



**Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC)**

## **2004 Progress Report**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY highlights and outlook

This report is the second in the series of the Environment and Security (ENVSEC) Initiative Progress Report. It describes activities and outputs throughout entire 2004, and for consistency of an annual reporting cycle it partly overlaps with the previous report, which covered the period from November 2003 till August 2004.

In 2004 the ENVSEC Initiative has significantly advanced in most of the regions covered as well as with cross-cutting work. The Initiative achieved concrete results in networking with key partners, participatory identification of specific environment and security priorities and raising awareness of the links between natural environment and human security. Progress of the year 2004 included the following highlights:

- In-depth assessment of environment and security issues in the Ferghana valley in Central Asia. The assessment included a field study and regional consultations in Osh in December 2004 and a development of a USD 2,5 million follow-up work programme addressing risks from industrial pollution, uranium mining and abandoned waste sites, natural disasters as well as promoting sound management of small river basins in upper Syr-Darya. The Osh meeting will also be followed by a series of regular meetings of Kyrgyz, Tajik and Uzbek provincial environmental authorities from the Ferghana valley;
- 1<sup>st</sup> phase assessment of environment and security issues and hot-spots in the Southern Caucasus, launched with significant resonance at the 'Environment for Europe' Ministerial Meeting for the EECCA countries in Tbilisi in October 2004. On-the-ground activities included an application of strategic environmental assessment to incorporate related concerns into practical decision-making (Yerevan city and Batumi port development plans), strengthening cooperation on water management in Kura-Aras river basin (water monitoring, diagnostic assessment and strategic action), catalysing support to cleaning up abandoned military bases in Armenia, and increasing awareness of environment and security locally (Marneuli – Gazakh – Tavoush transboundary area);
- Regional consultations in Skopje in September 2004, to further ENVSEC work programme for South Eastern Europe including an assessment and management of environment and security risks associated with mining practices, transboundary biodiversity management and conservation as a peace-building instrument and a tool for improving local livelihoods, and management of shared water basins;
- Support to the 4<sup>th</sup> Central Asian Festival of Environmental Journalism with a special nomination on 'Environment and Security', a special edition of a transboundary CENN magazine for the Southern Caucasus, workshops in investigative environmental reporting in Yerevan and Tashkent, and setting up a new 'Aarhus centre' in Osh (Kyrgyz Republic) to promote access to environmental information and public participation on the local level.
- Extensive presence of the Initiative and environment and security issues in international publications and various media, including the State of the World 2005 report, BBC, The Guardian, UNEP's *Poverty and Environment Times*, documents and resolutions of OSCE bodies, and not least local mass media in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Thanks to funds provided by Austria, Canada, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden, over USD 2 million have been made available for activities in 2004 -2005. In

addition UNDP is mobilising USD 3 million for regional projects through the Global Environmental Facility. Finland has provided staff secondment for the Initiative's Programme Management Unit in Geneva.

A highly important result of the year is the association of NATO's through its "Public Diplomacy" division, which has already lead to a better integration of relevant NATO-supported research activities in the countries with ENVSEC priorities and a work programme. NATO is also contributing to ENVSEC core budget as well as to specific projects (such first joint project to address risks associated with uranium mining waste in the Ferghana valley is under preparation).

A meeting with donors and international organisations who expressed interest in closer collaboration with ENVSEC took place back-to-back with the September 2004 ENVSEC board meeting in Geneva, resulting in a revived dialogue with a broader international community.

Cooperation with UNECE is being strengthened, both through concrete activities (e.g. in Central Asia and the Dniester river basin), and through discussing long-term cooperative frameworks including an Memorandum of Understanding signed by UNECE and OSCE in December 2004, and harmonising work programmes with secretariats of UNECE-hosted conventions (in particular Aarhus Convention, two Helsinki Conventions: Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents and Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, and Espoo Convention on environmental impact assessment in transboundary context).

With 2004 being the first year of ENVSEC's full-scale operation, 2005 will see further developments such as:

- Implementation of the Ferghana valley programme in Central Asia, as well as exploration of needs in other parts of the region (the Caspian coast, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan);
- Further development of projects in the Southern Caucasus, possibly starting in-depth assessments in areas of frozen conflict such as South Ossetia, Abkhazia and Nagorny Karabakh;
- Implementation of South-Eastern European work programme including a high-level meeting on environment, security and mining to take place in Romania, work on specific hotspots such as the Lojane mine in Macedonia and the Tisza, Prespa lakes and Sava basins;
- Start-up of 1<sup>st</sup> phase assessments in Eastern Europe (Belarus – Moldova – Ukraine) as well as in the Arctic (in cooperation with UNEP's Polar Programme);
- Continuously strengthened publicity dimension including the ENVSEC website ([www.envsec.org](http://www.envsec.org)), which will be launched in March 2005.

Local ownership of the approach and results is and will remain the guiding principle. This is being achieved through a broad use of local expertise, involvement of local groups and organisations in planning, evaluation, and selecting areas of intervention. (To-date, ENVSEC national focal points have been nominated by the majority of countries.)

The intention of the ENVSEC partners is to further strengthen the international cooperative network involving political, donor and research organisations. ENVSEC will continue

contributing to 'globalising' the agenda of linking environment, peace and security, as well as to develop further methodologies for assessments and interventions in this field.

More details about the 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 publication and the Initiative altogether.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAREWIB	Central Asia Regional Water Information Base	<a href="http://www.cawater-info.net">www.cawater-info.net</a>
CARNET	Environmental Information Network for Central Asia and Russia	
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe	
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	<a href="http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index.htm">www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index.htm</a>
CMI	Caucasus Media Institute	<a href="http://www.caucasusmedia.org">www.caucasusmedia.org</a>
EAP	Environmental Action Programme for Central and Eastern Europe	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en_2649_34291_1_1_1_1_1,00.html">www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en_2649_34291_1_1_1_1_1,00.html</a>
EECCA	Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative	<a href="http://www.envsec.org">www.envsec.org</a>
GEF	Global Environment Facility	<a href="http://www.gefweb.org">www.gefweb.org</a>
GRID	Global Resource Information Database	
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit	<a href="http://www.gtz.de">www.gtz.de</a>
HQ	Headquarters	
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	<a href="http://www.iaea.org">www.iaea.org</a>
ICPDR	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River	<a href="http://www.icpdr.org">www.icpdr.org</a>
INALCO	L'Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales	<a href="http://www.inalco.fr">www.inalco.fr</a>
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management	
NATO	North-Atlantic Treaty Organisation	<a href="http://www.nato.int">www.nato.int</a>
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe	<a href="http://www.osce.org">www.osce.org</a>
PMU	Programme Management Unit	
REAP	Regional Environmental Action Plan for Central Asia	<a href="http://www.rrcap.unep.org/centralasia/">www.rrcap.unep.org/centralasia/</a>
REC	Regional Environmental Centre	
REReP	Regional Environmental Reconstruction Programme for South-Eastern Europe	<a href="http://www.rec.org/REC/Programs/REREP/">www.rec.org/REC/Programs/REREP/</a>
REHRA	Rapid Environment and Health Risk Assessment	
ROE	UNEP's Regional Office for Europe, UNEP	<a href="http://www.unep.ch/roe/">www.unep.ch/roe/</a>
Swisspeace	Swiss Foundation for Peace	<a href="http://www.swisspeace.org">www.swisspeace.org</a>
TVE	Television Trust for the Environment	<a href="http://www.tve.org">www.tve.org</a>
UN	United Nations	<a href="http://www.un.org">www.un.org</a>
UNECE	UN Economic Commission for Europe	<a href="http://www.unece.org">www.unece.org</a>
UNEP	UN Environment Programme	<a href="http://www.unep.org">www.unep.org</a>
UNDP	UN Development Programme	<a href="http://www.undp.org">www.undp.org</a>
USD	United States Dollar	

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## NEWS FROM THE REGIONS



Central Asia

Following the 2003 Ashgabat consultations and the ENVSEC regional assessment, the Ferghana valley (Ferghana – Osh – Khudjand area) belonging to the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan was identified as one area of regional concern, and was consequently selected for an in-depth study of environment and security issues and linkages. A desk assessment prepared in the first half of the year identified hotspots related to the use and sharing of water, land and bio-resources, as well as to transboundary effects of industry and waste storage aggravated by risks of natural hazards.

In order to deepen and verify the findings as well as to prepare ground for remedial actions, an ENVSEC international field mission was organised in December 2004. The mission was composed of some 20 local and international experts working on three different tracks (natural resources, industry and uranium mining waste), visiting and evaluating a selection of sites. A regional workshop in Osh with 80 representatives from the three countries immediately followed the field mission and discussed in-depth both its findings and the follow up. So far this has resulted in detailed elaboration of projects on *Uranium mining waste and tailing sites* (lead and supported by NATO), *Industrial enterprises with cross-border environmental effects* (lead and supported by Italy), *Natural disasters*, *Land and water management* (lead by UNDP with support expected from GEF). Implementation of all these activities will start in 2005. As a regional coordination mechanism, a first meeting of provincial-level environmental authorities from the three countries was held as part of the workshop at the newly opened Osh Aarhus Centre<sup>1</sup>. The meeting was very appreciated as a useful tool to strengthen regional dialogue on environmental matters, and such meetings will continue in 2005 (tentatively Khudjand in April and Ferghana in September 2005). A Ferghana valley in-depth assessment report will be officially launched in 2005 (tentatively in Almaty – Dushanbe in May on the occasion of ministerial-level meetings), this will add momentum to further discussing and implementing the work programme.

In 2004 ENVSEC supported the 4<sup>th</sup> Regional Festival of Environmental Journalism creating a special nomination on 'Environment and Security'. The three winners in the nominations will be contracted in 2005 to work on ENVSEC-related stories for publication in electronic and printed media. A workshop held as part of the festival gave an opportunity to Uzbek journalists to investigate environment and security hotspots (Almalyk smelter, Arday-Arnasay

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

lake system) together with experienced environment reporters from Western Europe. Support to media networking and training will continue in 2005. An Aarhus centre in Osh (Kyrgyz Republic) was the first to be opened in Central Asia on the local level, promoting access to environmental information and offering a platform for a dialogue between the government and civil society on environment and security issues. Plans for 2005 include similar centres in Khudjand (Tajikistan), Ferghana (Uzbekistan) and Astana (Kazakhstan).

Areas in Central Asia that may be the focus of extended ENVSEC work in 2005 are Kazakhstan (OSCE and NATO already work in the Semipalatinsk area) and Turkmenistan, including the Caspian coast where ENVSEC may contribute to a security dimension of the Caspian Environmental Programme, not least with regard to a protocol on land-based pollution sources under the Caspian Environmental Convention whose entry into force is expected in 2005.

ENVSEC plans and work progress in Central Asia are regularly presented in the political context of regional processes and institutions such as the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea and the Regional Environment Action Plan. Synergies are created with related projects implemented by ENVSEC partners outside the initiative, such as the whole portfolio of UNEP's and UNDP's activities related to Regional Environmental Action Plan for Central Asia (REAP) (including UNDP's regional information network for civil society CARNET), programs of OSCE field presences, OSCE-UNECE cooperation in the Chu-Talas basin, UNEP-UNECE support to the regional water information portal (CAREWIB), NATO's research projects in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and IAEA's planned capacity-building for managing radioactive waste in the countries.



Southern Caucasus

A first-stage 'screening' assessment was initiated through a technical workshop in November 2003 and further developed in May-June 2004 through a series of national-level consultations with governments, civil society and academia in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. The assessment was officially launched in October 2004 at Tbilisi Ministerial Conference under the 'Environment for Europe' process. In addition to bringing attention within and outside the region to Caucasian environment and security concerns, the assessment has formed the base for the ENVSEC sub-regional work programme, implementation of which has started in 2005.

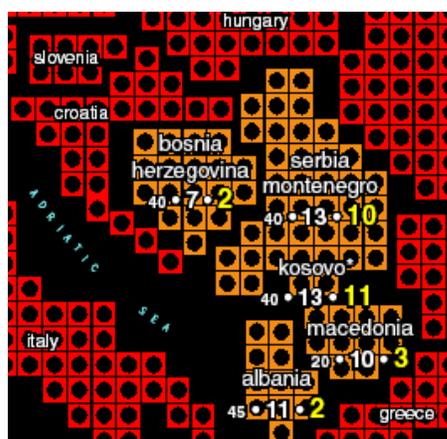
The work on strengthening capacities for integrated policy development i.a. through national Strategic Environmental Assessments progressed well in 2004 and development plans for Yerevan and Batumi are now under scrutiny. A groundwater assessment dimension was added to the on-going Kura-Aras cooperation. (Both UNDP and OSCE are already strongly involved in activities in the Kura-Aras river basin, and ENVSEC will be complementary to

efforts of these and other organisations, not the least to a UNDP/GEF project, which is currently under preparation.) The ENVSEC support to the river monitoring in Caucasus builds upon the OSCE and NATO efforts. The ENVSEC catalytic support to a feasibility study for cleaning up rocket fuel in Armenia has generated interest of ca. USD 7 million, to cover not only Armenia but also other countries such as Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

As part of the ENVSEC media programme, a workshop in environmental reporting was organized in Yerevan in May 2004 in cooperation with the Caucasus Media Institute. Armenian and international journalists jointly investigated issues such as the Metzamor power plant, the drinking water and shrinking of green spaces in Yerevan. The result was a special supplement to 'Armenia Now' on-line newspaper. ENVSEC also supported a special December issue of the 'Caucasus Environment', a quarterly publication that is produced by the Caucasus Environmental NGO Network in Tbilisi and publicizing findings from the regional assessments. Media networking will continue in 2005, ENVSEC will for instance support an 'Ecological Radio Bridge' programme by local NGO Radio-stations. 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.

To further promote local awareness of environment and security linkages, a cooperative project with GTZ and CENN started in the Marneuli – Gazakh – Tavoush transboundary area covering all the three countries. The project combines sensitization of people on environmental issues of security relevance, setting up of local public information (Aarhus) centers and provision of small grants for relevant infrastructure projects in bordering districts. The project will continue in 2005. OSCE considers a possibility to open an Aarhus center in Tbilisi following experience with Yerevan and Baku.

One priority action in the regional work programme is an international investigation of environmental issues in territories of frozen conflicts (Nagorny Karabakh, South Ossetia, Abkhazia). There, upon confirmed political interest and support, ENVSEC plans to start desk assessments.



South-Eastern Europe

A regional consultation in Skopje in September 2004 gave a new momentum to ENVSEC's South-Eastern European work programme. The meeting reviewed progress with respect to both ongoing projects such as the assessment of security risks from mining practices and discussed starting work on the interface of nature conservation and peace building, promotion of dialogue and sustainable management in shared water basins (Sava, Tisza,

Prespa), and planned remediation studies of specific industrial facilities (e.g. Lojane mine in Macedonia).

The assessment of risks and hotspots associated with mining started in 2004 will be concluded in 2005 and presented to a regional meeting at the ministerial level in Romania. The meeting will also discuss concrete follow-up such as needs and opportunities for rehabilitation and promoting of public accountability of mining industrial enterprises.

In late 2004 UNEP published a rapid assessment of the situation in the Tisza basin, which is an input to a number of Tisza-related activities, such as the integrated water resources management in the Tisza basin for which UNDP is securing GEF funding. Other UNDP- and OSCE-lead projects in the Sava basin and the Prespa park region will go on, and UNEP will start a project on biodiversity cooperation in the mountain regions (Sharr/Sara Mountain National Park, the Bjeshket e Nemuna / Prokletije / Cursed Mountains, Korab Massif and Kopaonik National Park).

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 (CEE). 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.



Throughout 2004 environmental authorities of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine expressed their interest in being part of the ENVSEC initiative, starting with a closer investigation of environment and security linkages in the region (1<sup>st</sup> stage assessment). ENVSEC is now initiating an official dialogue with the countries, and, provided that funds are available, will start an assessment in 2005. As in other regions, the assessment will identify needs for intervention and help shape a work programme.

The work programme will integrate also some already on-going work by ENVSEC partners, such as assessment in the Dniester basin supported by OSCE and UNECE, and the rehabilitation of abandoned military sites in Ukraine where support may be provided via NATO and OSCE. Support to education and mass media through integrating environment and security topics into respective national agendas has been discussed too.

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## NEWS FROM THE SECRETARIAT

### networking and building partnerships

Partnerships on the country level, both in the regions and internationally are absolutely 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 or their equivalents. 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. Twelve of the 14 participating countries have now appointed their official ENVSEC focal points, usually representing Ministries of both the Environment and Foreign Affairs (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.

To ensure that other key governmental departments (such as departments of the Interior, Defence, Emergency response, Industry etc.) and civil society are involved in the discussions and implementation, ENVSEC encourages the establishment of national Working Groups, where possible facilitated by country representations and field missions of UNDP and OSCE.

Cooperation and coordination is maintained with regional processes such as REAP in Central Asia, Regional Environmental Reconstruction Programme for South-Eastern Europe (REReP), EECCA Environmental Strategy and the Environment for Europe process altogether (including regular reporting to the Environmental Action Programme for Central and Eastern Europe Task Force meetings). The network of Regional Environmental Centres is also regularly involved in ENVSEC activities and events.

Among the major pan-European organizations that ENVSEC is working with is UNECE, with good practical cooperation on a case-by-case basis e.g. in Central Asia as well as in general with respect to UNECE-hosted international conventions. Those include the Aarhus convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (participatory assessments, support to media and civil society, Aarhus centres), the Helsinki Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (assessing and reducing risks from industrial pollution e.g. in Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe), the Helsinki Convention on Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (management of shared water resources) and Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context (national pilots on implementation of strategic environmental assessment). The recently signed OSCE-UNECE Memorandum of Understanding, which covers also an environmental dimension, further strengthens potential for cooperation.

The ENVSEC co-operation with IAEA has also been strengthened. Operational cooperation already took place in 2004 in the framework of the Ferghana valley in-depth assessment. Currently an exchange of letters aiming at an agreement of cooperation between IAEA and OSCE is being finalized. The agreement will structure cooperation in the field with the Agency in the work ENVSEC partners and NATO are planning on radioactive waste management.

A number of organisations active in research and implementation in the environment and security domains have been involved in advisory and consultative capacity in the ENVSEC work (e.g. Adelphi Research in Berlin, International Institute for Sustainable Development in Winnipeg and Geneva, Swisspeace in Berne, Universities, Regional Environmental Centres of South Caucasus, Central Asia and Central and Eastern Europe, nodes of UNEP's GRID network). The International Court of Justice has applied to the ENVSEC partners for joining the partnership. The Partners are currently evaluating the application. Others, such as the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Foundation for Environmental Security and Sustainability, have expressed interest in building cooperation. ENVSEC values and welcomes such partnerships and will do its best to build and maintain them. An ad-hoc advisory panel with donors and cooperating organisations was held in Geneva in September 2004. Thirty representatives from the donor and recipient governments, research, non-governmental and other organisations shared their impressions and experience and gave useful advice to the ENVSEC partners. The next advisory panel meeting will be organized in June 2005.

Finally, UNEP is developing a worldwide initiative on Environment, Peace and Security, where ENVSEC-Europe and its network will be important elements and contributors. Consultations were held with both UNEP Headquarters and Regional Offices (Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, Africa, West Asia) who count on ENVSEC's experience, ideas and support. Environment and security assessments in the Great African Lakes areas as well as in the Circumpolar Arctic are likely to follow soon.

## Increasing **visibility**

To increase visibility of the Initiative itself and, more importantly, environment and security issues at stake, ENVSEC closely cooperates with international media and participates in important relevant events. During 2004 it was featured in the international media and publications such as (please see Annex 2 for details):

- *BBC*: a documentary made in 2004 and shown a number of times by BBC worldwide; an interview with the Chairman of ENVSEC board at UNEP 8<sup>th</sup> Governing Council in Jeju, Korea in March 2004; environment and security issues in Central Asia in connection with media training in Tashkent in November 2004;
- *The Guardian*: environment and security issues in the Caucasus in connection with media training in Yerevan in May 2004;
- *Water21*, UK-based magazine of the International Water Association: a feature on security risks from nuclear waste tailings in Central Asia following UNEP's 'virtual media tours' in Kyiv in 2003;
- *Poverty and Environment Times*, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> issue of UNEP's newspaper widely circulated internationally, i.a. in connection with UNEP's Governing Council in Jeju in March 2004 and the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe in January 2005;
- *Our Planet* (UNEP), Volume 15, No 4, "Initiative for Change" article written by Jan Kubis (OSCE).
- *Green Horizon*, REC CEE's 'magazine, in relation to environment and security in the Balkans;
- *State of the World 2005* report by the Worldwatch Institute.
- *Science, Society, Security News*, NATO's bulletin devoted to the organisations' science programmes
- *Understanding Environment, Conflict, and Cooperation*, a report by Woodrow Wilson Center's Environment Change and Security Project

ENVSEC was presented at numerous meetings and events including high-profile Conference on Environment, Security and Sustainability in The Hague, May 2004, and the 'Environment for Europe' Ministerial Conference for EECCA countries in Tbilisi in November 2004 (please see Annex 1 for a full account).

A new ENVSEC brochure was printed and widely distributed in English and Russian. Also the assessment report for the Southern Caucasus received remarkable attention. ENVSEC background papers were circulated in South-Eastern Europe (mining), the Caucasus (regional assessment) and Central Asia (Ferghana assessment).

Renovation of the web-site, to contain all information resources produced by the Initiative, will be completed in March 2005 ([www.envsec.org](http://www.envsec.org)).

Publicity in the regions is maintained through national and regional presence, visits and meetings in the countries, and through publications in the local media. Examples of the latter include the already mentioned regional chapters in *Armenia Now* and '*Caucasus Environment*', local media coverage in connection with the launch of the Caucasus assessment in Tbilisi, and in relation to the Central Asian regional festival of environmental journalism in Tashkent.

The publicity work will continue in 2005 both on the international and the local level. The nearest opportunity will be the launch of the Ferghana in-depth assessment in May 2005. ENVSEC also considers to continue cooperation with international television, for instance for producing another documentary now looking at selected environment and security issues rather than the programme itself. A mobile international exhibition featuring ENVSEC will be prepared in cooperation with Adelphi Research.

## Resource mobilisation and funding

Resource mobilisation has been among top priorities during the year 2004 as funds have been clearly needed to fuel the work programme. To-date the Initiative has generated considerable interest among donors. Around USD 2 million have been already made available for activities in 2004-2005 from Austria, Canada, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden, 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 takes place in early 2005. UNDP is mobilising additional funding through the GEF for projects in Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe. Finland has seconded a staff member for the Programme Coordination Unit at UNEP in Geneva starting in January 2005. All ENVSEC partners provide matching contributions in-kind (staff time) and in-cash.

An allocation of funds per project is regularly approved by the ENVSEC board based on submissions from the programme's partners. Project formulation follows the original ENVSEC work programme as well as priorities emerging from first-stage and in-depth assessments, elaboration of regional work programmes as well as occasional ad-hoc requests, which are in-line with the overall strategy and regional priorities.

A directory of approved and operational projects is included in the Annex 3. Financial reports on the allocation and use of funds are provided by ENVSEC Programme Management Unit at the end of the financial year.

## ANNEX 1: Attended and organized meetings

when	what/ where	attendance
20-23 jan.	consultations with CIDA, Vienna-Geneva	CIDA, OSCE, UNEP
5-6 feb.	Consultations with NATO, Brussels	UNEP, UNDP, OSCE, TVE
16-17 feb.	ENVSEC Workshop on Assessment Methodology and Early Warning, Vienna	UNEP, UNDP, OSCE, Adelphi Research, IISD
18 feb.	ENVSEC Management Board Meeting, Vienna	UNEP, UNDP, OSCE
24-27 feb.	Consultations in the context of REAP Central Asia, ISDC and the Aarhus convention; meeting with field officers of UNDP and OSCE, Dushanbe	UNEP, UNDP, OSCE, NGOs, government,, UNECE/ Aarhus secretariat
22 mar.	Brainstorm on assessment and early warning system in the Ferghana valley, Berne – Geneva	UNEP, UNDP, OSCE, Adelphi Research, Swisspeace
20-21 apr.	EAP Task Force meeting, Paris	UNDP
26 apr.	Discussion of ENVSEC contribution to State of the World 2005 report, Geneva	UNEP, Worldwatch Institute
27 apr.	Scoping meeting for the Rapid Environment and Health Risk Assessment (REHRA), Geneva	UNEP, OSCE (video-link), ICARO, UNECE
8-21 may	ENVSEC consultations in the Southern Caucasus; Meeting of National Focal Points on Kura-Aras/Araks Transboundary Cooperation; ENVSEC media training; Yerevan – Tbilisi – Baku	UNEP, UNDP, OSCE, Adelphi Research, INALCO, CMI, NGOs, governments, academia, mass media
9-12 may	Conference on Environment, Security and Sustainability, The Hague	UNEP, OSCE
13 may	Consultations with MFA, MOE, Swisspeace; Berne	UNEP, OECD, governments
17 may	UNEP's meeting on the environment, peace and security, Nairobi	UNEP, Adelphi Research
21 may	Presentation of the concept of ENVSEC integrated risk assessment and monitoring system, OSCE, Vienna	OSCE, UNEP, Adelphi Research
7-12 june	UNESCO conference 'Eurasia in the 21st Century - Dialogue of Cultures or Conflict of Civilizations?', Cholpon-Ata	UNEP, governments, academia
17-18 june	ENVSEC Management Board Meeting, Bratislava	UNEP, UNDP, OSCE, CIDA
21 june	Scoping meeting for assessing environment-security risks from mining activities in SEE, Geneva	UNEP, Lund University
25-27 june	editorial meeting for Southern Caucasus assessment, Arendal	UNEP, OSCE, Adelphi Research, INALCO, CMI
29 june - 1 july	Consultations in the context of REAP Central Asia, Bangkok	UNEP, UNDP, governments
30 june – 2 july	NATO Summer Academy, Simferopol	UNEP, NATO, government, academia
6 july	Meeting with ICPDR, Vienna	UNEP
15 july	OSCE-UNEP-NATO consultations, Vienna	UNEP, NATO, OSCE,
30 aug – 8 sep.	Pre-mission in the Ferghana valley countries: meetings in Dushanbe – Khudjand – Osh – Tashkent – Bishkek	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, governments, NGOs, academia
2-3 sep	Consultations in the context of Preparatory meeting for EECCA Ministerial Conference,	UNDP, governments

	Chisinau	
13-14 sep.	Environmental Security of Southern Caucasus Region, conference at REC Caucasus, Tbilisi	UNEP, governments, NGOs, academia
13 sep	ENVSEC Management Board meeting, Geneva	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO, CIDA
14 sep.	ENVSEC ad-hoc advisory group meeting, Geneva	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO, governments, international organisations
23-24 sep.	Environment and Security Consultations in South Eastern Europe, Skopje	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO, REC CEE, governments
4-5 oct	National workshop on Pilot SEA project, Yerevan	UNDP, OSCE, REC CEE, REC Caucasus, governments, NGOs
22 oct.	Launch of the Southern Caucasus assessment in the margins of the EECCA ministerial meeting under 'Environment for Europe', Tbilisi	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, governments, NGOs, mass media, international organisations
30 oct – 1 nov	National workshop on Pilot SEA project, Tbilisi	UNDP, OSCE, REC CEE, REC Caucasus, governments, NGOs
5-6 nov	Consultations in the context of REAP Central Asia and ISDC meeting, Ashgabad	UNEP, UNDP, governments, NGOs
9 nov	Geneva Environmental Network: roundtable on environment and security	UNEP, NATO, CMI, governments
10-15 nov.	4 <sup>th</sup> Central Asian festival of environmental journalism, Tashkent	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, governments, mass media, NGOs
15-25 nov.	Meetings with national stakeholders in Kyiv and Minsk	OSCE, UNEP
29 nov.-7 dec.	Ferghana valley field mission and regional consultations, Osh	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO, MoE Italy, ICARO, IAEA, World Bank, governments, NGOs, academia
16-17 dec.	ENVSEC Management Board meeting and Meeting with the Sub-committee of the OSCE Permanent Council, Vienna	UNDP, UNEP, OSCE, NATO, MoE Italy

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

## Annex 2: Selected papers and publications

### MAJOR PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA COVERAGE \*

Armenia and the Environment: The Challenges of Ecological Integrity in a Developing Republic. Special report / supplement to *Armenia Now*, June 2004. [output from ENVSEC media training in Yerevan in May 2004] <http://www.armenianow.com/2004/june04/home/>

Brown, Paul. EU halts aid to Armenia over quake-zone nuclear plant. *The Guardian*, June 2, 2004 <http://www.guardian.co.uk/international/story/0,3604,1229227,00.html>

Burnod-Requia, Karen. *Rapid environmental assessment of the Tisza river basin*. UNEP/ DEWA and ROE, 2004. 66 pp. <http://www.envsec.org/>

Carius, Alexander and Gianluca Rampolla. Contribution to *State of the World 2005*, Worldwatch Institute <http://www.worldwatch.org/pubs/sow/2005/>

Caucasus Environmental NGO Network. *Caucasus Environment*, special edition. December 2004  
<http://www.cenn.org/>

Denisov, Nikolai (ed.). *Environment and Security. A summary of UNEP-UNDP-OSCE initiative*.  
Brochure. UNEP Regional Office for Europe, February 2004. 4 pp (English and Russian)  
<http://www.grida.no/enrin/security.cfm?article=2>

ENVSEC – a multilateral Environmental Security Initiative. *Science, Society, Security News*. No. 68,  
issue 3, 2004, NATO. p.11

Ghazaryan, Boris. Capacity building needs assessment for implementation of UNECE/SEA protocol.  
Country review for Armenia, May 2004, UNDP/REC-CEE (English and Russian)

Hayward, Keith. Central Asia's Uranium Mining Legacy (feature) and Crucial Link between  
Environment and Security (box). *Water21: The magazine of the International Water  
Association*. October 2003. <http://www.iwapublishing.com/template.cfm?name=iwapwater21> pp 52-53.

Kirby, Alex. Environment 'can avert conflicts'. *BBC news*, 1 April 2004  
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/3584707.stm>

Kirby, Alex. Series of publications in *BBC news*, December 2004

- Uzbeks say enough water for all. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/4116225.stm>
- Uzbeks promise smelter clean-up, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/4117897.stm>
- Snow leopard project faces finish <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/4121917.stm>

Khelaia, Nona. Capacity building needs assessment for implementation of UNECE/SEA protocol.  
Country review for Georgia, May 2004, UNDP/REC-CEE (English and Russian)

Kubis, Jan, Secretary General of the OSCE. Addressing environment and security threats in the  
Southern Caucasus: a joint OSCE, UNEP and UNDP endeavor. To be published in *Our Planet*

Lamb, Robert (ed.) ENVSEC introductory video. Duration: 7'40". Television Trust for the Environment,  
London, 2003 [was regularly broadcast on BBC in 2003-2004] <http://www.envsec.org/>

Lartzanguren, Edu. "Kaukasoko bonba ekologikoa" *Berria*: 2 October, 2004 [article on environment  
and security based on an interview with Jason Switzer, IISD; in Basque]

Nemeskeri, Robert. Managing risks. *Green Horizon*, 1 (5), December 2004. REC CEE, Szentendre, pp  
12-15 <http://greenhorizon.rec.org/>

Rampolla, Gianluca and Moira Feil. ENVSEC Initiative: identifying and addressing environment and  
security risks and opportunities in the Southern Caucasus. *Understanding Environment, Conflict, and  
Cooperation*, Woodrow Wilson Center's Environment Change and Security Project, 2004  
[http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?topic\\_id=1413&fuseaction=topics.publications&group\\_id=95233](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?topic_id=1413&fuseaction=topics.publications&group_id=95233)

Rampolla, Gianluca and Annica Carlsson. Contribution to *OSCE Yearbook 2003*. Hamburg Peace  
Research Institute, <http://www.ifsh.de/veroeffentlichungen/jahrbuecher/osceyearbook2003.php>

features in UNEP's *Poverty and Environment Times*, No. 2 (March 2004) and No. 3 (January 2005),  
UNEP and GRID-Arendal, <http://www.environmenttimes.net/>:

- Mapping the environment to improve security, No. 2, p.6
- Lonergan, Steven. Environment, Peace and Security, No. 2, p.6
- Mansfield, William H. III. The evolution of environmental security in a North American policy  
context. No. 2, p. 8
- Balkau, Frits. Learning from Baia Mare. No. 3, p. 4
- Ludwiczak, Sergiusz. Legal measures to prevent industrial accidents. No. 3, p. 5

Switzer, Jason and Ieva Rucevska (eds). *Environment and Security. Transforming risks into  
cooperation. The case of Southern Caucasus*. In English and Russian, <http://www.envsec.org/>

\* ENVSEC and its activities have also been widely publicised in press-releases, in particular by OSCE HQ and country offices (e.g. <http://www.osce.org/news/>) and in secondary sources on-line (e.g. the US State Department with reference to OSCE, <http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2004/May/19-221098.html>). Publications from media training workshops and festivals (Central Asia, the Caucasus) also cover both ENVSEC and relevant environment and security issues.

## REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS

Bogdanovic, Jasmina (ed.) *Environment and Security Consultations in South Eastern Europe* Skopje, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 23 - 24 September 2004. final report from the regional consultation.

Carlsson, Annica. *OSCE's Aarhus activities – A compilation*. Prepared for the coordination meeting of Agencies involved in capacity building in relation to the Aarhus Convention organized by the Aarhus Secretariat. November 2004.

de Martino, Luigi (ed.). *Environment and Security Initiative: Transforming Risks into Co-operation. Central Asia. Ferghana – Osh – Khudjand Area*. Background paper. October 2004, UNEP. 48 pp.

Rekacewicz, Philippe, Otto Simonett, Ieva Rucevska and Nikolai Denisov. *UNEP's environment & security mapping approach: A consultative method for setting regional environmental priorities*. Working paper for the ENVSEC Workshop on Assessment Methodology and Early Warning, Vienna (Austria), February 16 - 17 2004. UNEP/GRID-Arendal. 10 pp.

Simonett, Otto and Alexander Carius. *The ENVSEC Integrated Risk Assessment and Monitoring System: Phase II testing in the Ferghana - Osh - Khudjand Triangle*. Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities. Vienna, 5 May 2004. 16 pp.

Simonett, Otto, Nikolai Denisov and Inkar Kadyrzhanova. *In-depth Assessment Phase II. Ferghana - Osh - Khudjand triangle*. August 2004, UNEP 3 pp. (English and Russian)

Switzer, Jason and Ieva Rucevska (eds). *Environment and Security Initiative: Transforming Risks into Co-operation. Southern Caucasus*. Background paper. OSCE, UNDP, UNEP, April 2004. 20 pp. (English and Russian)

Witt, Ron and Matlab Hassanov (eds). *Report of the Caucasus Environment and Security "Field & desk" Assessment Workshop held in Tbilisi, Georgia from 24-25 Nov. 2003*. UNEP/ DEWA~Europe and REC-Caucasus, 2004.

\* 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 Pillar (lead organisation)	Region/Countries	Description	Status	Funding
<b>SOUTH -EASTERN EUROPE</b>					
<b>Rapid Environmental Assessment of the Tisza River Basin, including environment &amp; security risks</b>	Vulnerability assessment and monitoring (UNEP)	Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Ukraine, Serbia and Montenegro	Preliminary assessment of the overall environmental situation, and environmental problems and security issues, plus identification of “hot spots” in the trans-boundary Tisza River basin of South-Eastern Europe.	Completed	Funded
<b>Reducing Environment &amp; Security Risks from Mining in South Eastern Europe</b>	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring; policy development; capacity building and institutional development (UNEP)	Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, FRY of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Kosovo*; the 2nd phase Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, 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.	Desk study ongoing	Partly funded
<b>Enhancing Transboundary Biodiversity Management in South Eastern Europe</b>	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring; policy development; capacity building and institutional development (UNEP)	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Kosovo* and FRY 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
<b>Network Development of Local Actors from the Sava River Basin on Water resource Management</b>	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.	Planned	Partly funded

<b>Feasibility Study for Lojane Mine Cleaning and Closure</b>	Vulnerability assessment and capacity building (UNDP)	Macedonia	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
<b>Cross-border Environmental Monitoring and Early Warning Systems</b>	Vulnerability assessment and capacity building, and policy 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
<b>Building Cooperation in the Prespa Park Region</b>	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.	Planned	Fully funded
<b>Improving Integrated Water Resources Management in the Tisza River Basin</b>	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	Planned	Fully funded

Postgraduate Course on Environment, Security and Diplomacy	Capacity Building & Institutional Development (OSCE)	All SEE Countries	Conduct a feasibility study to assess the viability of organizing a Postgraduate Course on Environment, Security and Diplomacy for SEE Countries.	Planned	Funded
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>					
<b>ENVSEC Phase 1 assessment of Environment and Security risks and opportunities in Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova</b>	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..	Planned	Not funded
<b>Transboundary cooperation and sustainable management of the Dniester river</b>	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring; policy development; 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.	Under consideration	Not funded
<b>Abandoned military sites in Ukraine</b>	Vulnerability assessment & risk evaluation; policy development; capacity building and institutional development (OSCE)	Ukraine	Assess risks posed by: hazardous and toxic waste on abandoned military sites; melange deposits and areas contaminated by melange; areas contaminated by airplane fuel around the Using military base. Based on the assessment recommend and develop follow up activities. Possibly link capacity building activities to the ongoing OSCE project on re-employment of former military personnel. Call a donors meeting to raise awareness and international support.	Under consideration	Not funded
<b>Monitoring and Assessment of Heavy Metal Pollution in River Prut, an important Transboundary Water Resource</b>	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring; capacity building (NATO; Ref. NATO/PDD/CP 974064	Romania, Moldova	In order identify the main sources of pollution in the river Prut, the contamination levels of 4 heavy metals (Cd, Cu, Pb, Zn) have been studied. The project allowed the acquisition of analytical equipment in Moldova and Romania. Scientists from both countries have been trained in NATO country laboratories to ensure sustainable quality analysis and monitoring of the river. Results have been reported at international conferences as well as to the local authorities.	Completed	Fully funded by NATO

<p><b>Real Time Monitoring and Decision Support Systems for International Rivers: Application to the Nistru and Prut River</b></p>	<p>Vulnerability assessment &amp; monitoring; capacity building (NATO; Ref. NATO/PDD/CP 971918)</p>	<p>Ukraine, Moldova, Romania</p>	<p>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.)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Fully funded by NATO</p>
<p><b>CENTRAL ASIA</b></p>					
<p><b>In-depth field assessment of environment &amp; security hot spots in the Ferghana – Osh – Khudjand triangle and adjacent areas</b></p>	<p>Vulnerability assessment &amp; monitoring; policy development and implementation (UNEP)</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan</p>	<p>Phase II assessment of environment &amp; security issues in the Ferghana valley with focus on transboundary risks including from hazardous waste and industrial facilities, natural disasters and water management, development of local capacities for assessment, planning of concrete actions on the ground on the institutional, policy and community levels, setting up and testing a pilot system for monitoring environment and security risks</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Fully funded</p>
<p><b>Rapid environment and health risk assessment</b></p>	<p>Vulnerability assessment &amp; monitoring; policy development and implementation (UNEP)</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Fully funded</p>

<b>Establishment of environmental early warning system</b>	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, policy implementation (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
<b>Training in investigative journalism with respect to Environment and Security issues and linkages</b>	Capacity Building & Institutional Development (UNEP)	Kyrgyz Republic/ 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 back to back to a regional media festival (see below) and focus on priority issues defined in ENVSEC assessments.	Ongoing	Partly funded
<b>Support to environmental festivals in Central Asia</b>	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

<p><b>Institutional support to the Aarhus convention (Aarhus centres)</b></p>	<p>Policy development and implementation; capacity Building &amp; Institutional Development (OSCE)</p>	<p>Central Asia and South Caucasus</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Partly funded</p>
<p><b>Community based natural disaster management in high-risk boarder areas of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan</b></p>	<p>Capacity building (UNDP)</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Planned</p>	<p>Fully funded</p>
<p><b>Uranium Waste and tailings Sites in the Ferghana Valley</b></p>	<p>NATO</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Planned</p>	<p>NATO</p>

<p><b>Improved Land and Water Resource Management in the Upper Syr Darya Basin in the Context of Sustainable Development</b></p>	<p>Vulnerability Assessment &amp; Monitoring; Policy Development &amp; Implementation (UNDP, GEF MSP)</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan</p>	<p>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 eco-system 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.</p>	<p>Planned</p>	<p>Not funded</p>
<p><b>Assessment and Mitigation of Seismic Risk in Tashkent, Uzbekistan and Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic</b></p>	<p>Vulnerability assessment &amp; monitoring; capacity Building &amp; Institutional Development (NATO; Ref.: NATO/PDD/CP 971923)</p>	<p>Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Fully funded by NATO</p>
<p><b>Sustainable Development of Ecology and Land and Water use through Implementation of a GIS and Remote Sensing Center in Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan</b></p>	<p>Vulnerability assessment &amp; monitoring; capacity Building &amp; Institutional Development (NATO; Ref.: NATO/PDD/CP 974101)</p>	<p>Uzbekistan, Russia</p>	<p>With the aim to establish a remote sensing system for studying the Aral Sea ecosystem, a GIS Centre has been equipped and put into operation at the Nukus State University, Karakalpakstan (Uzbekistan). With the help of Russian expertise, the centre has developed forecast models for ecosystem changes and early crop-yield estimation models. Scientists have been trained in this centre to ensure improvement of water management and agricultural planning. The results were transferred to the Interstate Coordination Water Management Commission as well as to state committees and regional governments of Uzbekistan.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Fully funded by NATO</p>

<b>SEMIRAD I - Investigation of the Radiological Situation in the Sarzhal Region of the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site</b>	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring; capacity building (NATO; Ref. NATO/PDD/CP 976046)	Kazakhstan	Within the framework of this project the radioactive contamination level at the Tel'kem valley (Kazakhstan) has been determined. Two-week field expeditions were carried out on an annual basis and technical support to the National Nuclear Centre of Kazakhstan has been provided. The results showed that the studied area was little more contaminated by radionuclides than would be expected from a global fallout and thus presents little radiological hazard for farmers. The conclusions have been reported to the Kazakh authorities concerned.	Completed	Fully funded by NATO
<b>SEMIRAD II - Investigation of the Radiological Situation in the Sarzhal Region of the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site</b>	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring; capacity building (NATO; 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
<b>Study of Radioactive Waste Disposal Sites in Turkmenistan</b>	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring; capacity building (NATO; Ref. NATO/PDD/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
<b>SOUTH CAUCASUS ENVSEC Phase 1 assessment of Environment and Security risks and opportunities in the South Caucasus</b>	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring (UNEP)	Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia	Based on the results of national consultations and desk work, an ENVSEC assessment report and work programme will be developed for the Southern Caucasus. 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.	Completed	Fully funded

<p><b>Transboundary river management in Kura-Aras river basin through public involvement in water governance; a regional study on underground waters</b></p>	<p>Vulnerability assessment &amp; risk evaluation; policy development; capacity building and institutional development (UNDP)</p>	<p>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Planned</p>	<p>Fully funded</p>
<p><b>Assessment and neutralization of hazardous chemicals in abandoned military sites in Armenia</b></p>	<p>Vulnerability assessment &amp; monitoring (OSCE)</p>	<p>Armenia</p>	<p>The assessment was composed of the following elements: Quantity and characteristic of the melange; Processing technology available in the region and internationally; Local facilities and resources available in-country; Modalities for recycling/disposing of the melange; Cost and time frame for implementation of the recycling/disposal of the melange. Based on the findings and recommendations of the Experts, the Office will seek extra-budgetary contributions to implement the recycling/disposal of the toxic melange.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Partly funded</p>
<p><b>ENVSEC in-depth assessment of environmental degradation in frozen conflict zones in the South Caucasus</b></p>	<p>Vulnerability assessment &amp; monitoring (UNEP and OSCE)</p>	<p>Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan</p>	<p>As a follow up to the regional ENVSEC assessment, in depth assessments of environmental degradation in frozen conflict zones (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.</p>	<p>Planned</p>	<p>Partly funded</p>

<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment – Promotion and Capacity Building</b>	policy development; 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 and application of country-tailored SEA capacity building trainings for government representatives, experts, non-governmental stakeholders and UNDP staff in SEA concepts and methodology. Integration of SEA into the countries' strategic and planning activities through pilot demonstration of SEA application using a selected program/plan in each country –Yerevan City Plan and Port development plan on Black Sea	Ongoing	Fully funded
<b>Environment and Security in the South Caucasus Triangle</b>	Policy Development & Implementation; capacity building & institutional development (OSCE)	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
<b>Training in investigative journalism with respect to Environment and Security issues and linkages</b>	Capacity Building & Institutional Development (UNEP)	Georgia / South 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 be held back to back to media festivals (see below) and focus on priority issues defined in ENVSEC assessments.	Ongoing	Partly funded
<b>Support to a regional environmental festival</b>	Capacity Building & Institutional Development (UNEP and 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.	Under consideration	Not funded

<b>Radio Bridges</b>	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 broadcast 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
<b>Special Issue of the "Caucasus Environmental Magazine"</b>	Capacity building & institutional development (OSCE)	Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia	Support the production of a special issue of the CENN (Caucasus Environmental NGOs Network) "Caucasus Environmental Magazine", on environment and security in Russian and English. The aim was to contribute to an increasing awareness in the region of the relevance for security of environmental degradation and this project supports environmental journalism in the Caucasus. This special edition of the quarterly magazine was published in December 2005 and distributed to different stakeholders in the region.	Completed	Funded
<b>Seismic Risk in large Cities of Caucasus, Tools for Risk Management (SeRiCiCau)</b>	Vulnerability assessment & monitoring, capacity building and institutional development (NATO; 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

<p><b>South Caucasus Cooperative River Monitoring</b></p>	<p>Vulnerability assessment &amp; monitoring, capacity building and institutional development (NATO/PDD/CP 977991)</p>	<p>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia</p>	<p>The project aims at the establishment of a transboundary river monitoring infrastructure system shared by Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. In each of these countries, one central laboratory for water quality and quantity analysis has been installed. 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.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Jointly funded by NATO and OSCE</p>
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\* 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: Directory of contacts

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