



Progress Report

january – july 2005

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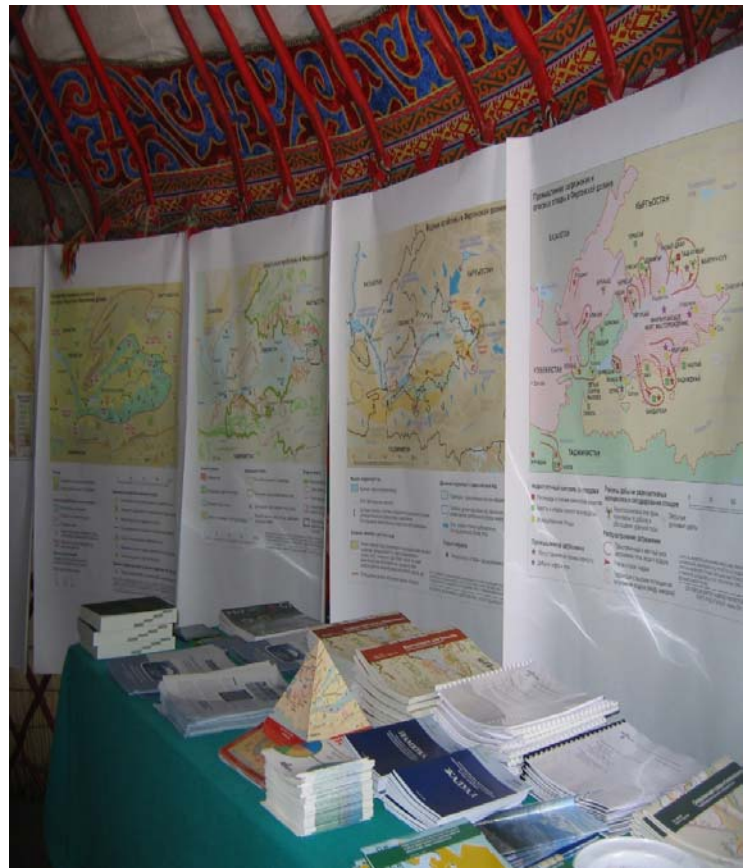
List of acronyms

News from the regions

- South-Eastern Europe
- Eastern Europe
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY highlights and outlook

The Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) started its operation in early 2003 and by the beginning of 2005 environment and security assessments and work programmes had been produced for three regions: Central Asia, the Southern Caucasus and South-Eastern Europe. The three ENVSEC partners - OSCE, UNDP, UNEP – and NATO as an associated member have gained successful experience in their joint work with the countries on (i) addressing environmental problems that have the potential of threatening security, (ii) identifying opportunities for co-operation as well as (iii) developing and brokering action to address the identified problems.

The ENVSEC partners, national authorities and experts have been able to agree on priority areas of environment and security risks and needs in the three regions where the Initiative is currently operational. The ENVSEC work has been recognized internationally, for example ENVSEC in South-Eastern Europe was included into the Regional Environmental Reconstruction Programme operating under the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe. The current focus of the Initiative is on implementing the work programmes in the Ferghana Valley in Central Asia, the Southern Caucasus and South-Eastern Europe. The near future plans include also carrying out first-stage assessment of environment and security priorities and hotspots in Eastern Europe and the Circumpolar Arctic.

Today the ENVSEC portfolio includes 40 projects and many of the projects are already under implementation. All activities of the ENVSEC Initiative are financed by extra budgetary donor contributions. Thanks to funds provided by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and the USA, USD 1,5 million have been made available for activities in 2005. The ENVSEC Initiative has also been successful in attracting attention of other donors to the issues identified through the ENVSEC assessments. As an example, an additional \$1 million will be mobilized by UNDP through the Global Environment Facility and UNDP Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Recovery. Bilateral donors as well as international organizations, including also the ENVSEC associate partner NATO (Programme for Security Through Science), have aligned their activities with priorities identified through ENVSEC.

This report describes the ENVSEC activities and outputs during the first half of 2005 and includes, among other the following highlights:

- Sub-regional conference "Reducing Environment and Security Risks from Mining in South Eastern Europe and the Tisza River Basin" in Cluj-Napoca, Romania 11-13 May 2005, in co-operation with Ministry of Environment and Water Management of Romania and with high-level participation of Klaus Toepfer, UNEP Executive Director, Sulfina Barbu, Minister of Environment and Water Management of Romania, and Miklos Persanyi, Minister of Environment and Water of Hungary. The main outcomes of the conference are the adoption of the 'Cluj Declaration' emphasizing the need of cooperation at all levels to assess and find solutions to the environmental problems related to mining, and "mining for Closure" a "public accountability" document specifying the agreed sustainability requirements for mining exercises
- Launch of an in-depth assessment report of environment and security risks in the Ferghana valley in Central Asia. The assessment report was launched in the margins of the Meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention in Almaty on May 27th 2005 and during the International Conference on Regional Cooperation in Water River Basins, Dushanbe in May 30th 2005. The assessment is followed by a USD 2,5 million work programme addressing risks from industrial pollution, uranium mining and abandoned waste sites, natural disasters as well as promoting sound water and land management in the river basin of upper Syr-Darya.

- ENVSEC Southern Caucasus Regional meeting in Tbilisi on June 30th 2005. The ENVSEC Partners, National Focal Points and various project implementers agreed on continuing work on moving towards concrete actions and creating tangible changes for people in the region with regards to pollution and natural resource management.
- Strengthened publicity including a renovated ENVSEC website (www.envsec.org).

The second half of 2005 will see further developments such as:

- Further development of a desk assessment of the state of trans-boundary mountain ecosystems, main threats and current management practices in the region in South-Eastern Europe involving a team of biodiversity experts from the region;
- Publication and launch of two reports; “Mining for Closure – Policies, Practices and Guidelines for Sustainable Mining and the Closure of Mines”, and the desk assessment "Reducing Environment and Security Risks from Mining in South Eastern Europe"; as well as exploratory work and consultations for in depth assessments of selected mining “hot spots”;
- Start of first-stage environment and security assessments in Eastern Europe (Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine) and possibly the Circumpolar Arctic;
- Further discussion, preparation and eventual start-up of in-depth assessments in the areas of frozen conflict in the Southern Caucasus;
- Further consultations and exploration of other identified areas of attention in the Southern Caucasus region, including the promotion of agreements on river basin management and mountain protection;
- Implementation of the Ferghana valley work programme, including individual projects on water, land resources and industrial risks and natural disaster preparedness as well as a second meeting of local authorities from the boarder regions of the Ferghana valley countries.

ENVSEC partners continue to work in close co-operation with the stakeholders of the Initiative, both donors and the countries concerned. A major meeting of donors, recipients and other stakeholders is scheduled in Bratislava, Slovakia on 29-30th of September 2005. The meeting will provide an opportunity to review progress in the Initiative and discuss future work.

The ENVSEC website (www.envsec.org) includes information on all the regions and projects, as well as the partner organisations, national focal points and other resources. All the publications, including the assessment reports and maps are available there as well. More details about concrete work under the Initiative are presented below and in the Annexes. ENVSEC partners will be grateful for any feedback and ideas with respect to both this report and the Initiative altogether.

Contact ENVSEC programme management unit at UNEP/ ROE:

Nickolai Denisov (nickolai.denisov@unep.ch), Marika Palosaari (marika.palosaari@unep.ch)
 11-13, ch. des Anémones, 1219 Geneva, Switzerland; tel: +41 22 917 8779, fax: +41 229178024
 Please see annex 4 for a directory of all ENVSEC partner organisations

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CARESD	Central Asia and Russia Environment and Sustainable Development Digital Network	www.caresd.net
CAREWIB	Central Asia Regional Water Information Base	www.cawater-info.net
CARNET	Environmental Information Network for Central Asia and Russia	
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe	
CENN	Caucasus Environmental NGO Network	www.cenn.org
EECCA	Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative	www.envsec.org
GEF	Global Environment Facility	www.gefweb.org
GRID	Global Resource Information Database	
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit	www.gtz.de
HQ	Headquarters	
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	www.iaea.org
ICPDR	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River	www.icpdr.org
ISCC	Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention	
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management	
NATO	North-Atlantic Treaty Organisation	www.nato.int
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe	www.osce.org
PMU	Programme Management Unit	
REC	Regional Environmental Centre	
REReP	Regional Environmental Reconstruction Programme for South-Eastern Europe	www.rec.org/REC/Programs/REREP/
REHRA	Rapid Environment and Health Risk Assessment	
ROE	UNEP's Regional Office for Europe, UNEP	www.unep.ch/roe/
Swisspeace	Swiss Foundation for Peace	www.swisspeace.org
UN	United Nations	www.un.org
UNECE	UN Economic Commission for Europe	www.unece.org
UNEP	UN Environment Programme	www.unep.org
UNDP	UN Development Programme	www.undp.org
USD	United States Dollar	

NEWS FROM THE REGIONS



ENVSEC high-level meeting on mining risks to security, Cluj-Napoca

South-
Eastern
Europe



Tailing Dam, Mojkovac Mine, Serbia and Montenegro



Rosia Poieni smelter, Romania

South-Eastern Europe's priorities, following a regional meeting in Skopje in September 2004 and the recent high-level meeting on environment, security and mining in Cluj Napoca, Romania in May 2005, will be the assessment and mitigation of security risks from mining. With the launch of the document "Mining for Closure – Policies, Practices and Guidelines for Sustainable Mining and the Closure of Mines", ENVSEC presents a basis for action within South-Eastern Europe and the Tisza river basin towards the development of corporate practice, regulatory frameworks, governance guidelines and/or financial and insurance markets suitable for the support of a modern mining industry in the region. In concrete action, ENVSEC will develop a number of pilot projects to carry out feasibility studies for the remediation of sites with legacies of mining, develop networks of local actors, and has solicited cooperation with the European Commission in the region.

Regional cooperation on transboundary mountain protected areas in the region will be encouraged through the two-phase project "Enhancing Transboundary Biodiversity Management in South-Eastern Europe" which started in June 2005. During the first phase the assessment of the state of trans-boundary mountain ecosystems, main threats and current management practices will be developed. The findings of the assessment will be further discussed with local stakeholders during a regional workshop and the first phase will be finalized by presenting a report including results from the workshop. During the second phase, the project will support ongoing initiatives of transboundary cooperation of biodiversity and protected areas management, and facilitate collaborative and consultative processes (e.g. Peace Park). Furthermore, the project will support the establishment of the network of protected areas, based on experience from Alpine and Carpathian Networks of Protected Areas, and build capacity on selected topics at the sub-regional level. The second phase will be finalized by the presentation of results at the 6th Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" that will take place in Belgrade in 2007.

In the Prespa Park region, a regional workshop held in Otesevo, Macedonia, in the project "Reducing Environmental Impacts of Agriculture in the Prespa Park Region", brought together farmers and other stakeholders from Albania and Macedonia to discuss how the needs of the Prespa Park region can best be met in the project. Another meeting, this time in Albania is scheduled in October, while the project implementation is moving forward in both countries.

The ongoing project to develop a network of local actors from the Sava river basin continued with the organization of the second national workshop in Sisak, Croatia, from 9 to 11 May.

The event, entitled "Ensuring the quality and quantity of fresh water in the Sava River Basin," was organized by the OSCE in co-operation with UNITAR, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. As a result of the workshop, several municipalities exchanged information on best practices and drafted action plans to tackle outstanding problems. The cross-border co-operation on water resources management was particularly discussed in light of lacking co-operation with Bosnia and Herzegovina, while co-operation with Slovenia was pointed as an example of good practice.

ENVSEC plans for South-Eastern Europe are regularly presented and discussed in the context of the Regional Environmental Reconstruction Programme for South-Eastern Europe and other relevant fora such as the ICPDR, as well as in the context of UNEP's cooperation with REC Central and Eastern Europe. On-going initiatives of ENVSEC partners in the region are also linked to ENVSEC programming, such as UNEP's follow-up to post-conflict rehabilitation, support to cleaner production and environmental information management and reporting (including the Carpathian Environmental Outlook process), work in biodiversity conservation including the implementation of the Carpathian Convention, environment education initiative of OSCE and REC CEE in Serbia, and OSCE and UNDP capacity building for national and transboundary issues. UNEP Vienna ISCC, providing a sub-regional Focal Point, supports ENVSEC activities in the SEE region.



NATO-OSCE mélange storage inspection in Radekhov, Ukraine

Eastern Europe



channel on the Dniester river, Moldova



south of Belarus

After extensive consultations with national authorities in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, preparation for a first stage assessment of environment and security linkages in this region is under way. Assessment work is expected to start in the autumn of 2005 through the preparation of background materials for ENVSEC consultations, the latter will take place in the three countries in early 2006 and pave the way for a joint elaboration of ENVSEC work programme in Eastern Europe.

Some of the projects already implemented in the region by ENVSEC partner organisations will be linked to the assessment and the consequent work programme. These include the identification of areas at risk from stored rocket fuel also known as "mélange" (by OSCE and NATO), water quality monitoring and cooperation in the Dniester basin involving OSCE, UNECE and NATO, and a NATO-supported study towards removing stocks of old pesticides in Moldova.

Mélange is a highly unstable missile fuel component that was used for rockets and guided missiles in the former Soviet Union. It is a complex chemical substance, whose components are extremely reactive, volatile and highly toxic. Besides threatening areas immediately

surrounding the storage sites, mélange may pose longer-range and cross-border risks by e.g. entering ground water. It may also threaten (or be seen as threatening) sensitive installations such as e.g. urban water supplies.

After the collapse of the USSR, large stocks were left on the territory of its former republics, unable to solve this problem alone due to the lack of necessary technical, material and financial resources. Therefore, international assistance is urgently needed.

Within the countries, inter-sectoral cooperation on mélange removal brings together expertise and mandates from the sides of the environment, defense, emergency response, foreign and interior affairs, thus promoting the mainstreaming of environmental and health considerations into broad multi-sectoral policies. Potential for the return of mélange disposal sites under civil control and the release of troops from site management is another important consideration.

An ENVSEC-co-funded NATO-OSCE workshop on technological and environmental aspects of unused rocket fuel component took place in Kyiv in July 2005. Experts and representatives of countries facing this toxic substance problem (Georgia, Armenia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan) shared information on its extent and on the best technologically and environmentally sound solutions. As a follow-up to the workshop, an international team of experts visited several mélange storage sites in Ukraine to assess the environmental and health risks and the best options for remediation (picture page 6).



The Kura river

Southern Caucasus



Caucasian industrial heritage



and people

A first-stage assessment of environment and security risks in the Southern Caucasus has formed the base for the ENVSEC sub-regional work programme, implementation of which has started in 2005. The progress and future steps of the Initiative in the Southern Caucasus were discussed and agreed upon at a regional meeting of National focal points and other stakeholders in Tbilisi in June 2005.

During the ENVSEC first stage assessment, stakeholders from the three Southern Caucasus countries identified environmental degradation and the use of natural resources as factors that could deepen contention in areas of frozen conflicts in Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and Nagorny Karabakh with adjacent regions of Azerbaijan. Limited monitoring and lack of management in these regions have made the environmental situation part and parcel of the increasing political tensions in the region. In preparation of field missions, which are being

negotiated, ENVSEC intends to carry out a desk study of existing and potential environmental problems and hotspots in the frozen conflict areas.

The possibilities for further cooperation between the Southern Caucasus countries is being explored, including closer cooperation with the on-going projects that promote co-operation on the transboundary water management in the Kura-Aras river basin (UNDP/GEF project) and other shared natural resources, such as a multi-sector cooperation for the protection and sustainable development of mountain regions. Meanwhile, a number of 2005 activities continue to address 'soft' areas of networking and raising awareness around environment and security issues. For example, support to the 'Ecological Radio Bridge' programme by local NGO radio-stations will start soon, and a media-training event for TV journalists is planned in Tbilisi in the autumn. Among other studied opportunities is support to a Southern Caucasian festival of environmental journalism following the Central Asian model, in which journalists from the countries as well as several regional organisations already expressed their interest.

A cooperative project with GTZ and CENN in the Marneuli – Gazakh – Tavoush transboundary area continues in 2005. The project combines sensitization of people on environmental issues of security relevance, setting up of local public information centres linked to OSCE supported Aarhus centres¹ in the capitals and provision of small grants for relevant infrastructure projects in bordering districts. The ENVSEC Initiative has also considered the creation of two additional Aarhus Centers, one in Nakhichevan and one in South Ossetia.

The project focused on the promotion and capacity building for the implementation of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in ENVSEC-relevant areas in Armenia and Georgia is in its pilot stage of implementation. In Armenia, the SEA national team has elaborated the first draft of the SEA report evaluating the level of integration of environmental concerns into the Yerevan Development Master Plan (a spatial plan of the city). In Georgia, the national team aims at completing the elaboration of the National Capacity Development Manual for the SEA Protocol Implementation by the end of 2005.

¹ The purpose of the Aarhus Centres is to promote access to information, public involvement in decision making and access to justice in environmental matters according to the Aarhus Convention.



'ENVSEC yurt' at the Aarhus Convention conference, Almaty

Central Asia



international media tour of the Ferghana valley



Kanibadam pesticide dump, Tajikistan

The Ferghana valley, the focus of ENVSEC work in Central Asia during 2005, was again put in the centre of global attention due to political developments in Kyrgyzstan and tragic events in Uzbekistan in early 2005. At the same time the ENVSEC partners were finalizing a one-year process of identifying environmental threats to regional security and also opportunities for cross-border dialogue in the area.

The in-depth assessment of environment and security risks in the Ferghana valley is based on a desk study, a 2004 regional workshop in Osh with 80 representatives from the three countries, and an international field mission with some 20 local and international experts participating. The report of the assessment was launched at the Meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention in Almaty on May 27, 2005 and at the International Conference on Regional Cooperation in Transboundary Water Basins in Dushanbe in June 2005. ENVSEC was highly visible at these two conferences also through its two exhibitions: an 'ENVSEC yurt – a mobile Aarhus centre' in Almaty and an exhibition 'Environment, Conflict and Cooperation', developed by Adelphi Research, in Dushanbe.

The one-year in-depth assessment process identified several clusters of issues on the environment-security interface. The sources of insecurity and at the same time opportunities for cooperation include management of land and water resources, pollution from hazardous waste dumps and industrial activities, natural disasters, biodiversity issues as well as fast-growing population. The assessment is now followed by implementation of a work programme consisting of projects on industrial enterprises with cross-border environmental effects, uranium mining waste and tailing sites, natural disasters as well as promoting sound land and water management in the river basin of Upper Syr-Darya Basin.

The ENVSEC Initiative has supported the creation of two Aarhus Centers in the Ferghana valley, one in Osh, Kyrgyzstan and one in Khujand, Tajikistan. Future plans, given the government's approval, include the creation of a similar center in the Uzbek part of the Ferghana valley. The centers are used for outreach activities in the region on behalf of the Initiative, and to facilitate local populations' access to information about their environmental situation. The Aarhus Center in Osh hosted the first meeting of Ferghana Oblast Environmental Committees from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in December 2004. A similar event is planned to take place in Khujand in the fall of 2005. The Aarhus center in Osh moreover hosts and supervises the Rapid Environmental and Health Risk Assessment (REHRA) local support team.

Addressing industrial risk in the Ferghana valley

Following its success in the Danube countries, the Italian Ministry of the Environment suggested to apply the methodology of Rapid Environmental and Health Risk Assessment (REHRA) to a number of hot spots identified during ENVSEC in-depth assessment in the Ferghana valley. The four areas selected by the countries are:

- an unmanaged pesticide dump near Kanibadam in Tajikistan;
- antimony and mercury mining and processing plants at Kadamjai and Khaidarkan in the Kyrgyz Republic
- the Ferghana oil refinery in Uzbekistan

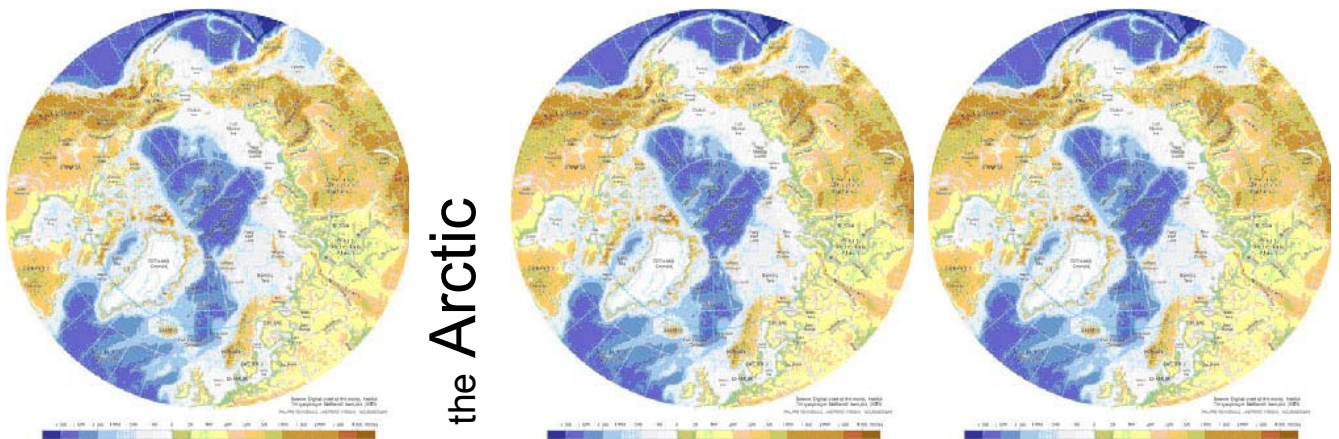
The REHRA team composed of Italian and local experts as well as international organisations will evaluate in detail the situation at the enterprises and risks they pose to the local population as well as across state borders. Where necessary, ENVSEC will look for opportunities to secure funds for further work leading up to site rehabilitation (e.g. for Kanibadam in the context of national action plan on persistent organic pollutants).

A complementary project helping countries assess risks from their Uranium-mining installations will be implemented through NATO.

To increase exposure of the international community to these concerns in the Ferghana valley, an international media tour to areas in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan was organised in June 2005. Articles have appeared in "Wochezeitung" (Zurich), "EcoPravda-Kazakhstan" (Almaty), and are scheduled in 'Le monde diplomatique' (Paris) and GEO France.

Besides the Ferghana valley, the East Caspian coast has been identified as a region with environment and security hotspots in Central Asia. ENVSEC will investigate and discuss the need and possibility of an in-depth assessment with relevant stakeholders. ENVSEC aims also at strengthening links with the Caspian Environment Programme and the Framework Convention on protecting the Caspian environment.

The ENVSEC-supported regional festival of environmental journalism will this year further focus on environment and security issues in the entire region of Central Asia. A regional final and an award ceremony will take place in Almaty in November 2005. Preceding the festival in Central Asia, a study tour to the Czech Ekofilm festival in October will be organised for journalists and festival organisers taking part in the project in Central Asia.



The rapid environmental change resulting from climate change, transboundary pollution, and expanding resource development in the Arctic has led to a number of discussions regarding the application of the ENVSEC concept to the Arctic regions. At the international level there are a number of unresolved disputes between the Arctic states on marine and terrestrial areas. At the community level there are the negative impacts of climate change and pollution on the vulnerability of people belonging to various ethnic groups.

As a result of the above-mentioned discussions the ENVSEC partners have developed a concept of a participatory assessment of environment and security risks and linkages in the Circumpolar Arctic. The concept includes a desk study and a participatory mapping exercise to highlight priority issues as a basis for future work in early warning and monitoring of environment and security risks as well as policy development and capacity building.

The proposal of an assessment of environment and security risks and linkages in the Circumpolar Arctic was presented at the 'High North Environment, Security and co-operation' OSCE Parliamentary Assembly 4th Sub-regional Conference in Tromso, Norway in May 2005 and received a positive feedback from the parliamentarians and Arctic experts. Preliminary discussions have been held with Norwegian, Canadian, Russian and Finnish national authorities.

If the discussions with and amongst the stakeholders lead to a decision to undertake environment and security related assessment work in the Arctic, that work will be led by UNEP and its Polar centre GRID-Arendal in Arendal, Norway. GRID-Arendal works in collaboration with key Arctic policy, governance and scientific institutions, including the Arctic Council, and with Arctic Indigenous Peoples organisations.

networking and building **partnerships**

Partnerships on the country level, both in the regions and internationally are essential for the success of the Initiative. In the countries, ENVSEC first of all links with the national Ministries of the Environment and Foreign Affairs. Interactions are maintained both through visits and consultations, ad-hoc working groups, field missions of UNDP and OSCE in the countries, and briefings for permanent representatives in Vienna, Geneva and Nairobi. Already 17 participating countries have appointed their ENVSEC focal points, usually representing Ministries of both the Environment and Foreign Affairs (see Annex 5). Where projects become operational on the ground level, planning and monitoring is done in close coordination with national focal points and/ or experts appointed on their behalf for individual components of the ENVSEC regional work programmes.

A number of organisations active in research and implementation in the environment and security domains are involved in advisory and consultative capacity in the ENVSEC work (e.g. Adelphi Research in Berlin, Swisspeace in Berne, Universities of Lund and Geneva, regional nodes of UNEP's GRID network). Among the major pan-European organizations that ENVSEC is working with is UNECE, collaboration with whom is being strengthened in 2005. Furthermore, the possibility of an alliance with the REC-SEE is being explored.

As before, communication and collaboration is maintained with the 'Environment for Europe' process (including the implementation of the EECCA Environmental Strategy) as well as with relevant regional processes and action plans (please see regional chapters for details).

increasing **visibility**

To increase visibility of the ENVSEC Initiative, its supporters and, more importantly, environment and security issues at stake, ENVSEC closely cooperated with international media and participated in important relevant events, such as the European Commission and UNEP Round Table meeting on "Environment and Security", the 2nd Meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention, and the International Conference on Regional Cooperation in Water River Basins, Dushanbe (please see Annex 1 for a full account).

During the first half of 2005 ENVSEC was featured in the international media and publications, for example "REReP Highlights 2003-2005. Environmental Reconstruction and EU Approximation in South Eastern Europe", UNEP's 'Our Planet' magazine, and international mobile exhibition "Environment, Conflict and Cooperation" developed by Adelphi Research and already shown in Berlin, Dushanbe and Berne. The exhibition visualizes the dramatic impacts of global environmental change by using informative texts, pictures and charts as well as well as interactive animations (please see Annex 2 for publications' details).

Publicity in the regions was maintained through national and regional presence, visits and meetings in the countries, and through publications in the local media. Examples of media visibility include a contribution to the feature on the environment in Turkmenistan on (6 April 2005) Turkmenistan service of Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty, the REHRA workshop coverage on the Italian TV and Central Asian news services² (April 2005), coverage of the

² e.g. <http://www.uzbekinvest.com/index.php?cont=long&id=407&year=2005&today=11&month=04>

“Mélange workshop”³ on Ukrainian national radio and TV (6 July 2005), as well as several news items on the Conference on Reducing Environment and Security Risks from Mining in South Eastern Europe and the Tisza River Basin⁴.

resource mobilisation and funding

Resource mobilisation has been among top priorities during the first half of 2005, as funds have been clearly needed to support the work programme and new plans. To-date the Initiative has generated considerable interest among donors. Funds have been made available for 2005 activities by Austria, Belgium Canada, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and USA, and negotiations are under way with these and other donors to extend support to cover additional activities emerging from work with the regions. A formal dialogue with the European Commission started in early 2005.

UNDP is mobilising additional funding through the GEF for projects in Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe. All ENVSEC partners provide matching contributions in-kind (staff time) and in-cash.

A directory of approved and operational projects is included in the Annex 3.

³ see also e.g. <http://www.noticias.info/asp/aspComunicados.asp?nid=81909&src=0>)

⁴ e.g. <http://www.ens-newswire.com/ens/may2005/2005-05-16-02.asp>
<http://www.a2mediagroup.com/?c=137&a=5100&sid=4abae2c2cfdb037f2139aa4ab2abcecc>,
<http://i-newswire.com/pr20522.html>

ANNEX 1: Attended and organized meetings

When / Where	What	Attendance
31 Jan., Brussels	European Commission and Round Table meeting on "Environment and Security"	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO
16 Feb., Stockholm	Workshop on "Managing the environment to prevent conflict and build peace"	OSCE, UNEP
18 Feb, Vienna	Coordination meeting on radioactive waste in Ferghana valley	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO
28 Feb., Vienna	Co-ordination ENVSEC SEE Meeting	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO
10 Mar., Milocer	REC meeting on "Environmental Protection as a Neutral Platform for Reconciliation, Cooperation and Stability"	UNEP, UNDP country office, OSCE country office
17-18 Mar., Bonn	UNEP DEWA's Experts Group Meeting for the Environment and Conflict Prevention Initiative,	UNEP, GRIDArendal
23-24 Mar., Brussels	ENVSEC Management Board Meeting, NATO HQ	NATO, UNEP, UNDP, OSCE
4-8 Apr., Cortona	Seminar on Rapid Environmental and Health Risk Assessment for experts from the Central Asian countries	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, OSCE, ICARO
13 Apr., Geneva	19th International Training Course in Security Policy (ITC) at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy	UNEP
4 May, London	Meeting with the UK Department for International Development and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs on ENVSEC issues and prioritizing of needs	UNEP, OSCE
9-11 May, Sisak	Second Workshop for Local Actors of the Sava River Basin	OSCE
9-10 May, Tehran	International Conference on Environment, Peace and the Dialogue among Civilizations and Cultures	UNEP
10 May, Bonn	UNCCD CRIC Panel on Land degradation, Migration and Security	OSCE
11 May, Tromso	ENVSEC Side Event: "Environment and Security in the Arctic region", at the 'High North Environment, Security and Co-operation' OSCE Parliamentary Assembly 4 th Sub-regional conference	UNEP, OSCE
11-14 May, Cluj-Napoca	Sub-regional Conference "Reducing Environment and Security Risks from Mining in South Eastern Europe and the Tisza River Basin"	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE
25-27 May, Almaty	ENVSEC side events at the 2 nd meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE
30 May – 1 June, Dushanbe	ENVSEC side event at the International Conference on Regional Cooperation in Transboundary Water River Basins	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE
2 June, Tbilisi	National workshop "Exploring Ways for Introduction of the SEA Protocol in Georgia"	UNDP
5-8 June	International symposium organized by Environmental Ambassadors "Environment for Europe", Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro	UNEP
7-8 June, Harmonia	ICPDR 2 nd Ad hoc Tisza Meeting	UNDP, UNEP

16-17 June, Arendal	ENVSEC Management Board Meeting,	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, GRID-Arendal
23 June, Otesevo	Transboundary workshop in the project "Reducing Environmental Impacts of Agriculture in the Prespa Park Region".	UNDP
28 June, Tbilisi	Training of trainers for the officers of informational points	UNEP, OSCE
29 June, Gudauri	Involving Civil Society in Transboundary Water Resource Management, Workshop for Environmental NGOs in the Kura-Araks/Aras River Basin	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE
30 June, Tbilisi	Regional meeting on ENVSEC in Southern Caucasus	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE
5 July, Kyiv	Meeting with Ukrainian Governmental authorities on the concept of ENVSEC 1 st phase assessment	UNEP, OSCE, NATO
6-8 July, Kyiv	OSCE-NATO technical workshop on rocket fuel component (mélange) disposal	UNEP, NATO, OSCE
13-17 August, Joensuu	Joensuu Seminar on Environmental Law and Diplomacy	UNEP

* Not included are regular or ad hoc briefings for Resident Representatives in Vienna, Geneva, and Nairobi

Annex 2: Selected papers and publications

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA COVERAGE HIGHLIGHTS *

Balkau, Frits. 2005. "Learning from Baia Mare." Poverty and Environment Times, No. 3 (January 2005), UNEP and GRID-Arendal, <http://www.environmenttimes.net/>:

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* Public speeches and presentations, project concepts and reports, minutes, conclusions, resolutions of workshop, meetings and consultations are not included

ANNEX 3: Directory of on-going and planned projects

Project	ENVSEC pillars (lead organisation)	Region/Countries	Description	Status	Funding
SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE					
Reducing Environment & Security Risks from Mining in South Eastern Europe	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building and institutional development (UNEP)	1st phase: Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, the F.YR. of Macedonia, Serbia & Montenegro, Kosovo*; + 2nd phase countries: Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia, Ukraine	Phase II assessment of transboundary environmental and human safety risks posed by sub-standard mining operations – both active and abandoned; implementation of risk reduction measures through demonstration at selected sites, evaluation and testing of possible policy changes and transboundary cooperation mechanisms.	Ongoing	Partly funded
Enhancing Transboundary Biodiversity Management in South Eastern Europe	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building and institutional development (UNEP)	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Kosovo* and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bulgaria and Greece	Assessment of the state of transboundary ecosystems, main threats and current management practices; support ongoing initiatives of transboundary cooperation of biodiversity and protected areas management, and facilitate collaborative and consultative processes; support the establishment of Networks of Protected Areas and build capacity on selected topics at the sub-regional level.	Desk study ongoing	Partly funded
Network Development of Local Actors from the Sava River Basin on Water resource Management	Capacity building & Institutional development (OSCE)	Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia & Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia	In support of the Sava Framework Agreement establish networks among local actors from the Sava river basin to promote information exchange and collaboration. Promote regional co-operation and improve water quality by improving the management of the Sava river basin. Encourage the public in general to participate in the decision making process.	Ongoing	Fully funded

Feasibility Study for Lojane Mine Cleaning and Closure	Vulnerability assessment and monitoring, capacity building (UNDP)	Macedonia, Kosovo*	Carry out a comprehensive environmental investigation, and based on that to recommend a short-term risk reduction and long-term remediation and environmental protection measures for the Lojane Mine. The proper conservation of the Mine will prevent further contamination of the area and the impact on the neighbouring country. It will also have a positive impact on the relations between the national/local governments and the local citizens from the affected area which is still declared as a crisis region. The project is a pilot under the “Reducing Environment & Security Risks from Mining in South Eastern Europe” project.	Planned	Not funded
Cross-border Environmental Monitoring and Early Warning Systems	Vulnerability assessment and monitoring, capacity building, institutional development (UNDP)	Macedonia, Bulgaria, Serbia & Montenegro, Albania	Assessment of need for establishment of a cross-border environmental monitoring and alarm systems, which would provide quality information of status of the environment, and map shared water bodies, protected areas and areas rich with biodiversity at risk. Identify causes of risks and stemming results, and impacts on human vulnerability and environmental stresses in the bordering areas	Under consideration	Not funded
Building Cooperation in the Prespa Park Region	Capacity building & institutional development (UNDP)	Macedonia, Albania	Promote integrated ecosystem management of the Trans-boundary Prespa Park by working with farmers groups and associations to minimize the impact of intensive agricultural production on the biodiversity, water quality and ecosystem function in the Prespa Region.	Ongoing	Fully funded
Improving Integrated Water Resources Management in the Tisza River Basin	Capacity building, institutional development (UNDP/GEF MSP)	Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Ukraine, Serbia and Montenegro	Ensure that the land and water resources of the Tisza river basin meet the long and short-term requirements for the communities in the region through: (i) a stakeholder analysis and establishment of stakeholder groups; (ii) establishment of inter-ministry committees (including finance) to direct the planning process; (iii) conducting a transboundary diagnostic analysis; (iv) development and endorsement of national action plans and a regional action plan; (v) implementation of small-scale pilot project to demonstrate advantages of IRBM	Under consideration	Fully funded

Postgraduate Course on Environment, Security and Diplomacy	Capacity building, institutional development (UNEP)	All SEE Countries	Conduct a feasibility study to assess the viability of organizing a Postgraduate Course on Environmental Diplomacy for SEE Countries.	Ongoing	Fully funded
Sustainable Management of the International Waters - Prespa Lake	Capacity building, institutional development (Ref. NATO/PDD/CP981116)	Albania, Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	The aim is to understand the mechanisms behind the water loss in the Prespa Lake and to develop a model for the prediction of the effects of changes in quantity and quality of the lake's water. An automatic meteorological station, water level recorder, equipment for the tracer injection experiment will be purchased and installed and local scientists will be trained. Recommendations for sustainable development will be presented to end-users at a final workshop.	Ongoing	Fully funded by NATO
EASTERN EUROPE					
ENVSEC Phase 1 assessment of environment and security issues in Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring (UNEP)	Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova	Based on the results of national consultations and desk work, an ENVSEC assessment report and work programme will be developed for Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova. The programme will include further in-depth assessment and monitoring of issues at specific hot spots as well as direct interventions in terms capacity building and support to policy development.	Ongoing	Fully funded
Transboundary cooperation and sustainable management of the Dniester river	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building and institutional development (OSCE)	Ukraine and Moldova	Identification of follow up activities to the ongoing OSCE/UNECE Diagnostic study of the Dniester river. Promote transboundary cooperation and IWRM in the Dniester river basin. Awareness raising, confidence building relating to the Trans-Dniester conflict.	Ongoing	Partly funded
Real time monitoring and decision support systems for international rivers: application to the Nistru and Prut rivers	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building (Ref. NATO/PDD/CP 971918)	Ukraine, Moldova, Romania	The overall aim of this project is to enhance the development of a common framework for data exchange required for sustainable management of the rivers Prut and Nistru shared by Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine. With NATO support, four automatic water-monitoring stations were purchased and put recently into operation at the two rivers (sites Tudora, Sireuti, Naslavcea and Valea Mare.)	Ongoing	Fully funded by NATO

Harmonisation of seismic risk prevention	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building (Ref. NATO/PDD/CP980 468)	Moldova, Romania, Ukraine	The risk hazard maps of Moldova, Romania and Bulgaria will be harmonised in order to allow realistic and consistent risk assessment of the seismic effects generated by the Vrancea zone. The project will deliver a joint hazard map in Eurocode 8 format.	Ongoing	Fully funded by NATO
Clean-up of chemicals in Moldova	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building (NATO/NAMSA/OSCE)	Moldova	To assist the Moldovan government with the destruction of a stockpile of Pesticides and Hazardous Chemicals amounting 3500 tonnes. The project is implemented in three phases which will all be supported by ENVSEC: I. Repacking and Centralisation, II. Chemical Analysis III. Destruction. Phase II, the establishment of a laboratory and training of local experts, is being implemented by NATO (Ref. NATO/PDD/CP981186). Phase I and III will be implemented jointly by NATO/NAMSA and OSCE through Trust Funds projects.	Ongoing	Partly Funded
Melange disposal workshop and assessment in Ukraine	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building (OSCE-NATO)	Ukraine	To organise a NATO/OSCE workshop to share national experiences and seek for applicability of the best methods and technical options for secure, economically efficient and environmentally friendly methods of mélange (liquid rocket fuel component) disposal. The assessment in Ukraine will provide technical and financial assistance for the implementation of melange recycling and facilitate the elaboration of an independent technical-economic assessment based on-site Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) of an international expert group.	Ongoing	Fully funded
SOUTHERN CAUCASUS					
Transboundary river management in Kura-Aras river basin through public involvement in water governance; complemented by a regional study on underground waters	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building and institutional development (UNDP)	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran	The overall long-term objective is to ensure that the quality and quantity of the water (surface and underground water) throughout the Kura-Aras river system meets the short and long-term requirements for optimum ecosystem function as well as the needs of the communities using the river. A subsidiary objective is to reduce the contaminant load into the Caspian Sea and improve its water quality. The project will also assess transboundary aquifers within the region and identify the issues that affect their sound management for the benefit of the water users.	Planned	Fully funded

ENVSEC in-depth assessment of environmental degradation in frozen conflict zones in the South Caucasus	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring (UNEP and OSCE)	Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan	As a follow up to the regional ENVSEC assessment, in-depth assessments of environmental degradation in frozen conflict zones (such as Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorny Karabakh) are going to be developed, if agreed by the parties to the conflicts, with the objective of providing reliable data therefore removing the uncertainty on the state of the environment from the issues of dispute. Desk assessments will be the first step in the project.	Planned	Partly funded
Strategic Environmental Assessment – promotion and capacity building	Capacity building and institutional development (UNDP)	Armenia and Georgia	Promote the ratification and implementation of the SEA protocol to the UNECE Espoo Convention. Evaluation of the capacity to implement SEA and assessment of current planning/decision-making processes in each country. Development of capacity building manual for the SEA Protocol implementation in Georgia; Integration of SEA into the countries' strategic and planning activities through pilot demonstration of SEA application using a selected program/plan in Armenia. Development of the national SEA capacity building strategy in Armenia.	Ongoing	Fully funded
Environment and Security in the South Caucasus Triangle	Capacity building & institutional development (OSCE via GTZ)	Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia	In cooperation with GTZ. Activities will combine awareness raising of environment and security issues through workshops and elaboration of information material; setting up (or supporting) local environmental information centres (local branches of the Aarhus Centres); implementation of small scale projects submitted by community associations based on the discussed ideas.	Ongoing	Fully funded
Training in investigative journalism with respect to environment and security issues	Capacity building & institutional development (UNEP)	Georgia / Southern Caucasus	Provide hands-on training to practicing journalists from the countries on investigative and analytical approach to covering environmental and security issues and linkages in the print and electronic media. Training sessions will focus on priority issues defined in ENVSEC assessments.	Ongoing	Partly funded

Support to a regional environmental festival	Capacity building & institutional development (UNDP and UNEP)	Southern Caucasus	Organise national and regional competitions and festivals of environmental films, TV and radio programmes, and newspaper articles. Build capacities of selected national journalists and environmental NGOs on organisation of the festivals and public environmental campaigns for awareness-raising. Establish working mechanisms for dialogue with the Ministries of Environment on how to draw public attention to the critical national environmental and development priorities, and contribute to national environmental protection and peace building.	Under consideration	Not funded
Radio Bridges	Capacity building & institutional development (UNDP)	Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia	Support the development of a Trans-Caucasian Ecological Radio Bridge by Caucasian NGOs. The "Trans-Caucasian Ecological Radio Bridge" radio program will be broadcasted on a weekly basis in all three countries on a fixed date and time. The primary subject of the whole series of programs will be environment and security problems of the countries of the Southern Caucasus.	Planned	Fully funded
Seismic Risk in large cities of the Caucasus, tools for risk management (SeRiCiCau)	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building and institutional development (Ref. NATO/PDD/CP 974320)	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia	The project aims at the compilation of updated GIS-based hazard, vulnerability and risk maps, the development of scenarios for disastrous events and the transfer of the knowledge to local authorities and ministries as the end-users. This will improve the preparedness of the authorities concerned and promote the value of sharing information among Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Databases on seismic activities have been nearly completed and are permanently updated. Electronic maps of seismic hazard of cities have been prepared for the end users.	Ongoing	Fully funded by NATO

South Caucasus cooperative river monitoring	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building and institutional development (Ref. NATO/PDD/CP 977991)	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	The project aims at the establishment of a transboundary river monitoring infrastructure system for the rivers Kura and Araks shared by Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. In each of these countries, one central laboratory for water quality and quantity analysis and standardised operating procedures have been established, a watershed management system has been developed and a data and model sharing system accessible by internet has been created. One important component is the extensive joint training of young scientists from the three countries in NATO laboratories. The project is conducted in close collaboration with ministries, state committees and national departments concerned.	Ongoing	Jointly funded by NATO and OSCE
Multi-disciplinary analysis of the Caspian Sea ecosystem	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building (Ref. NATO/PDD/CP981063)	Azerbaijan, Russia	The project aims at investigating climatic and man-induced environmental change in the Caspian Sea and developing circulation and ecosystem models. The project facilitates training of local experts, transfer of technology and expertise and data exchange between riparian countries. It initiates coordinated scientific investigations and encourages the development of regional observation networks.	Ongoing	Fully funded by NATO
CENTRAL ASIA					
Rapid environment and health risk assessment of industrial hotspots	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building and institutional development (UNEP)	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	Carry out a rapid assessment of environment and health transboundary risks originated by industrial sites and hazardous waste dumps, located in the Ferghana valley area, with prioritisation of risks related to individual sites; carry out, for the selected sites, detailed assessment of risk, define provisional offsite contingency plans (OCPs) for the areas affected by the sites investigated, in compliance with European Directives and International Conventions (e.g. UNECE Convention on Industrial Accidents), and to carry out pre-feasibility studies for correction/ reconstruction measures necessary to prevent/ reduce the identified risks; contribute to the developing process of capacity building and to promote the public participation on the risk management.	Ongoing	Fully funded

Environmental conflict early warning system for Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, institutional development (UNDP)	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	Based on in-depth assessment and existing early warning systems, the ENVSEC will set up an environmental system of information collection and dissemination for tracking and analysis of potential conflicts arising from competition over natural resources or from potential natural hazards between communities in three states of Ferghana Valley. It is also aimed at assessing the security- environment linkage more broadly and at placing environmental causes of conflict in the perspective of the wider security context. Such system of monitoring and early warning will produce substantial basis for adoption of responsible policies in maintaining secure environment	Planned	Partly funded
Training in investigative journalism with respect to Environment and Security issues and linkages	Capacity building & institutional development (UNEP)	Central Asia	Provide hands-on training to practicing journalists from the countries on investigative and analytical approach to covering environmental and security issues and linkages in the print and electronic media. Training will be held in the framework of annual regional festival of environmental journalism and focus on priority issues defined in ENVSEC assessments.	Ongoing	Partly funded
Support to regional festival on environmental journalism in Central Asia	Capacity building & institutional development (UNDP)	Central Asia	Organise national and regional competitions and festivals of environmental films, TV and radio programmes, and newspaper articles. Build capacities of selected national journalists and environmental NGOs on organisation of the festivals and public environmental campaigns for awareness raising. Establish working mechanisms for dialogue with the Ministries of Environment on how to draw public attention to the critical national environmental and development priorities, and contribute to national environmental protection and peace building.	Ongoing	Fully funded
Establishment of and support to Public Information Centres (Aarhus centres)	Capacity building & institutional development (OSCE)	Osh, Kyrgyzstan and Khujand, Tajikistan. Uzbekistan planned	Promoting the implementation of the Aarhus Convention and the second component of Objective 6 of the EECCA Strategy by creating, or supporting already existing, public information centres (Aarhus Centres); Using Aarhus Centres as outreach tools to raise awareness of environment and security linkages; promote public participation in environmental decision making, in particular as concerns key issues identified through ENVSEC assessment.	Ongoing	Partly funded

Natural disaster preparedness and risk reduction for communities in high-risk districts in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan	Capacity building (UNDP)	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	Based on in-depth assessment and existing UNDP programmes, the ENVSEC will design activities to prevent increasing social tension and conflicts by strengthening national capacities in natural disaster risk management to reduce losses and impacts of both natural and man-made disasters in high-risk regions. More specifically, to strengthen capacities of local authorities and communities in disaster risk management, to reduce vulnerability to disasters, and to pilot mechanisms for community involvement in disaster risk management.	Planned	Fully funded
Uranium Waste and tailings Sites in the Ferghana Valley	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building and institutional development (Ref. NATO/PDD/CP981 742)	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan	The effective management of uranium industry wastes to prevent health and environmental detriment - characterization of source terms, determination of local contamination and migration of radionuclides, assessment of radiation doses to the population from external gamma-radiation, radon isotopes and from ingested/inhaled radionuclides, estimate of risk, proposal for mitigation/remediation, if any, comparison with international standards.	Planned	Fully funded by NATO
Improved Land and Water Resource Management in the Upper Syr Darya Basin in the Context of Sustainable Development	Vulnerability Assessment & Monitoring; Policy Development & Implementation (UNDP, GEF MSP)	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan	This project will address transboundary integrated land and water management by preparing a transboundary diagnostic analysis that will assist in development of a set of ecosystem quality objectives (EQOs) serving as the basis for the regional strategic action programme and the national action plans. The second part of this approach is the testing of these EQOs as instruments for sustainable use of land and water resources in the region. These EQOs will be scaleable for the whole region, down to small villages. Once these EQOs are established, two community level demonstration projects that emphasize issues of sustainable development in transboundary cooperation in resource utilization and economic development will be implemented to test their practicality.	Planned	Not funded

Ferghana valley web portal	Capacity building & institutional development (UNDP and UNEP)	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan	The aim of this project is to set up an information sharing process and create a network of information officers working on the local level in the target area of Ferghana Valley. The web portal will become a component of the existing CARESD web portal. ENVSEC-Ferghana Information Officers will be connected to CARNet network of civil society organisations established in 2004 around CARESD. UNEP will work with ENVSEC counterparts in the Ferghana valley on the delivery on-line of substantive environment-security information, i.a. to ensure transparency in monitoring of ENVSEC issues and activities in the post-assessment phase.	Planned	Partly funded
Assistance to Central Asian countries to implement the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	Capacity building & institutional development (UNECE)	all, pilots in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	The project will help improve industrial safety, in particular at hazardous installations, through the implementation of prevention measures in countries of Central Asia and enhancement of transboundary cooperation on preparedness and response to industrial accidents. The outcome of the project (countries' commitments, verification missions and reports, programme of needs-driven assistance activities) will contribute to the assistance programme adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	Under consideration	Not funded
Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context: Pilot implementation project in Central Asia	Capacity building & institutional development (UNECE and OSCE)	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan	The project will demonstrate the application of transboundary environmental impact assessment in Central Asia between the two countries Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, both parties of the EIA Convention. The project will develop national implementation mechanisms in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. A full procedure of EIA in a transboundary context will further be applied to a specific planned project (production facility or similar) in Kyrgyzstan, with the involvement of Kazakhstan authorities and the public.	Under consideration	Not funded

Dam safety in Central Asia: capacity building and sub-regional cooperation	Capacity building & institutional development (UNECE)	Central Asia	The project will assess needs to revise the existing legal provisions and to reform the established institutional modalities for dam safety; Provide technical support through advise and training; identify and support technically an institution in each participating county to serve as a national focal point to coordinate dam safety activities at the country level and represent that country in interrregional cooperation activities. On the regional level the project will facilitate the formulation of a concept of subregional cooperation for safe operation of dams and other hydraulic structures, especially those located on transboundary rivers, and support the development and start-up of a work programme.	Under consideration	Not funded
Enhancing regional exchange of water resource information (CAREWIB phase II)	Capacity building & institutional development (UNECE and UNEP)	Central Asia	The project will build upon CAREWIB information service of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination towards further development of its contents and full integration of with other sources of regional water-related information, in order to facilitate a Central Asian water information exchange network for policy-makers and the general public.	Under consideration	Not funded
Assessment and Mitigation of Seismic Risk in Tashkent, Uzbekistan and Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring; capacity building (Ref. NATO/PDD/CP 971923)	Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan	Within this project, data on the seismological and geological characteristics of the region has been collected and seismic hazard maps and earthquake ground motion models for Bishkek and Tashkent were developed. NATO support included the purchase and installation of GIS equipment and software as well as training of young scientists. The end-results were given to the state committees and ministries concerned in Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan.	Ongoing	Fully funded by NATO
SEMIRAD II - Investigation of the Radiological Situation in the Sarzhai Region of the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring; capacity building (Ref. NATO/PDD/CP 980906)	Kazakhstan	This project is a continuation of SEMIRAD I. The new site to be studied for its radiological condition lies north of Ground Zero and southwest of Maize (Kazakhstan). Within the framework of the project areas, if present, which present radionuclide concentrations that are high enough to present a terrorism/defence threat will be identified. Results will allow the Kazakh Government, local authorities and their agencies to develop strategies for the rehabilitation and development of the area.	Ongoing	Fully funded by NATO

Study of Radioactive Waste Disposal Sites in Turkmenistan	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring; capacity building (Ref. NATO/PPD/CP 978439)	Turkmenistan	The project is assisting Turkmenistan in the safe handling of radioactive waste, a side-product from iodine and bromine production facilities near by the Caspian Sea. The project includes the implementation of a radiochemical laboratory in Ashgabat, the installation and operation of radioprotection equipment and the training of Turkmen teams. This will enable Turkmenistan in gaining scientific and technical autonomy in waste characterisation and radio protection.	Ongoing	Fully funded by NATO
Integrated Water Resources Management for Wetlands Restoration in the Aral Sea Basin (Northern part)	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring; capacity building (Ref. NATO/PPD/CP980 986)	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan	The overall objective of the project is to propose a system of models, GIS and engineering tools for civil infrastructure and a pre-feasibility study answering to the principal needs for integrated water resources management in the Syrdarya Delta. The results of the study should serve as a basis for internationally supported investment proposals. The participation of the local community and other stakeholders should add to the reality of the proposed measures and should support the creation of a "Committee for water resources management of the Syrdarya delta".	Ongoing	Fully funded by NATO

THE ARCTIC					
ENVSEC Phase 1 Assessment of Environment & Security risks and links in the Circumpolar Arctic	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring (UNEP)	Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden, and the USA	The project aims at identifying and presenting the main environment and security hot spots in the Circumpolar Arctic. A team of local and international experts will carry out a desk study and map out ENVSEC relevant issues in a preliminary way. The desk study report will be an input to stakeholder consultations of environment and security issues. The consultations will bring together representatives of public authorities (MFAs, MOEs etc.), academia and Indigenous Peoples' representatives and other parts of the civil society.	Under consideration	Not funded

* Kosovo is part of Serbia-Montenegro ruled according to resolution 1244 of the UN Security Council

NB: project fiches exist for all planned / on-going projects

ANNEX 4: ENVSEC contact directory

UNEP Regional Office for Europe

15, chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva
Telephone: +41229178279, Fax: +41 229178024

Frits Schlingemann	+41 22 917 8291/8276	frits.schlingemann@unep.ch
Marika Palosaari	+41 22 917 8779	marika.palosaari@unep.ch
Otto Simonett	+41 22 917 78342	otto.simonett@unep.ch
Nickolai Denisov	+41 22 917 8281	nickolai.denisov@unep.ch
Ronald G. Witt	+41 22 917 8294/95	ron.witt@grid.unep.ch
Diana Rizzolio	+41 22 917 78222	diana.rizzolio@grid.unep.ch

UNEP Vienna - ISCC

Room: JOE 25, Vienna International Center, PO Box 500, A 1400 Vienna, Austria
Telephone: + 431 26060 4545 Fax: +43 1 260 60 6730

Jasmina Bogdanovic	+43 1 260 605 018	jasmina.bogdanovic@unvienna.org
Harald Egerer	+43 1 260 604 545	harald.egerer@unvienna.org

UNEP/GRID-Arendal

Longum Park, Service Box 706, N-4808 Arendal, Norway
Telephone: +47 3703 5650, Fax: +47 3703 5050

Viktor Novikov	+47 3703 5707	viktor.novikov@grida.no
Philippe Rekacewicz	+47 3703 5714	philippe.rekacewicz@grida.no
Ieva Rucevska	+47 3703 5738	ieva.rucevska@grida.no
Steinar Sorensen	+47 3703 5730	steinar.sorensen@grida.no

UNDP RBEC Bratislava Regional Centre, Grosslingova 35, 811 09 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Telephone: +421 (2) 59337 111, Fax: +421 (2) 59337 450

Ben Slay	+421 2 59337 444	ben.slay@undp.org
Vladimir Litvak	+421 2 59337 325	vladimir.litvak@undp.org
Inkar Kadyrzhanova	+421 2 59337 168	inkar.kadyrzhanova@undp.org
Jürg Staudenmann	+421 2 59337 250	juerg.staudenmann@undp.org
Henrieta Martonakova	+421 2 59337 411	henrieta.martonakova@undp.org
Peter Svedberg	+421 2 59337 219	peter.svedberg@undp.org

Country missions: please see <http://europeandcis.undp.org>; <http://www.undp.org/regions/europe/>

OSCE

Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities

Kärntner Ring 5-7, A1010 Vienna, Austria Telephone: +43-1 514 36 0 Fax: 43 1 51436 96

Bernard Snoy	+431 514 36 525	Bernard.snoysce.org
Marc Baltès	+431 514 36 742	Marc.Baltès@osce.org
Annica Carlsson	+431 514 36 913	Annica.Carlsson@osce.org
Raül Daussa	+431 514 36 237	Raul.Daussa@osce.org
Philip Reuchlin	+431 514 36 6223	Philip.Reuchlin@osce.org

Country missions and offices: please see www.osce.org

NATO Programme for Security Through Science

NATO Public Diplomacy Division, Bd. Leopold III, B-1110 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: +322 707 4520 Fax +32 2 707 4232

Chris DeWispelaere	+322 707 4620	dewispelaere@hq.nato.int
Susanne Michaelis	+322 707 4520	michaelis@hq.nato.int

ANNEX 5: National focal points and contacts

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

Albania

Sajmir Hoxha
Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Environment
Rruga e durrshit, Nr. 27 Tirana
Tel. +355 4 270 621
Fax +355 4 270 627
E-mail sajmir@abissnet.com.al

Lorenc Xhaferraj
Desk Officer, UN Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Gjergj Fishta – 6, Tirana
Tel. +355 4 364 090 ext.142
Fax +355 4 364 401
E-mail lxhaferraj@mfa.gov.al

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Azra Rogovic (contact)
Senior Advisor
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations
Musala 9, Sarajevo
Tel. +387 033 211 852
Fax +387 033 211 852
E-mail azrarogovic@yahoo.co.uk

Bulgaria

Detelina Peicheva
Expert, International Cooperation Department
Ministry of Environment and Water
22 Maria Luiza Blvd, Sofia 1000
Tel. +359 2 940 61 32
Fax + 359 2 980 96 41
E-mail dpeycheva@moew.government.bg

Krasimir Petrov
State Expert, OSCE Chairmanship Directorate
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Alexander Zhendov Str. 2, Sofia 1040
Tel. +359 2 948 24 51
Mobile +359 887 464 445
Fax +359 2 971 03 21
E-mail kr.petrov@mfa.government.bg

Croatia

Sandra Tucak-Zoric
Environmental Impact Assessment Department
Ministry for Environment Protection, Physical
Planning and Construction, Expert Advisor
Republike Austrije 16, Zagreb
Tel. +385 1 3782 173
Fax +385 1 3782 157
E-mail Sandra.tucak-zoric@mzopu.hr

Marina Vasilj
Head of the Department for Co-operation with
International Organisations
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Trg. N.S. Zrinskog 7-8, 10 000 Zagreb
Tel. +385 1 4569 839
Fax +385 4597 416
E-mail intl.institutions@mvp.hr

Macedonia

Kosta Trajkovski
Head of Unit for Project Preparation
Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
Drezdenska-52, Skopje
Tel. +389 2 3066 930 ext. 155
Fax +389 2 3066 931
E-mail k.trajkovski@moepp.gov.mk

Jani Bogoevski,
Head of Department of Foreign Economic Policy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dame Gruev br. 6, Skopje 1000
Tel. +389 2 3123 044
Fax +389 2 3115 790
E-mail jani.bogoevski@mfa.gov.mk

Romania

Silviu Stoica
General Director of the Authority for
Implementation of the Structural and Cohesion
Funds for Environmental Infrastructure Projects
Ministry of Environment and Water Management
12, Libertatii Blvd, 040129, Bucharest 5
Tel. +40-21 3357172
Fax +40 21 312 42 27
E-mail silviu@mappm.ro

Razvan Rusu
Director General, General Directorate for
Extended Europe
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
14 Modrogan Street, District 1, Bucharest
Tel. +4021 319 21 94
Fax +4021 231 19 94
E-mail razvan.rusu@mae.ro

Serbia and Montenegro

Republic of Serbia

Stevo Tubic
Assistant Director for Sector for Environmental
Protection from Pollution
Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection
of the Republic of Serbia
Dr. Ivana Ribara 91, Novi Beograd
Tel. +381 11 3132576
Fax +381 11 2158 793
E-mail Stevo.tubic@ekoserb.sr.gov.yu

Republic of Montenegro

Dragutin Grgur
Senior Advisor, Ministry of Environment and
Physical Planning of Montenegro
Rimski Trg – PC Vektra Podgorica
Tel.
Fax +381 234 131
E-mail draguting@mn.yu

Kosovo (Territory under UN Interim Administration)

Nezakete Hakaj (contact)
Head of Environment Protection Division
Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
Rilindja Komplex, II office 218 Pristina
Tel. + 381 38 211 718
Mobile +377 44 213 963
Fax + 381 38 211716
E-mail nezakete.hakaj@gmail.com

Ismail Hetemaj (contact)
Head of Nature Protection Division
Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
"Rilindja" Komplexcont.III/212, Prishtina
Tel. + 381 38 211 805
Fax + 381 38 211 716
E-mail ihetemaj@yahoo.com

EASTERN EUROPE

Belarus

Alexander Rachevsky (contact)
Head of International Cooperation Department
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental
Protection
Kollektornaya ul. 10, Minsk 220048
Tel. +375 17 200 4328/7454
Fax +375 17 200 7454
E-mail icd@minpriroda.by

Moldova

Violeta Ivanov
Head of the Division Environmental Policy and
European Integration
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
9 Cosmonautilor Str., MD 2005 Chisinau
Tel. +373 22 20 45 07
Fax +373 22 22 68 58
E-mail ecopolicy@mediu.moldova.md

Ukraine

Innesa Medvedenko (contact)
Director for Strategic Planning and International
Cooperation
Ministry of Environmental Protection
Uritskogo vul. 35, Kyiv 03035
Tel./ Fax +380 44 245 1008
E-mail im@menr.gov.ua, invikmed@mail.ru

Victor Voloshin
Third Secretary, OSCE Division
Department of the UN and Other International
Organisations
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1, Mykhailivska Sq., Kyiv 01018
Tel. +380 44 238 1640
Fax +380 44 238 1885
E-mail voloshyn@mfa.gov.ua

SOUTHERN CAUCASUS

Armenia

Georgy Arzumanyan
Head of International Cooperation Department
Ministry of Nature Protection
Government House 3, Republic Square, Yerevan
375010
Tel. +374 1 58 53 49
Fax +374 58 54 69
E-mail interdpt@yahoo.com, interdpt@rambler.ru

Valery Mkrtoumian
Head of International Organizations Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Government House 2, Republic Square, Yerevan
375010
Tel. +374 1 54 40 41 +303
E-mail v.mkrtoumian@mfa.am

Azerbaijan

Imran Abdulov
Deputy Head of Department of Environmental and
Nature Protection Policy
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
B. Aghayev Str 100-A, 370073 Baku
Tel. +99 412 438 85 13
Fax +99 412 492 59 07
E-mail imranabdulov@baku.az

Anar Huseynov
Department of Economic Cooperation and
Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4 Shihali Gurbanov Str, Baku, 370009
Tel. +994 12 492 69 28
Mobile +994 50 647 2949
Fax +994 12 492 68 25

Georgia

George Kolbin
Head of Department of International Relations
and Conventions
Ministry of Environmental and Natural Resources
Protection
ul. Kostava 68a 380015
Tbilisi - Republic of Georgia
Tel: +995 32 23 06 64
Fax: +995 32 33 39 52; 94 36 70
E-mail: gnep@access.sanet.ge

Soso Abashidze
Advisor, Division of UN / OSCE
Department of Security Policy and Euroatlantic
Integration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4, Chitadze St., Tbilisi 0118
Tel. +99532 284727/28
Fax +99532 284648

CENTRAL ASIA

Kyrgyzstan

Omor Rustembekov
Director of Department of Ecology and Nature
Use
Ministry of Ecology and Emergencies
142 Gorkiy Street, Bishkek 720053
Tel. +996 312 54 74 52
Fax +996 312 54 91 18
E-mail demos@intranet.kg

Zamira Tohtohodjaeva
Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
59 Razzakova Street, Bishkek 720050
Tel. +996 312 62 67 73
Fax: +996 312 66 05 01
E-mail dio@mfa.gov.kg

Tajikistan

Makhmadashrif Khakdodov
Head of Industry and Power Engineering
Department Executive Office of the Presidential
Administration
Rudaki ave. 80, Dushanbe
Tel +992 372 21 55 94
E-mail ncsa@tjinter.com

Luqmon Isomatov
Head of UN Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Rudaki ave. 42, Dushanbe 734051
Tel. +992 372 21 07 34
Fax +992 372 21 02 59
E-mail luqmon@umomfa.tajik.net

Uzbekistan

Timur Tillyaev
Head of Legal-Ecological Department
State Committee for Nature Protection
99, Amir Temur ave., Tashkent, 700084
Tel: +998 71 135 78 64
Fax: +998 71 135 16 65
E-mail info@uznature.uz

Ildar Shigabuddinov (contact)
Head of Department of UN and international
political organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
9, Uzbekistan ave., Tashkent
Tel./Fax +998 71 139 18 05
E-mail ildars@yahoo.com