,900	21,500
	Project sites events	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
	Travel for local leaders to attend annual meetings of ICT centres network	1,330	1,340	1,405	4,075
	<b>Publications and Promotional activities</b>				
	Design and printing brochure on ICT project	2,200	2,700		4,900
	Presentation and launch of the ICT project	500			500
	Regional events for knowledge sharing and best practices replication	500	700	1,300	2,500
	Printing/binding and reproduction for annual sub-regional meetings of ICT access points leaders	90	95	135	320
	<b>Total</b>	<b>126,470</b>	<b>145,390</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>294,360</b>
Objective 5: Capacity building of local officials, media representatives, teachers, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals and NGOs	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>51,100</b>	<b>41,850</b>	<b>39,950</b>	<b>132,900</b>
	<b>Experts and Consultants</b>				



Objectives	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total US\$
	2 experts to prepare training materials for media representatives and journalists (2 months at USD 1,375 per month)	5,500			5,500
	2 experts to conduct six 2-day trainings for media representatives and journalists (the amount USD 1,500 per expert per training will include fee, travel, and accommodation) 1.5x2x6=18	18,000	18,000	18,000	54,000
	<b>Equipment</b>				
	Expandable: paper, stationary for 6 trainings for media representatives and journalists	1,400	1,400	1,400	4,200
	<b>Communication</b>				
	Phone, fax	900	700	700	2,300
	Postage	50	50	50	150
	<b>Subcontracts</b>				
	Venue rental for six 2-day trainings with media representatives and journalists (USD 200 per day) 200x2x6=2400	800	800	800	2,400
	Coffee breaks during six 2-day trainings with media and journalists (USD 600 per each training) 600x6=3600	1,200	1,200	1,200	3,600
	Translation of materials for the training with media representatives and journalists	4,450	1,900	1,900	8,250
	<b>Travel</b>				
	Transport, accommodation and incidentals for media representatives and journalists participating in six 2-day trainings (30 participants per training at USD 200 per participant) 30x200x6=36000	12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000
	<b>Publications and Promotional Activities</b>				
	Printing/binding and reproduction materials for trainings with media representatives and journalists	6,800	5,800	3,900	16,500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51,100</b>	<b>41,850</b>	<b>39,950</b>	<b>132,900</b>
<b>Objective 6: Community-driven "safer living" initiatives (in health, environment and socio-economic spheres) to improve living conditions and increase Human Security levels in Chernobyl-affected communities</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>59,933</b>	<b>115,900</b>	<b>180,883</b>
	<b>Training</b>				
	Sub-regional workshop of community organizations implementing the forward-looking projects	1,000	2,000	1,900	4,900
	Training to community-based organization on planning and implementation of local level projects (one training per community at USD 600) 600x21=12600		6,300	6,300	12,600
	<b>Equipment</b>				
	Expandable: Stationery	350	350	300	1,000
	<b>Communication</b>				

Objectives	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total US\$
	Phone calls, miscellaneous	200	283	200	683
	<b>Subcontracts</b>				
	Grants for implementation of 21 community-based projects (7		47,000	100,000	147,000
	<b>Travel</b>				
	DSA and travel for field visits	3,500	3,500	3,000	10,000
	<b>Publications and Promotional activities</b>				
	Launch of the community-based initiative		500		500
	Prepare and Publish Brochure of Community-based projects			4,200	4,200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>59,933</b>	<b>115,900</b>	<b>180,883</b>
<b>Objective 7: Monitoring and Evaluation of project effectiveness</b>	<b>UNDP</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>
	<b>Experts and Consultants</b>				
	Expert to undertake Mid-Term evaluation		10,000		10,000
	Expert to undertake final survey			3,000	3,000
	Expert to undertake final evaluation			22,000	22,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>
<b>Objective 8: project implementation, field presence, coordination between implementing agencies and teams on the ground, information sharing between agencies and partners</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>278,000</b>	<b>270,500</b>	<b>270,500</b>	<b>819,000</b>
	<b>A. Experts and Consultants</b>				
	6 field-based national local staff (2 in each country: USD 500x6) for 36 months	36,000	36,000	36,000	108,000
	One Chief Technical Advisor for 36 months	152,000	149,000	149,000	450,000
	3 field-based national project assistants (one in each country: USD 611.11x3) for 36 months	22,000	22,000	22,000	66,000
	3 field-based national project coordinators (one in each country: USD 1,500x3) for 36 months	54,000	54,000	54,000	162,000
	<b>Equipment</b>				
	Expandable: stationery, paper, cartridges	2,100	2,100	2,100	6,300
	Non-expandable: 6 computers (at USD 750 each)	4,500			4,500
	<b>Communication</b>				
	Field office telephone charges	2,400	2,400	2,400	7,200
	<b>Travel</b>				
	Transportation and incidentals for the project staff, miscellaneous	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>278,000</b>	<b>270,500</b>	<b>270,500</b>	<b>819,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL UNDP PROGRAMMING BUDGET</b>				<b>1,615,492</b>
	<b>GMS 7%</b>				<b>113,084.44</b>
	<b>TOTAL UNDP</b>				<b>1,728,576.44</b>



## Annex 10. UNICEF Budget Details of Chernobyl/ICRIN project

Objectives	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total US\$
Objective 3: To deliver information that meets self-expressed needs of the people, especially mothers and the young generation, through locally-based information and education initiatives	UNICEF, UNDP, IAEA WHO				
	<b>A. Experts and Consultants</b>				
	Institutional consultancy contract with Centre of Social Expertise and Prognosis for Final Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice, Behavior Survey in Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, including comparative analysis, development of the evaluation report.			15,755	15,755
	<b>B. Training</b>				
	Training for health care workers in Chernobyl affected territories of Ukraine: Two three days workshops for 36 health care workers	12,450	12,450		24,900
	<b>C. Equipment</b>				
	<b>D. Communication</b>				
	Media and promotional events in Chernobyl affected territories of Belarus			5,149	5,149
	Translations Russian/Ukrainian/English. Editing of the English language reports and documents (native speaker)		340	3,120	3,460
	<b>E. Sub-contracts</b>				
	<b>F. Travel</b>				
	Participation in Chernobyl Sub.Regional Scientific Board 4 participants		4,480	4,480	8,960
	Participation in UN Chernobyl Advisory Committee 3 participants		6,213	6,213	12,426
	<b>G. Publications and Promotional Activities</b>				
	Evaluation reports in Russian and English languages (produced in Ukraine): 600 copies in Russian (9.20) 200 copies in English (10.15)			7,750	7,750
	FFL Posters Belarus 18,000 poster (1.2\$ per poster)	21,600			21,600
	<b>H. Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)</b>				100,000
Programme Cost Support (7%)					7,000
<b>UNICEF TOTAL</b>					<b>107,000</b>

### Annex 11. WHO Budget Details of Chernobyl/ICRIN project

Cost Break down for WHO activities	Budget			Total
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
Objectives	USD	USD	USD	USD
<b>Objective 1 - To prepare and disseminate reliable and practical information in response to the self-expressed information needs of people living in contaminated areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, and to introduce effective methods and tools of information dissemination</b>				
To review the information materials for ensuring consistency of the message delivered to the affected population with the findings of UN Chernobyl Forum and accuracy of data in the area of health consequences of Chernobyl				
Identification of information sources and publications	4500			4500
Development of eligibility criteria for information sources	4500			4500
Review and evaluation of materials	5000			5000
Ensure consistency and accuracy	2000			2000
WHO consultancy meeting to be held in Moscow with participation of:	2000			2000
3 experts per country (RF, BY, UA)	9000			9000
4 external WHO experts on Chernobyl health studies	12000			12000
1 WHO staff from HQ	3000			3000
Meeting report development and translation to Russian	2000			2000
Knowledge management				
Develop a database of tools and information sources to be used for informing the residents of contaminated areas	6000	3000	2,000.00	11000
Development of information dissemination strategy				
Review of available dissemination methods and identification of most feasible tools	2000			2000
Contribute to the UNDP's guidelines development for information strategy on practical methods/tools to reduce the health risk and to mitigate the psychological impact of the accident	3000			3000
To translate in to Russian language information strategy document	2000			2000
To contribute to UNDP's development of an advocacy campaign to promote healthy lifestyles	5000	4000	3,000.00	12000
<b>Total budget for Objective 1</b>	<b>62,000.00</b>	<b>7,000.00</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>74,000.00</b>
<b>Objective 3: To deliver information that meets self-expressed needs of the people, especially mothers and the young generation, through locally-based information and education initiatives</b>				
Production and circulation of educational material on healthy lifestyles				
Development of education material	10,000.00			10,000.00
Pilot test packages of education material	5,000.00			5,000.00
Final review with input from pilot testing	2,000.00			2,000.00
Production and circulation of educational material on healthy lifestyles	10,000.00			10,000.00
Training of community agents for circulation of educational material on healthy lifestyles	9,000.00			9,000.00
Dissemination of education packages		3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Two information events/year/country, including seminars for health workers, teachers, young parents				
Organization of seminars for healthy lifestyles (subcontracts)		12,000.00	12,000.00	24,000.00
Production on handout materials		3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00



Lecturers		12,000.00	12,000.00	24,000.00
Evaluation of the efficiency of the seminars/workshops		3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
Logistics costs for seminar participants, including:				
- transportation		6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
- accommodation (20 persons/1 day seminar)		1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
- meals (20 persons/3meals/1day seminar)		800.00	800.00	1,600.00
Communciation				
Phone/fax/internet communication costs	2,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	5,000.00
<b>Total budget for Objective 3</b>	<b>38,000.00</b>	<b>42,500.00</b>	<b>42,500.00</b>	<b>123,000.00</b>

**Objective 5: Capacity building of local authorities, media representatives, teachers, medical, radiological and radiation safety professionals and NGOs**

<b>Institutional capacity building</b>				
Development of training package materials taylored for specific target groups				
- for school teachers	5,000.00			5,000.00
- for health workers	5,000.00			5,000.00
- for local authorities/decision makers	5,000.00			5,000.00
Producing training material (publication - on paper and/or CDs)	3,000.00			3,000.00
Organizing Training for health authorities and health workers		6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
Development of guidelines on counseling skills training for health authorities and health workers	2,000.00			2,000.00
Organizing Training of teachers and scientists in affected rurual areas		6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
Organizing Training of decision makers among local authorities in rural areas		6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
Logistics costs for training participants, including:				
- transportation		9,000.00	9,000.00	18,000.00
- accommodation (20 persons/2 day seminar, 100 USD/person)		2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
- meals		2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Advocacy/promotional activities		500.00	500.00	1,000.00
<b>Total budget for Objective 5</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>83,000.00</b>

**Objective 6: Community-driven "safer living" initiatives (in health, environment and socio-economic spheres) to improve living conditions and increase Human Security levels in Chernobyl-affected communities**

<b>Empowering of local communties</b>				
Training for community agents			6000	6000
Training for local health agents			6000	6000
Training and organize reference networks and counter-reference on attention for the vulnerable populations			6000	6000
Advocay/promotional activities			1000	1000
<b>Total budget for Objective 6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19000</b>	<b>19,000.00</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL PROJECT COST for WHO</b>	<b>120,000.00</b>	<b>81,000.00</b>	<b>98,000.00</b>	<b>299,000.00</b>
<b>WHO PSC rate 7%</b>				<b>20,930.00</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST for WHO</b>				<b>319,930.00</b>



## General Assembly

Distr.: General  
18 December 2007

Sixty-second session  
Agenda item 71 (d)

### Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/62/L.12 and Add.1)]

#### **62/9. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 45/190 of 21 December 1990, 46/150 of 18 December 1991, 47/165 of 18 December 1992, 48/206 of 21 December 1993, 50/134 of 20 December 1995, 52/172 of 16 December 1997, 54/97 of 8 December 1999, 56/109 of 14 December 2001, 58/119 of 17 December 2003 and 60/14 of 14 November 2005, as well as its resolution 55/171 of 14 December 2000 on closure of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and taking note of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of those resolutions,

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/50 of 13 July 1990, 1991/51 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/38 of 30 July 1992 and Council decision 1993/232 of 22 July 1993,

*Conscious* of the long-term nature of the consequences of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, which was a major technological catastrophe in terms of its scope and complexity and created humanitarian, environmental, social, economic and health consequences and problems of common concern, requiring for their solution wide and active international cooperation and coordination of efforts in this field at the international and national levels,

*Expressing profound concern* at the ongoing effects of the consequences of the accident on the lives and health of people, in particular children, in the affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, as well as in other affected countries,



*Noting* the consensus reached among members of the Chernobyl Forum<sup>1</sup> on the environmental, health and socio-economic effects of the Chernobyl disaster, in particular, the Forum's message of reassurance and practical advice to communities living in territories affected by the Chernobyl disaster,

*Acknowledging* the importance of the national efforts being undertaken by the Governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster,

*Recognizing* the contribution of civil society organizations, including the national Red Cross Societies of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in response to the Chernobyl disaster and in support of the efforts of the affected countries,

*Welcoming with appreciation* the developmental approach to tackling the problems caused by the Chernobyl disaster aimed at normalizing the situation of the individuals and communities concerned in the medium and long term,<sup>2</sup>

*Stressing* the exceptional Chernobyl-related needs, in particular in the areas of health, environment and research, in the context of the transition from the emergency to the recovery phase of mitigation of the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster,

*Noting* the completion in 2006 of the transfer of responsibility for the coordination of Chernobyl efforts from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to the United Nations Development Programme,

*Stressing* the need for further coordination by the United Nations Development Programme and improved resource mobilization by the United Nations system to support activities aimed at the recovery of Chernobyl-affected territories, inter alia, community-based development projects, the promotion of investment and the creation of new jobs and small businesses, advocacy work and the provision of relevant policy advice on request and the widest possible dissemination of the findings of the Chernobyl Forum through the International Chernobyl Research and Information Network,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution 60/14,<sup>3</sup> as well as relevant parts of the reports of the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system,

1. *Welcomes* the contribution made by States and by organizations of the United Nations system to the development of cooperation to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, the activities of regional and other organizations and those of non-governmental organizations, as well as bilateral activities;

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<sup>1</sup> The members of the Chernobyl Forum are drawn from the following organizations and bodies within the United Nations system: International Atomic Energy Agency, United Nations Development Programme, World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Environment Programme, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and World Bank, as well as representatives of the Governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

<sup>2</sup> See the United Nations report entitled "The Human Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident: A Strategy for Recovery".

<sup>3</sup> A/62/467.

2. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts undertaken by the agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations that are members of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Chernobyl to continue implementing a developmental approach to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, in particular through the development of specific projects, and stresses the need for the Inter-Agency Task Force to continue its activities to that end, including through coordinating efforts in the field of resource mobilization;

3. *Acknowledges* the difficulties faced by the most affected countries in minimizing the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, and invites States, in particular donor States and all relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, to continue to provide support to the ongoing efforts of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, including through the allocation of adequate funds to support medical, social, economic and environmental programmes related to the disaster;

4. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations should continue to play an important catalytic and coordinating role in the strengthening of international cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl, in his capacity as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and as Chairperson of the United Nations Development Group, to continue to take appropriate practical measures to strengthen coordination of the international efforts in that area;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Ukraine and the international donor community to complete construction of the Shelter facility and related nuclear safety projects at Chernobyl, in accordance with international standards, so as to transform the site into a stable and environmentally safe state, recognizes and welcomes the recent contract signatures under the Shelter Implementation Plan as important milestones, and urges all parties to ensure that a strong, long-standing, high-level commitment remains in place to ensure the successful completion of this vital work;

7. *Also welcomes* the recent appointment as a United Nations Development Programme Goodwill Ambassador of star tennis player, Maria Sharapova, who will serve as an advocate for post-Chernobyl recovery efforts, and praises her personal commitment in supporting a number of recovery projects that aid local communities in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* the realization of the Cooperation for Rehabilitation Programme in Belarus and the Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme in Ukraine, aimed at promoting better living conditions in and the sustainable development of the affected territories;

9. *Also notes with satisfaction* assistance rendered by the International Atomic Energy Agency to Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine on remediation of agricultural and urban environments, cost-effective agricultural countermeasures and the monitoring of human exposure in areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster;

10. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the progress made by the Governments of the affected countries in implementing national strategies to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, and calls upon United Nations agencies and



multilateral and bilateral donors to continue to align their assistance with the priorities of the national strategies of the affected States, and stresses the importance of working together on their implementation in a common effort in the spirit of cooperation;

11. *Notes* the necessity of further measures to ensure the integration of the assessment by the Chernobyl Forum of the environmental, health and socio-economic consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident into the International Chernobyl Research and Information Network process through dissemination of the findings of the Forum, including by providing accurate information on the impact of radiation in accessible, non-technical language in the form of practical messages on healthy and productive lifestyles, to the populations affected by the accident in order to empower them to maximize social and economic recovery and sustainable development in all its aspects;

12. *Proclaims* the third decade after the Chernobyl disaster, 2006–2016, the Decade of Recovery and Sustainable Development of the Affected Regions, to be focused on achieving the goal of a return to normal life for the affected communities as far as is possible within that time frame;

13. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the proposal by the United Nations Development Programme to coordinate the drafting of a United Nations action plan for Chernobyl recovery up to 2016 in order to implement the Decade, in support of national strategies of the affected countries, with the aim of maximizing limited resources, avoiding duplication of effort and building on recognized agency mandates and competencies, and requests the United Nations Development Programme to present a draft plan for review by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Chernobyl by 26 April 2008, the twenty-second anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to coordinate, within existing resources, the efforts of the United Nations system and with other relevant actors on the implementation of the Decade;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and, through existing coordination mechanisms, in particular the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl, to continue to maintain close cooperation with the agencies of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and other relevant organizations, while implementing specific Chernobyl-related programmes and projects;

16. *Requests* the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl to continue his work in organizing, in collaboration with the Governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, a further study of the health, environmental and socio-economic consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, consistent with the recommendations of the Chernobyl Forum, and to improve the provision of information to local populations;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, under a separate sub-item, a report containing a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of all aspects of the present resolution.

*55th plenary meeting  
20 November 2007*

**United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)**  
**PRC Recommendations**  
**8 October 2008**

1. The PRC endorsed the project outlined below on 2 October 2008.

2. A summary of the project is provided in the table below:

Implementing agencies	Project Title	Country	Project Duration	Total Project Budget	Project summary
UNDP, IAEA, UNICEF, WHO	<i>Human security for individuals and communities in Chernobyl-affected areas through local information provision</i>	Belarus, the Russian Federation, Ukraine	3 years	<p>Total Project budget: \$2,539,283.34</p> <p>(The net allocation is \$2,373,162 plus Project Support Costs of \$166,121.34)</p> <p>UN Support Costs: \$71,194.86</p> <p>Total cost of the proposed project \$2,610,478.20</p>	The main goal of the project is to alleviate the social and mental suffering of people living in Chernobyl-affected territories in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine through meeting the priority information needs of affected communities. This goal will be achieved through the introduction of a sustainable response mechanism that will link the information needs (in health, environment and socio-economic spheres) of Chernobyl-affected populations with corresponding internationally-recognized, objective scientific knowledge, adapted to be understandable to information consumers. Improved access to information will help people live safely and productively in the affected territories and enable them to take action



					to implement community-driven recovery initiatives that will tackle their priority needs and directly improve the level of their human security.
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