



Chornobyl Recovery and Development Programme

ANNUAL REPORT 2009



Social, economic and cultural development



for Chornobyl-affected areas

Kyiv, 2010

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Abbreviations

ChEDF – The Chernobyl Economic Development Forum

ChNPP – The Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station

CRDP – The UNDP Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme

CO – Community Organisation

IAEA – The International Atomic Energy Agency

ICRIN – International Chernobyl Research and Information Network

IRR - Institute of Regional Development in Szczecin

NPP – Nuclear Power Plant

UN – The United Nations

UNDP – The United Nations Development Programme

UNICEF - The United Nations Children's Fund

WHO – World Health Organisation

YC – Youth Centre

ICT – Information and Communication Technologies

MoE – The Ministry of Emergencies of Ukraine

CBA – The Community Based Approach to Local Development Project

ToT – trainings of trainers

I. ABOUT CRDP

The Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme is developed by the United Nations Development Programme and aims to ensure return to normal life as a realistic prospect for people living in the Chernobyl-affected regions. The Project provides continuing support to the Government of Ukraine for elaboration and implementation of development-oriented solutions for the regions.

The UNDP Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme (CRDP) was launched based on the recommendations of *"The Human Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident. A Strategy for Recovery"*, the joint report by UN Agencies initiated in February 2002. Since 2003 CRDP is constantly working to mitigate long-term social, economic and environmental consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe, to create more favorable living conditions and to promote sustainable human development in the Chernobyl-affected regions.

In partnerships with international organisations, oblast and rayon state administrations, village councils, scientific institutions, non-governmental organisations and private businesses, CRDP supports community organisations (CO's) and helps them to implement their initiatives on economic, social development and environmental recovery. In addition, CRDP distributes information about the Chernobyl catastrophe internationally and within Ukraine.

CRDP works in 4 most Chernobyl-affected oblasts (regions) of Ukraine, namely Chernihiv, Kyiv, Rivne, and Zhytomyr.



II. PROJECT BACKGROUND: UNDP/CRDP PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES



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The United Nations Development Programme and the Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme (UNDP/CRDP) aims at boosting the recovery and **development in Chernobyl-affected** areas of Ukraine, in accordance with the February 2002 UN report on Human Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident: A Strategy for Recovery. Additionally, UNDP/CRDP supports the Government of Ukraine in its efforts to mitigate the lasting social, economic and ecological consequences of the Chernobyl disaster and build more secure and prosperous living conditions for those living in affected areas.

UNDP/CRDP is designed to advocate and conduct a transition from humanitarian assistance toward a long-term development approach for Chernobyl-affected areas. This approach calls for Chernobyl development assistance that works to enhance the self-reliance of individuals and communities by building their capacity to lead their own initiatives for **improved living conditions**.

Launched in August 2002, UNDP/CRDP works to lead the turnaround in national and international support and assistance initiatives to Chernobyl-affected areas of Ukraine. Such efforts will help move people living in Chernobyl-affected territories away from continued dependency and toward greater **self-reliance and prosperity**. The overarching goal of UNDP/CRDP is to support different levels of Ukrainian authorities in leading a transition in national and regional Chernobyl policies and programmes toward initiatives that support social, economic and ecological recovery and sustainable **human development** at affected areas. To achieve this objective, the UNDP/CRDP provides local communities and authorities with practical support.

¹ The Picture is made by the artist Eric Mayen, Participant of the Oxford Volunteers for Chernobyl Scheme 2007

III. CRDP ACTIVITIES

With a strong emphasis on economic development, the project builds a sustainable national framework supporting the return to normal life in the region and in particular focuses on the following areas:

- Strategic solutions to support **sustainable local economic development**: provision of ongoing advisory support to the Government and assisting in the elaboration of development-oriented solutions for rehabilitation of the Chernobyl-affected regions.
- Enabling **local governance** environment to foster economic development - enhancement of local authorities capacities to transparently define and implement local development strategies, deliver public services, and foster local economic development, including support of strategic planning at rayon level and enhancement of local economic development agencies capacities to facilitate local economic development, provide services for business and authorities in the region.
- Consolidation of **community-based recovery and development** - involvement of a larger number of affected communities in recovery and development processes, ensuring introducing of strong national ownership of the approach that addresses specific needs of communities, undergoes revision of radioactive-contamination zones; and targets youth specific issues in the region such as access to ICT technologies and Internet.
- **Human security through local information provision** - development of national capacities to sustain community-based information provision network for the Chernobyl- affected regions and enhancement of local authorities capacities to improve public awareness and levels of human security in communities living around nuclear facilities based on the Chernobyl lessons learned.

IV. CRDP ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS 2003 - 2009

- CRDP ensured the shift of national strategy on Chernobyl and improvement of national programmes for the mitigation of consequences of Chernobyl accident via advisory support on national policy and regional cooperation provided to the Government of Ukraine, conducted round tables and development of Chernobyl-specific policy, organized conferences, facilitating dialog between national and international partners. As result the New National Programme on Chernobyl for 2006 – 2010 adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine incorporates key recovery-oriented recommendations based on the Chernobyl Forum (2005). At the 20th Chernobyl Anniversary commemorative conferences, the UN/UNDP Chernobyl strategy was largely based on CRDP's experiences.
- Since 2005 the Chernobyl Economic Development Forum initiated by CRDP and annually conducted effectively works as a platform for elaboration of strategies for sustainable development of territories, attracts investments into the region, creates partnerships between businesses, local authorities and communities for the recovery and development of affected territories.
- More than 900 media publications: news reports and articles, TV and radio reports released based on advocacy and awareness campaigns on the developmental approach for Chernobyl. A number of round-table meetings, donor visits, and pres-trips organised.
- CRDP strategic approach shared at sub-regional level with colleagues of Belarus and the Russian Federation and acknowledged at the highest UN level in UN GA resolutions in 2005 and 2007.
- The principle of "partnership between community organisations and authorities for recovery and development" successfully introduced in the region. 279 community organisations (COs) formed in 192 villages of Ukraine (involve over 20,000 community members). COs resolve important socio-economic problems in villages: reconstruct water pipe-lines and provide gasification; reconstruct schools, bathes, village health centers, and ambulatories; create youth, public and service centres; etc. Community organisations implemented more than 191 recovery and development projects totaling over 18 mln. UAH, 6,6 mln. of which were contributed by CRDP. Nearly 200,000 people benefited from community-driven development projects supported by UNDP/CRDP. Community organisations successfully mobilized significant financial resources for implementation of their own priority projects. On average, for the implementation of one project, a community organisation itself contributed 20% of the total amount, local village and rayon authorities – 40%, CRDP – 31%, other sponsors – 9%.
- Eight Regional Economic Development Agencies established, 3 in rayons of Zhytomyr oblast (Brusyliv, Korosten and Ovruch), 2 in Kyiv oblast (Borodyanka and Ivankiv), 2 in Rivne oblast (Rokytne and Dubrovychytsya) and 1 in Chernihiv oblast (Ripky rayon). The Agencies of Regional Economic Development provide everyday consultation to private entrepreneurship and those active citizens who want to establish private business, organise life-long education for various groups of people at the affected areas. Agencies ensure equal opportunities for everybody regardless gender, age and race.

- A model of Youth centre - an institution specially designed to respond to young people's needs. Youth Centre is composed of a gym, computer equipment, Internet, and meeting room for self-organised trainings, classes, etc. The Youth Centre has become both a human resource centre and a social enterprise for the village. During 2004-2008, CRDP supported the establishment of 35 Youth Centres in Chernobyl-affected areas.
- Two Internet clubs at local schools and 11 rural youth centres were connected to the Internet and offer the opportunity to enjoy everyday virtual communication with peers from around the world. Development of ICT is one of CRDP priorities as it raises the opportunity for youth development in Chernobyl-affected rural areas.
- Over 20 titles of information materials (brochures, booklets, films, posters, CDs) on the Chernobyl catastrophe consequences and conditions for secure living at contaminated territories developed and distributed by CRDP in cooperation with leading scientific institutions. A series of trainings for teachers and medical workers on issues of radiation security and healthy life styles conducted. CRDP developed the film 'Alphabet of Understanding' and publication 'Teachers Guidebook on the Chernobyl Accident', which have been supported by the Ministry of Emergencies for mass production and dissemination in 2007.
- CRDP facilitated establishment of cooperation between European Group of Local Authorities with Nuclear Facilities in Europe (GMF), European Centre of Technological Safety and local authorities in Ukraine. As result GMF officially invited Ukraine - Ukrainian municipalities - to become a full member of European association. Such membership allows Ukrainian municipalities to learn best practices on cooperation of local authorities with NPP: programs on exercising in the case of accident, trainings for different target groups of population, organising voluntary emergency teams and other. At the same time Ukrainian local authorities are sharing best practices in overcoming consequences of Chernobyl accident.
- In cooperation with the Institute of Regional Development (Poland, Schechin) CRDP has supported over 50 twinning agreement between Polish and Ukrainian settlements and districts. Bilateral cooperation targets development of all forms of mutually advantageous ties and cooperation between the enterprises and inhabitants of cities of two countries including areas such as energy saving at social objects and municipal enterprises, development of effective management methods by local governments and certification of management according to the international standards ISO 9000, communication adjustment between businessmen and investors, and cultural exchange.



V. CENTRAL POLICY ADVISORY AND ADVOCACY



Annual Work Plan

Expected output:

Improved capacity of central government to support recovery and sustainable local development in Chernobyl affected areas

Targets:

- Draft national recovery and development strategy for Chernobyl-affected territories;
- Annual Chernobyl Economic Development Forum held
- Development of sub-regional cooperation

CRDP is closely working with national authorities and in particular with the Ministry of Emergencies providing advisory support and assisting in the elaboration of **development-oriented solutions for rehabilitation of Chernobyl-affected regions**. In particular, this includes assistance in elaboration of a legal framework for revisiting the zoning status of affected territories in Ukraine, as misalignment of zoning boundaries with current radiation levels inhibits the revival of economic activity in some areas where it otherwise is possible.

Changes in policies specific to Chernobyl need to be synchronized with broader economic and social policies in ways to spur nationwide, including, inevitably economic development in the Chernobyl regions. The development of sturdy local businesses depends heavily on **sensible regulations** at the national level, including straightforward rules on funding and registering companies, simplification of licensing and inspection rules, provision of affordable finance, and market oriented training and education policies’.

➤ *Strategy on Information Provision on Chernobyl*

CRDP transfers its knowledge and provides advisory support to the Ministry of Emergencies on regular basis to ensure joint understanding of specific policy changes necessary to create an enabling environment at the national level. Sound information provision remains one of the most important issues that lack for successful recovery process.

In 2009 with the support of CRDP **national information provision strategy on Chernobyl** the "State Information Provision System on Chernobyl-related Issues" has been developed and approved. CRDP has facilitated a number of **round tables** with experts from scientific institutions as well as UN Agencies to ensure the development of the strategy

June 2-4th, three days **seminar** to discuss the concept of **information provision on Chernobyl** was co-organised in cooperation with the MoE, IAEA, UNICEF, WHO and gathered over 50 experts from Ministries and scientific institutions of Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine. As result MoE has approved the strategy on information provision that states as a main priority recovery of Chernobyl-affected areas. In addition a CD with informational materials and presentations was distributed among participants and is available on request at the MoE.

➤ *Capacity Development of Experts on Chernobyl Recovery and Development*

Nuclear industry is a central government responsibility particularly on the major issues in terms of energy technology, plant location and the related security issues. At the same time, the role of local authorities and communities is of paramount importance owing to their front-line position and their closeness to the NPPs. Ensuring public access to trustworthy information on potential risks associated with NPP operation, involvement of local citizens in consultations on major issues of human security in the area, ensuring preparedness to act adequately in the case of a potential emergency, advocating local community interest with central government authorities and NPP operators are identified roles of the local authorities and local communities. Thus the cooperation

between central government, local authorities and communities is of high importance.

May 11-15, CRDP with the financial support of the Czech Trust Fund and in cooperation with UNDP Community Based Approach to Local Development Project has conducted a study tour "Knowledge Transfer on Good Governance, Local Energy Resources Energy Efficiency from Czech Republic to Ukraine".

The seminar provided an excellent opportunity to enhance capacity of the local, regional and national authorities of Ukraine to adopt best available European practices on (a) emergency planning, (b) co-operation between state and local authorities and NPP operators, (c) access to information and (d) involvement of local population in safety arrangement.

Among 19 participants were representatives of local authorities as well as Iryna Khromuliak, Director of the Department of Affairs of Population Protection from the Consequences of Chornobyl Catastrophe **Ministry of Emergencies** of Ukraine and Sergiy Parashyn, Deputy Secretary of the **National Security and Defense Council** of Ukraine.

During the study tour experts shared their experience on different issues including:

- Information provision & risk prevention;
- Legal and institutional background of the NPP in the Czech Republic;
- Energy Concept of the Czech Republic;
- Emergency programmes for the NPP disasters;
- Involvement of local communities in the decision-making process;
- Cooperation of local authorities with NPP Dukovany and CEZ and involvement in emergency measurements;
- Information centre (technology and security, training of personnel); cooperation with local and national partners (state, municipalities).

➤ *5th Chornobyl Economic Development Forum*

Chornobyl Economic Development Forum (ChEDF) was established with the goal of contributing to the economic recovery of the Chornobyl-affected territories. The objectives of ChEDF are to build a platform for elaboration of a coherent sustainable economic development strategy to be implemented in the Chornobyl-affected territories, as well as to increase investments in the region.

In 2009 in consultation with local authorities it was decided that the key topic for the 5th Chornobyl Economic Development Forum will be development of partnership for economic cooperation. Many local authorities have mentioned their willingness to learn more about cooperation opportunities with countries of the European Union, and to research potential of economic, social and cultural cooperation with new-EU Member States.

To fulfil the request of local authorities CRDP has established partnership with Institute of Regional Development in Schecin (IRR) that similar to UNDP Chornobyl Recovery and Development Programme targets social and economic development.

It was agreed that the Forum with the topic "Polish-Ukrainian Partnership for Social and Economic Development" will be held in a form of two study tours and will take place in Ukraine first and in Poland afterwards. CRDP and IRR have spread

information about potential twinning between Ukrainian and Polish local authorities. Interested local settlements and districts were expected to send a letter of interest to CRDP stating their willingness to develop partnership with similar Polish community from Zahodnopomorske Wojewodstvo. After calls for cooperation were collected similar settlements in Ukraine where matched with potential partners in Poland. The first visit of 37 representatives of local authorities from Poland to Ukraine took place from 2nd to 5th of May. The return visit of 38 Ukrainian local authorities was conducted on 13-18 August to Zahodnopomorske Wojewodstvo, Poland.

As a result of the Forum, partners established fruitful cooperation that allows implementation of a number of joint initiatives and projects which, in turn, should lead to effective socio-economic development in the Chornobyl-hit regions.

"There are regions in Ukraine that traditionally cooperate with Poland, but Polissia remains "Terra Incognita" for the most of Polish communities. It is important to us that fruitful cooperation is established between cities. Moreover, we are thinking of starting exchange visits for mid-level specialists working within local self-governance bodies.

As a result of this cooperation between real people, - being specialists in economic, information, and public services departments of district administrations, city and village councils - they would be able to exchange their experiences and learn best practices from their Polish counterparts. It will contribute to seeking joint solutions to common problems and, thus, promote more effective development of communities in both Ukraine and Poland," Pavlo Zamostyan, Project Manager of UNDP Chornobyl Recovery and Development Programme said.

Among the most interesting directions of cooperation stated by partners is high potential of projects aimed at energy saving within social objects and the municipal enterprises, development of effective management methods by local governments and certification of management according to the international standards ISO 9000, communication adjustment between businessmen and investors, and also, certainly, cultural exchange activities.

After the twinning visits cities and districts have signed 19 bilateral Cooperation Agreements, where partners undertake to develop cooperation in all spheres based of the general understanding and trust. The parties will promote development of all forms of mutually advantageous ties and cooperation kinds between the enterprises and inhabitants of cities of two countries.

Institute of Regional Development in Schecin

"Assistance in development of the regions" is the most important objective of the Institute for Regional Development activities. Creating this Institute we undertook the implementation of exceptionally important and complex tasks that constitute social and economic development of the regions. Being aware that only perfectly prepared staff, highly qualified in their areas of knowledge, and experienced, will provide the regions with the appropriate development potential, we put emphasis on educational actions in our activities. Being aware that only perfectly prepared staff, highly qualified in their areas of knowledge, and experienced, will provide the regions with the appropriate development potential, we put emphasis on educational actions in our activities.



During the study tours, the special attention was paid to provision of public services (documentation, registration, and informational campaigns), methods of investments attraction and the organisation of cultural events. Basic participants will be from economic, information and municipal departments of regional administrations, city and village councils of Polissya region.

"Our partners told to us that these territories have been affected by the Chernobyl accident, but we did not feel it. We have started our cooperation with Sarnenskyi district and we were especially impressed with a high level of cultural facilities they have. We do not have that system of rural libraries and local culture clubs", - Waldemar Gil, Starosta of Stargardzki Powiat shared his impressions.

Dariusz Bożek from the Institute of Regional Development said: "We have been impressed by the warmth that Ukrainians showed hosting us and we have learnt a lot about the Ukrainian cities and villages. After that visit I was once again convinced that this cooperation is also essential for the Polish party. We might have certain things to learn from Ukraine".

Forum participants from Polish side were representatives of: Drawski, Goleniowski, Białogardzki, Wałecki, Stargardzki, Świdwiński and Koszalin Powiats (Districts), and Heads of Gminas (Mayors): Gryfice, Tuczno, Ińsko, Mirosławiec, Choszczno, Pyrzyce, Trzebiatów, Goleniów, Nowogard, Złocieniec.

Partners from Ukrainian side: Borodianka, Ivankiv, Ripky. Brusyliv, Korosten, Ovruch, Rokytne, Dubrovycia, Zarichne, Sarny, Volodymyrec rayons (districts), and semi-rural settlements: Ripky, Zamglay, Tomashgorod, Volodymyrec. Economic and cultural cooperation plays an important role in getting rid of Chernobyl's legacy.



The Chornobyl Economic Development Forum (ChEDF) was launched on November 1, 2005, in Chernipiv during the International Conference "Chornobyl Affected Regions in Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine – From Recovery to a New Developmental Approach". The Chornobyl Economic Development Forum (ChEDF), initiated by the UNDP, by the representatives of central and regional authorities, local self-

governance authorities, businesses, international and national governmental and non-governmental organisations. The ChEDF's activities are directed to contributing to economic recovery, creating conditions to elaborate a successive strategy of economic development for affected territories, drawing the investments, strengthening and developing civil society.

On October 4-5, 2006, the second annual meeting of the Chornobyl Economic Development Forum took place in Korosten. The Forum was organised by the CRDP UNDP in cooperation with Ukrainian partners.

The third ChEDF took place in Borodyanka, Kyiv oblast on 2-3 November 2007 and the fourth one in Kyiv on 28th of November 2008.

Partnership Agreements signed as result of 5th Chornobyl Economic Development Forum



Gmina Mirosławiec	- Zamglai Semi-Rural Settlement
Gmina Choszczno	- Ovruch City
Gmina Golczewo	- Zarichne District
Gmina Goleniów	- Korosten City
Gmina Gryfice	- Volodymyrec District
Gmina Ińsko	- Ripky Semi-Rural Settlement
Gmina Nowogard	- Dubrovycia City
Gmina Połczyn-Zdrój	- Korosten District
Gmina Pyrzyce	- Novograd-Volynsky District
Gmina Tuczo	- Tomaszgorod Semi-Rural Settlement
Gmina Złocieniec	- Oleshnia Semi-Rural Settlement
Gmina Trzebiatów	- Ivankiv District
Powiat Białogardzki	- Brusiliv District
Powiat Drawski	- Ripkynsky District
Powiat Goleniowski	- Borodiansky District
Powiat Koszaliński	- Rokytno District
Powiat Stargardzki	- Sarne District
Powiat Świdwiński	- Dubrovycia District
Powiat Wałecki	- Ovruch District

- *Advocacy Event to Promote Awareness on Safety Living in Chornobyl-affected areas*

On the 24th of April to **commemorate the 23rd anniversary of Chornobyl** accident and to launch a Human Security for Individuals and Communities in Chornobyl-Affected Areas through Local Information Provision (International Chornobyl Research and Information Network) - ICRIN project - has been launched in Ukraine. To draw attention of multiple stakeholders to the importance of **awareness on safety living** and information provision on Chornobyl issues the **Round Table**: "Sustainable Development of Chornobyl-Affected Territories: What Joint Actions Required?" was organized at Korosten City Administration², Zhytomyr region. Over 50 participants discussed the joint actions required for sustainable development in Chornobyl fall-out territories.

During the Round Table on-line connection with the ICRIN launching ceremony at NY Headquarter was established. **Jeremy Hartley**, a.i. Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System in Ukraine and UNICEF Representative in Ukraine stated

"Sound information equals power. Give people the facts and they can make informed decisions about their health and the health of their children. There is a continuing need for scientifically accurate information that enables the people living in contaminated territories to build their lives rationally, safely bring their lives back to normal and ensure sustainable development in this entire region."

Statements were also made by **H.E. Tadashi Izawa** - Ambassador of Japan to Ukraine and **Volodymyr Moskalenko**, the Mayor of Korosten. Among other participants of the round table were Mr. Viktor Oliynyk, Member of Parliament of Ukraine, Governmental representatives: Ms. Iryna Khromulyak, the Head of the Department Director, Ministry of Emergencies of Ukraine, Ms. Svitlana Ostashko, Chief of the Branch on Organizing Medical Assistance for Children, Ministry of Health of Ukraine, Vitalii Frantsuz - Head of Zhytomyr Oblast Council/Rada, Yuriy Zabela - Head of Zhytomyr State Administration local authorities of three most-affected regions (Kyiv, Rivne and Zhytomyr), local NGOs, and representatives of WHO and UNICEF..

In the resolution of the round table Participants agreed and concluded that providing scientifically sound information for Chornobyl-affected communities was a shared priority for Ukrainian Government, Local authorities and UN-led work on Chonobyl in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine. As we commemorate the 23rd anniversary of Chornobyl nuclear accident, the UN sends out a vital message of hope and call for support to continue assisting the social and economic recovery of the regions and communities affected by Chornobyl catastrophe. To be successful in getting rid of Chornobyl's legacy of fear every helping hand counts - but it must not only help sustainable recovery from the past legacy, but also prevention of future catastrophes and guaranteed safety from the burden of nuclear waste.

To increase awareness and support publications on the safety living in Chornobyl-affected area in cooperation of UNDP and UNICEF in Ukraine a **media study-tour** was organized. During the study tour the press-trip of 19 journalists from TV channels and the press has attended the Round Table/ICRIN launching ceremony, Korosten Centre of Psychosocial Rehabilitation and Zhytomyr Hospital. The goal of the press-trip was to inform about the prospective ICRIN activities, current state of Chornobyl affected areas and about UN activities (UNDP Chornobyl Recovery and Development Programme, UNICEF) in the area. The press-trip and ICRIN launching campaign resulted in over 50 media publications.

² Korosten is situated in Zhytomyr region on the north of Ukraine. It is also the biggest settlement in Ukraine (of 72 thousand people in 1986) that was affected by radioactive fallout. It belongs to the 3rd zone.

VI. COMMUNITY SELF GOVERNANCE



Annual Work Plan

Expected output:

Enhanced community self governance for recovery and development of Chernobyl affected areas

Target:

- At least 10 CO/VC supported via consultations, trainings

CRDP is working towards enhancement of capacities of local authorities and community organisations to transparently define and implement local development strategies, deliver public services, and foster local economic development.

➤ *Consultations of Local Economic Development Agencies*

CRDP is supporting capacity development of Local Economic Development Agencies - local partners holding various tasks and activities to support the local economic development process. In 2009 CRDP provided support for grant proposal designing to 4 Local Economic Development Agencies. Two applications submitted to donors were supported.

One of projects that has been supported by donor was developed in cooperation of Lyubych Youth Centre "Promin" and Slavutysh Agency of Economic Development. The project foresees development of Youth council in Lyubech to involve young people into decision-making on the village level as well as development of partnership between Lyubych and Slavutysh Youth Councils.

Local Economic Development Agencies are non- governmental institutions assisting local authorities and communities in development planning and implementation, in consolidating local enterprise development and sustainability, in protecting and enhancing the local business environment, ensuring links with national and international business development networks, and last but far from least – in supporting investment friendly initiatives.

➤ *District Forum of Ivankiv and Borodianka on Youth Development*

CRDP in cooperation with UNDP Youth Social Inclusion for Civic Engagement Project, local authorities of Ivankiv and Borodianka Districts and representatives of Youth NGOs from both districts organized a Forum on Youth Development. The discussion involved representatives of Youth centres, local NGOs and representatives of local authorities (in total over 50 participants).

➤ *Involvement of Volunteers in Community development*

In 2007 CRDP in cooperation with the National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy" and Oxford University Ukrainian Society has initiated the Oxford Volunteers for Chernobyl Scheme. The goal of the programme is to provide knowledge resources and strengthen the developmental process in the Chernobyl-affected area through international cooperation, as well as to increase awareness of and share knowledge about the consequences of the Chernobyl accident and the developmental approach for overcoming them through the involvement of students from the University of Oxford (UK) and the National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy" (Ukraine).

Since the establishment of the programme 28 students from Universities in Ukraine and abroad under the supervision of CRDP had been practicing activities on recovery and development in Chernobyl-affected areas. Spending 3 to 4 weeks in rural communities

working side by side with people struggling for survival or showing leadership in recovery activities leads to long-lasting affiliation of young people with the Chernobyl topic and developmental activities.

In 2009 the Scheme has been modernized. Firstly, this year foreign students were working on specific topic suggested by CRDP and selected by students during the application process. Secondly, volunteers were formed in teams composed of Ukrainian and foreign student, which made the process of communication with local population easier, as well as enhanced the diversity of ideas and opportunities for cultural exchange.

In 2009, ten students-volunteers from the University of Oxford and from the National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla academy" took the challenge and spent four weeks as participants of Oxford Volunteers for Chernobyl Scheme.

"What we have seen is very different from what we expected to see. We thought that people at the area would be depressed and the territory as a whole would be depopulated. But actually there were families with 10, 14 and even 15 kids! The nature is very beautiful and I think there is much prospective for economic and social development! Nevertheless there is a clear need for trainings, exchange visits and support from other organisations to the area." – told Nina Raasakka, Oxford student from Finland. "Chernobyl is a part of Ukrainian history and often when I travel abroad the first question that I am asked is about Chernobyl: how affected we are, whether there are many mutants born and whether it is safe to travel to Ukraine? It was interesting for me to apply my knowledge on biodiversity and environment to help developing of green tourism at the affected area. I must confess that it was not only my partner from Oxford University who have changed the image of Chernobyl by I personally as well!" – said Inna Datsiuk, student of Kyiv-Mohyla academy.

Scheme participants have come from different countries: Canada, Finland, France, Russia, South Africa & Ukraine as well as from different fields of study: economics, environmental sciences, political sciences, nuclear physics etc. Tasks for volunteers research were:

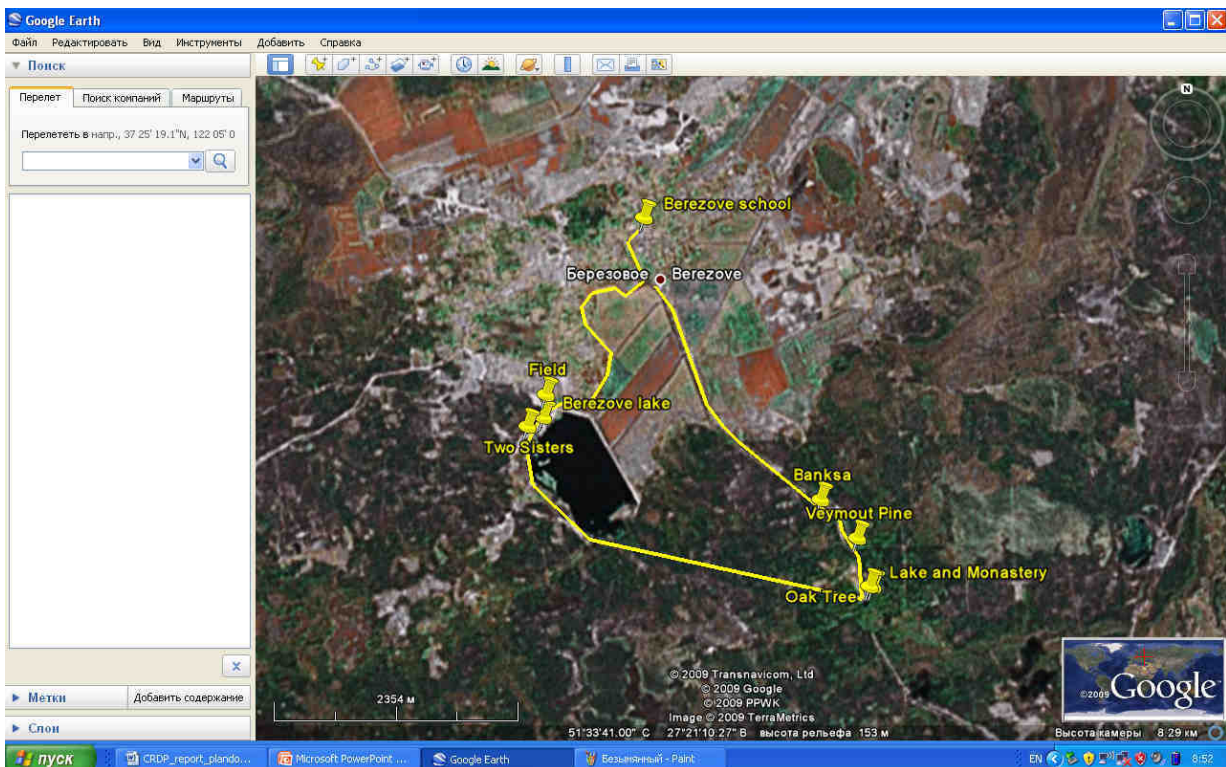
- prospective for the development of green tourism in the Polissia area; -
- developing of cooperation between Youth Centres;
- state of Public Health Education at the Chernobyl-Affected area;
- the role of institutions in regional development;
- international support for Chernobyl-affected areas.

To conduct the research volunteers were working with UNDP experts, local authorities, national experts, local businesses, community organizations and in particular with Youth Centres, etc. For example, students have marked the EcoTrail in Rokytno rayon at GoogleEarth (with GPS). The EcoTrail has 7 points showing an old oak planted in 1513, rare species that can be viewed, beautiful spring etc. They have also conducted a survey on healthy life style and the perception of Chernobyl among young generation and many other. In order to introduce volunteers to the Chernobyl issues by UNDP and NaUKMA experts organised 3 days seminar on the history of the Chernobyl accident, UNDP approach to recovery of the affected areas, also about Ukraine, its administrative setup, and even on possible intercultural conflicts.

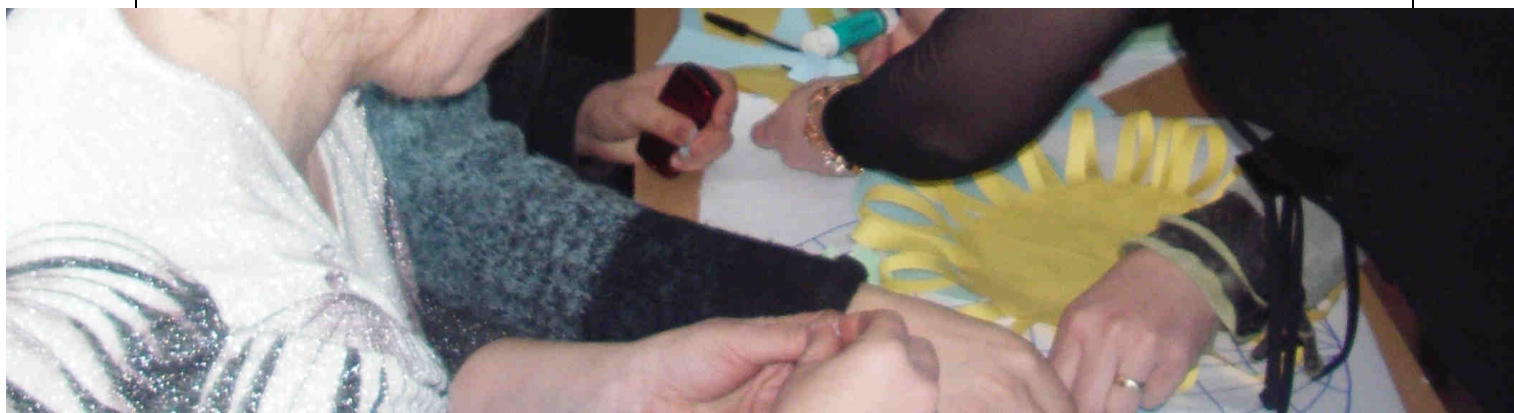
"We as an international organisation understand the importance of involvement of young generation in the developmental work. And we are always happy to share our knowledge to those students in Ukraine and abroad who want to apply it in practice. Direct

communication between people is what change stereotypes and ruin barriers even such a big barrier that divide affected areas from normality.” – told Joanna Kazana-Wisniowiecka, Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP in Ukraine.

During the programme volunteers stayed at the territories that are safe for living but are recognised as Chernobyl-affected: the fourth (zone of intensified radiation control), third (zone of voluntary resettlement) zones of radioactive contamination; as well as territories where resettled people from the first zone (exclusion zone) live. Volunteers have also visited (one-day trip) the Chernobyl exclusion zone and the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. All travel costs as well as living expenses were covered by volunteers themselves.



VII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



Annual Work Plan

Expected output:

Enhanced capacity of communities to realize improvements in local social, economic and environmental conditions

Targets:

- New/enhanced capacities of 5 community-based youth centres to use ICT technologies (Internet access points)

Community self-governance aims to support local communities and local governments to build capacity in mobilizing internal and external resources; support development of self-organisation and self-governance; to increase communities' potential for the realization of their own priority programmes for social and economic development and environmental recovery for better local governance; and to positively impact recovery in Chernobyl affected areas.

The participatory community-based development approach aims to:

- enhance capacities of local institutions in the Chernobyl region to contribute effectively to long-term recovery and development initiatives in this region;
- facilitate community empowerment for self-help and collective action, breaking the pattern of traditional dependence on the state and moving towards self-governance and development.

Community Organisations (COs) identify and prioritize key development needs in the community and create strategies to address these needs through collective action. Each CO establishes a local development plan that outlines priority improvement projects. To implement the plan, COs mobilize local resources and develop partnerships with different levels of authorities and government, building community-based cost-recovery and management schemes to ensure the long-term operational sustainability of planned projects. To help realize CO local improvement projects, CRDP provides small grant funding. These community - and functionally-based organisations are linked to local authorities, non-governmental organisations, private sector and other development organisations for flow of technical, financial and other support. With this, a network of support and implementing organisations is expected to boost the recovery and development efforts.

➤ *4 Youth centres connected to Internet*

The provision of Internet connection along with ICT trainings provides young people in Chernobyl affected areas with the means to be better informed and connected and helps them overcome feelings of isolation and hopelessness which afflict Chernobyl communities. Although Internet is easily available in cities, there are problems of technical capacity for the Internet connection in the rural area.

In 2009 CRDP with the involvement of Global compact has successfully negotiated the possibility to provide DataGroup satellite Internet connection for youth centres in remote villages. As result, four youth centres were connected to the Internet: Lyubech (Ripky rayon, Chernihiv oblast), Obuhovychi and Rozvazhiv (Ivankiv rayon, Kyiv oblast) and Kyrdany (Ovruch rayon, Zhytomyr oblast).

➤ *Trainings on ICT for Youth centres*

To develop an interest in ICT usage young people should be well aware about its opportunities. CRDP has indicated that there is a lack of knowledge on what Internet usage in localities where it is available.

In 2009 a trainings on Internet opportunities has been developed and 12 trainings were delivered. Community organisations trained include: Luhyny, Lystvyn, Narodychi, Korosten (Zhytomyr region); Udryck, Tomashgorod, Blazhiv (Rivne region); Ivankiv, Rozvazhiv, (Kyiv region); Lyubych, Zamglay(Chernigiv region).

Training include information about search-engines, opportunities for communication with friends, how to start a blog, what is GPS and why it is useful, Wikipedia, news etc.

All trainings received a very positive feedback from the audience which was over 200 of people of age from 12 to 49.

➤ *ICT- access in the rural areas. Lessons learned*

As part of its community mobilization activities, CRDP/UNDP elaborated a model of Youth centre - an institution specially designed to respond to young people's needs. Typical youth Centre is composed of a gym, computer centre preferably with connection to the Internet, meeting room for self-organised trainings, classes, etc. The Youth Centre has become both a human resource centre and a social enterprise for the village. During 2004-2007, CRDP supported the establishment of 35 Youth Centres in Chernobyl-affected areas. Currently there are 11 rural youth centres connected to the Internet (as a result of provided UNDP support). In addition three Internet connected classes were established in the framework of SDC funded school web-sites projects. Out of these 2 ICT centres are in Rivne oblast, 5 in Zhytomir oblast, 3 in Kyiv oblast and 4 in Chernigiv oblast.

Implementing Youth Centres and web-school projects a number of lessons learned that should be considered for further developmental activities in the area:

1. Institutional limitations of Youth Centres. Youth centre is proved to be effective community-based solution to address needs of local youth in rural areas. At the same time there are constrains for its activities because of "institutionalisation". The Youth Centre is not established as an institution in the framework of national and local authorities' social infrastructure and budgetary relations in Ukraine. Thus, its support form village/rayon authorities should be ensured via other institutions/budgetary line ("culture" for instance) or provided from extra-budgetary sources that are not always available. A case-by-case solution was adopted in each existing case as a result of dialog between community organisation and local authorities. Although, overall these solutions allowed securing quite good sustainability of the centres, at the current state it still require continues presence of UNDP as advisor and source of capacity development (baby-sitting). It is also clear, that under existing situation, absolute financial self-sufficiency of such institutions is not an option, and at least facilities (heating costs, electricity, even the cost of internet connectivity in the case of technical constrains and relatively costly solutions) should be secured from local budget. Ensuring proper staffing including computers supervisors, trainers for staff/volunteers is among other important issues to be considered.

To a large extend all these issues are being considered by UNDP Social inclusion for youth project.

2. Limited access of school-based ICT Centres to wide public. School-based solution is more effective in terms of sustainability. There are local budget lines available at rayon level to support education. Recently promotion of ICT capacities (particularly through provision of computer labs, connections to

Internet) became a priority of national education policy in Ukraine (however it is limited by availability of funds). At the same time school model has significant limitation as services are accessible primarily by school youth and teachers. Even there might be solutions for providing access to wider auditorium, there still remain significant limitations towards when computers could be publicly available, with almost no opportunity to use them in evenings at afterschool time.

3. Technical and cost constrains of Internet provision. Chernobyl-affected areas are predominantly rural areas. Unfortunately the inequality in opportunities and access to services between rural and urban territories remains significant. Even technological development of Ukraine is relatively high there is still a challenge to have technical opportunity for Internet connection for reasonable price. Thus the cost of connectivity is significant risk factor when sustainability of ICT centre is considered.

a. Relatively cheap options offered by Ukrtelecom (State Phone Company) or other large providers are available only at rayon centres and sometimes in a few villages located next to the rayon centres.

b. MobilePhone-based technologies are limited by both: coverage-area that should be of good-quality and costs.

c. Satellite options are costly, but could be established particularly at every location. Additional negotiations with provider to get discount might provide good results, as proved by CRDP cooperation with DataGroup.

As technology is progressing fast, large capital investments in infrastructure for Internet connection should be avoided. In addition selected option should ensure relative flexibility, to allow change provider easily if better conditions are offered (e.g. renting equipment instead of procurement).

4. Importance of strong partnership between communities and local authorities. Well established partnership with local authorities, ensures higher sustainability of all community-based projects. Local authorities in settlements with strong authority-community partnership are more willing to provide commitments and allocate capacity to problem solving; they are also more supportive towards ensuring funding of the centre running costs.

5. Networking, sharing experience between leaders of centres is powerful instrument of capacities development. Study-visits to successfully running centers are effective exercise for newly established centers or centers with low management levels. Observation of the projects' success is critical for subsequent reiteration of community activities in other settlements.

In 2009 CRDP has supported Internet connection in 5 Youth Centres: Lyubech, Chernigiv

VIII. HUMAN SECURITY THROUGH LOCAL INFORMATION PROVISION



Annual Work Plan

Expected output:

Enhanced public awareness of radiological risks and increased human security levels in targeted areas

Targets:

- Enhanced capacities of central/local authorities to manage communication of information on radiological risks and other risks associated with Chernobyl accident (2 trainings/ 30 participants selected on gender-balanced basis)
- At least 30 people (50% m &50% f) participated in ToT trainings on safety living issues
- At least 3 new information materials developed
- New/enhanced capacities of local authorities/ stakeholders in emergency preparedness of 5 target settlements

Activities of this component are focused on the following two issues:

- Identification of innovative solutions to introduce a sustainable response mechanism that will link the information needs (in health, environment and socio-economic spheres) of Chernobyl-affected populations with corresponding internationally-recognized, objective scientific knowledge, adapted to be understandable to information consumers, help people live safely and productively in the affected regions and enable them to take action to implement community-driven recovery initiatives that will tackle their priority needs and directly improve the level of their human security.
- Enabling local authorities to effectively govern issues of risk communication to enhance public awareness of radiological risks and increased human security levels in targeted areas.

➤ *Regional seminar for specialists and local authorities responsible for information provision on Chernobyl accident.*

2-4 June Kyiv Regional seminar for specialists and local authorities responsible for information provision on Chernobyl accident was organized at the Scientific Centre of Radiation Medicine. During the seminar over 50 experts from Ukraine, Russia, Belarus and other countries discussed information provision on consequences of Chernobyl accident, radiation risks and safety living at the radioactively-contaminated areas.

Seminar was jointly organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organisation (WHO) in cooperation with the Ministry of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection from the Consequences of Chernobyl Catastrophe of Ukraine and Scientific Centre on Radiation Medicine NAS of Ukraine.

➤ *Experience Exchange on Safe Living Next to the Nuclear Objects and Action Plans in the Case of Emergency on r teachers on safety living*

On the 4th of September 30 representatives of local governance from Sweden, Spain and Ukraine visited Korosten to learn its experience in remediation of consequences of Chernobyl accident. The visit was organized in the framework of cooperation of European Group of Local Authorities with Nuclear Facilities in Europe (GMF), European Centre of Technological Safety and UNDP Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme. During the visit, representatives of GMF officially invited Ukraine – Ukrainian municipalities - to become a full member of European association.

Nuclear safety cannot be confined to a single country's political and administrative boundaries. In this respect, it is important that authorities having already experienced accidents or which are under their threat, strengthen the safety of the population by exchanging their experiences. Not only the central government, but also local and regional authorities and mass media should actively participate in preparation of emergency management action plans.

Shortly after the Chernobyl accident a number of national networks of municipalities situated in the vicinity to nuclear objects have been established in Europe. For example, national networks were established in Spain ([AMAC](#)), Sweden (KSO) and the United-Kingdom ([NuLeaf](#)). In 2001 national networks have united into European Group of Local

Authorities with Nuclear Facilities in Europe. Today, during the conversations with representatives of Korosten local council, representatives of GMF have officially invited Ukraine – Ukrainian municipalities to become a full members of European association.

“Local authorities were not involved in remediation of consequences and decision making process on rehabilitation of the territory after the Chernobyl accident, which has decreased the effectiveness of such measures. But with the time flow the situation has changes, and today the success of Korosten city development is ensured by activities of local authorities. Today, the experience of Korosten city is useful for European partners. This is because Korosten being the largest city officially recognized as affected has achieved significant results in overcoming psychosocial tention among population and socio-economic recovery of the city through professional actions of local council led by Volodymyr Moskalenko. As for today the city has transformed from being a victim to being an example of successful and sustainable local development” – commented Pavlo Zamostian, Project Manager of UNDP Chonrobyl Recovery and Development Programme.

The delegation had a meeting with the city Mayor Volodymyr Moskalenko as well as with other representatives of local council. City Mayor has explained that Korosten belong to the 3rd zone of radioactive contamination – Zone of voluntary resettlement – such a status allows inhabitants to move to another “clean” area. With the continuous support of local government continues the process of industrial development, technopark establishment, renaissance of cultural places, established local park. The city is one of few at the territory of Ukraine has been certified by ISO 9000; beside that the “one-stop-shop” system for services of local council has been developed which improves cooperation between local council, entrepreneurs and citizens. Employment, high levels of salary, pleasant atmosphere in the city all these components result in increase of population of Korosten which is today 70 thousands of people while after the accident it sriaked to 62 thousands. Today Korosten is desirable city for living, successful industrial centre and attractive place for tourists.

Delegation has also attended the Korosten Centre of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, where they have got ackwainted with methods of information provision on Chernobyl accident and work with different age-groups, like individual consultation of children and adult on social and psychological problems, psychodiagnosics, group work for correction, trainings, lectures etc.

“We liked Korosten a lot, it is such a beautiful city! Also the experience on information provision and psychosocial rehabilitation was very useful for us. We, in Sweden have no similar institutions which could that effectively tackle these problems. But we have also noticed opportunities for joint social-economic projects and we hope that Korosten would agree to start twinning with us.” – shared its impression Pia Almström, President of KSO from Kävlinge in Sweden.

➤ Seminars on safety living for local teachers

Healthy nutrition of children defines success of their development and studying as well as ensures basics of physical health for the whole life. Traditional choice of school-child between chips, sweets and fresh vegetables usually goes not for the healthy food. Children and parents at Chernobyl-affected areas in addition to risks of eating stale food, useless or dangerous diet with questionable species face the risk of consumption of products in which

radionuclide content could exceed permissible levels. The task of teachers and parents is to ensure that children know how to choose healthy food.

3-4th of April CRDP has organised trainings "Healthy Nutrition as a Part of Physical Health of School-children" on teaching methods, health nutrition and radiation safety for teachers of Secondary schools in Sarny and Rokytne rayons of Rivne oblast.

Over 50 teachers have participated in seminars and were equipped with the information materials on healthy lifestyles, key factors that determine good health. Teachers have also received information on using attractive game-based didactic techniques in teaching healthy habits among school children.

"Our goal was not only to share the information with teachers but to jointly develop handouts of the lessons, integrated in the school programme. Teacher, having such a handouts can easily conduct a lessons on healthy food and food safety at the radioactively contaminated territories." – Sergiy Scherbak, CRDP Environmental specialist

It is important to state that with the laps of time radiological situation at the affected territories significantly improved due to physical processes of radioactive decay and count-measures application. At the moment, at most of affected territories, excess of permissible level of radionuclides in pork, beef, poultry, crops, potato does not take place. Although there still is some risk of internal irradiation due to consumption of forest products: berries and mushrooms, wild game. Vegetables and fruits that are source of vitamins, minerals, cellulose, pectins etc, play an important role for balanced nutrition. Experts recommend replacing forest products with those planted at farms. For example, the risk of exciding of permissible levels of radiation in domestic strawberry is much lower than in wild strawberry.

The information on levels of accumulation of radionuclides by different plants and about methods of their reduction via processing food was mainly new to participants. "The seminar was very useful for me. First of all, I have learned many new information and games that can be used for lessons on Basics of Heath. Secondly, jointly with colleagues from other schools we could get acquainted better and to develop materials to conduct lessons in our classes. Thirdly, I have understood that only I myself have to make an effort to build up my health." – commented on seminar one of participants.

One of lessons that was developed by participants was entitled "Ukrainians in the Space". During the lesson pupils "will travel on sky" and will collect "stars" for correct answers on questions regarding balanced nutrition. The team that will load their spacecraft with the most healthy food will go to the virtual trip on the sky of stars and will get the price – apples.

Ms.Miroshnychenko Tetiana and Ms. Bublynska Oksana – trainers on methods of teaching in the primary school who conducted the seminar were trained within the bounds of UNDP "Peers to Peers Education".

➤ *Promotion of safety food and healthy nutrition*

With the laps of time physical processes as well as countractivities that still are applied at the affected areas the radiation the level of radioactive contamination in the environment significantly improved. At the moment the risk of internal irradiation is mainly resulted from the consumption of mushrooms and berries. Unfortunately, not all target groups, and especially youth are aware about these risks. As result after the Chornobyl accident people are highly disturbed about their state of health and the state of the health of their children.

The local population's awareness about other aspects of safe and healthy nutrition remains very low.

In January – November CRDP with the financial support of The Louis Bonduelle Foundation and in cooperation with Education Departments of Rokytne, Zarichne, Dubrovytsya and Sarny districts of Rivne oblast has implemented the project "Friendly Vegetables!". The Project was implemented in Rivne region and consisted of the trainings for schoolchildren on safe and healthy nutrition and the competition on best local recipes. The goal of the competition was to promote cooking following traditional recipes of Polissya region that are essential for healthy nutrition, school-children's development and studying. Using traditional recipes can also help to ensure the high standard of living and to increase tourist attractiveness of region.

As result of trainings conducted in April (3-4 and 15-16) about **2000 school children** of Rivne region were educated on healthy and safe nutrition, with the particular focus on promotion of processing and consumption of clean local planted vegetables. Different trainings depending on the age were developed in cooperation with the Korosten Centre of Psycho-Social Rehabilitation in Korosten.

For primary school children Papet show "About Cancer who Helped Animals to Overcome the Disaster" was designed. In the show peaceful dragon Atom has got sick and produced dangerous "Radiation" as result of his cough. The Radiation has polluted house, garden and forest so that the Rabbit could not find a safe place. None of forest animals could not help the Rabbit before the Cancer came who helped with simple and clear suggestions: to clean house every day, to wash vegetables before eating etc. Children were all ears listening to the show. Recommendations were also printed at bookmarks and provided to all children so that they can use them as reminder.

For pupils of 5-7 form specialists were telling about food processing and how the risk related to the consumption of locally produced vegetables, and forest products can be reduced. Pupils practiced on proper peeling of carrot, potato, and learned about mushroom processing. «Now I can cook "Healthy Borsch"» - concluded on of pupils after the training.

High school children have been watching the film on radiation safety: "Alfa, Beta, Hama the Alphabet of Understanding". They have listened to experts interviews of experts.

Some of seminars were attended by the **Olga Myhalchenko**, specialist of MoE as well as representatives of State Districts Administrations who have admitted the importance of such trainings.

As result of the competition named "From vegetable garden to dining table. Healthy and useful diet of Polissya region" 89 prize-winners (personal and pupil's groups) from 4 rayons of Rivne oblast were awarded with costly prizes. In particular, Inna Nikitchuk, school-pupil from Tugovytska Secondary School (10th form) was awarded with modern MP3 Player for her story about native region. Inna collected legends from local residents, researched documents in village archive and added antique local recipes to her story. "Poliski dumplings", "Poliskyi borsch" this are names of only some recipes that young researcher has noted from her mother, grandmother and other old residents.

All participants, more than 100 pupils received certificates. The competition was organized by the UNDP Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme in cooperation with Education Departments of Rokytne, Zarichne, Dubrovytsya and Sarny rayons, Rivne oblast with the support of Louis Bonduelle Fondation and took place in March – May 2009.

«Polissya region is so interesting! Everyone visiting our region is impressed. It is here, that you can find oak tree, that is 1000 years old and picturesque landscapes of Rivne National Park, you can fishing on the Goryn river and Nobel lake, visit village, with 30

*storks couples, attend folk festivals! All these is only a small part of what you can see in Polissya. Though, not many visitors are coming to us» - said **Natalia Vlasyk**, Director of Tomashgorod Secondary School № 3.*

*"North of the Rivne oblast has remarkable tourism potential and original cuisine", - says **Sergiy Shcherbak**, UNDP CRDP Ecological Specialist to confirm local School Director's words - "works that were sent for the competition participants is the best prove to this. We have received materials that are very interesting and we are going to publish the tourism guide-book and the recipe book using these materials. In spite the status of the third zone of radioactive pollution (zone of voluntary resettlement), delicious dishes cooked based on old recipes with the use of locally produced vegetables, fruits and mushrooms that are properly processed, they are as safe as food produced in so cold "clean" regions".*

➤ *Trainings for medical workers*

15-16 October in cooperation with UNICEF trainings for 48 medical workers (family doctors, doctors of rural health posts, rayon ambulance doctors) of Sarny and Rokytne districts of Rivne region have been conducted. Trainings were targeting the topic of child treatment and safety living at the Chornobyl –affected areas.

➤ *International Internet conference "Chornobyl: Long Lasting Footprint of the Tragedy"*

30th of March to 10th of April 2009 Internet conference to commemorate the 23^d anniversary of Chornobyl accident has been organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Emergencies in Ukraine, international organisations: IAEA, UNDP, International communicational platform Chernobyl.info, Belarusian department of Russian-Belarusian Chornobyl accident informational centre with involvement of prominent Ukrainian, Russian and Belarusian experts on radiation safety and radiation protection experienced in assessment of the consequences of Chornobyl accident. Experts provided answers to numerous questions asked by people from mainly Ukraine, Russian Federation and Belarus, but also from Australia, Germany etc. Answers and questions are published at www.chernobyl.info; www.mns.gov.ua. CRDP supported participation of local communities members, teachers and district authorities in the conference.

➤ *Cooperation with the Chornobyl Museum*

In cooperation with the Chornobyl Museum (Kyiv) CRDP has developed a permanent section/exhibition that illustrates the recovery and developmental activities implemented by the UN on overcoming of Chornobyl accident consequences and on recovery and development of Chornobyl-affected area. It includes sections UN involvement from 1991 to 2008; Centres of Psychosocial Rehabilitation with the support of UNESCO; UNDP Chornobyl Recovery and Development Programme; Youth and Youth centres at the affected areas; community development and their projects; Local development of affected areas with the case study of Korosten.

On the 29th of November CRDP has conducted one day seminar for 15 guides of the Chornobyl museum. Guides have received guidelines with detailed information about UN work on Chornobyl and recovery of Chornobyl-affected areas. The Chornobyl museum is attended on average by 100 people per day.

If you doubt words of our experts about tasty and useful food of Polissya region try to cook some of recipes yourself!



Cabbage balls stuffed with onions and eggs

How to cook:

Stew shred cabbage with milk till the mid-readiness. Add semolina porridge, knead thoroughly and continue stewing during 10 minutes. Prepared mixture should to be cooled and only after that egg need to be added. Start to form "Zrazy" (roll the mixture in balls) stuffing with fried onions and boiled eggs. Roll Zrazy in crumbs and fry on both sides. When ready put into the oven for 5 minutes.

Ingredients:

Cabbage - 1000 g, Cream butter- 60 g, Milk - 0.5 of glass, Semolina porridge - 60 g, Egg - 2, Onion- 90 g, Dried breadcrumbs - 40 g.

Recipe described by: School-pupils from Tomashgorod Secondary school №3

Baked cabbage

How to cook:

Wash the cabbage and cut in two pieces. Put cabbage-heads closely on the saucepan (without water!!!) and seal hermetically by frying pan of proper size.

Take the embers out of the stove and put turned over saucepan on it. Keep the frying pan on the embers for 3-4 hours. Let the dish to cool down after it is cooked and fill up with sauce.

Sauce preparation:

Cold water - 1 litter; Salt - 50 g; Oil - 2 tbs; 1 garlic clove, Black cracked pepper

Ingredients:

2 Cabbage-heads of middle size (0-7-1 kilos), Salt, Sunflower oil, Black cracked pepper

Recipe described by: school-pupils of Beresivka Secondary School and received from local resident of village Beresove Naumovych Maria Petrivna (born in 1926).

Mushrooms chopped cutlet

How to cook:

Clean mushrooms, wash them and boil in salted water till readiness. Strain off mushrooms and chop them. Add bread crumbs, eggs, and pieces of fried onions, salt, pepper, cutted green parsley. Kneads everything assiduously over again. From this mix form mushrooms cutlet and roll in flour. Fry from both sides in oil.

Serve with sour cream sauce.

Ingredients:

Mushrooms - 500 g, Creamed butter - 3 tbs. Flour - 1 tbs. Eggs - 3, Bread crumbs- 150 g., Black cracked pepper, Salt, Sauce sour cream- 1, 5 of glass

Recipe described by: school-pupils of Lisivska Secondary School of Dubrovysya rayon.

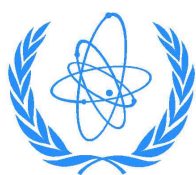
Stewed fruit (Uzvar) with apples and cranberries

How to cook:

Sort and wash cranberries, put them into saucepan and squash the juice. Put squashed skins in the pot, fill it with water and boil for some time. Filter received concoction to separate liquid and skins. Cut cleaned apples into big pieces (cubes). Add sugar to filtered cranberries concoction and boil it again. Add precooked apples and cook till the preparedness and after mix it with juice and cool it before consumption.

Ingredients: 500 grams of fresh apples - 3/4 pint of cranberries, 1 pint of sugar, 2 - 3 glasses of water.

Recipe described by: School- lyceum of Rokytno rayon



**COMMEMORATION OF THE 23RD ANNIVERSARY OF CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT /
INTERNATIONAL CHERNOBYL RESEARCH AND INFORMATION NETWORK PROJECT
LAUNCH**

AGENDA

Date: 24th of April 2009

Venue: Korosten City Administration

Time	
15:20	Arrival to Korosten
15:30 – 16:00	Meeting with Mr. Volodymyr Moskalenko, Korosten City Mayor

**ROUND TABLE: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF CHERNOBYL-AFFECTED
TERRITORIES: WHAT JOINT ACTIONS REQUIRED?**

Venue: Korosten City Administration

Chair: Mr. Volodymyr Moskalenko, Korosten City Mayor

Time		Speakers
16:00 – 16:20	Welcomes and introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Iryna Khromulyak, Department Director, Ministry of Emergencies of Ukraine; ▪ Mr. Jeremy Hartley, UN RC a.i. , UNICEF Representative; ▪ H.E. Tadashi Izawa, Ambassador of Japan to Ukraine
16:20 – 16:35	Presentation of the Project "Human Security for Individuals and Communities in Chernobyl-Affected Areas through Local Information Provision (International Chernobyl Research and Information Network)"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Pavlo Zamostyan, UNDP Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme
16:35 – 16:45	On-line video-link with NY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Jeremy Hartley, UN RC a.i. , UNICEF Representative; ▪ Mr. Volodymyr Moskalenko, Korosten City Mayor; ▪ H.E. Tadashi Izawa, Ambassador of Japan to Ukraine
16:45 – 17:25	Round-table discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Moderator</i> – Mr. Volodymyr Moskalenko, Korosten City Mayor
17:25 – 17:30	Concluding remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Ilaria Carnevali, UNDP Assistant Resident Representative
17:30 – 18:30	Refreshments / Press-cocktail	

Learning/Partnership visit of Ukrainian local authorities to Poland Agenda

13, September, 2009, Sunday

10:00 – Departure from Kyiv by bus (Instytutaska 24/7)

14, September, 2009, Monday

16:00 (tentatively) – Arrival to Szczecin, Meeting with local partners, Departure to partner municipalities;

15, September, Tuesday (whole day) – visit to partner municipalities/powiats'. Learning of local governance system, role which local authorities are playing to foster local economic development, work of local social infrastructure; discussion of potential partnership.

16, September, Wednesday

10:00 – 11:30 – Official ceremony of signing partnership agreements between Polish and Ukrainian local communities, Szczecin, Zamok Książat Pomorskich

11:30 – 12:30 – Meeting with Governors of Westpomeranian Regions of Poland;

12:30 – 14:00 – Lunch;

14:00 – 17:00 – Seminar at the Institute of regional development: role of local authorities in local economic development: what immediate and long-term benefits could be generated from bilateral partnership between communities in Poland in Ukraine.

17, September, Thursday

10:00 - 13:00 – Seminar and wrap-up session at the Institute of regional development. Discussion of next steps in partnership development;

15:00 – departure to Ukraine

18, September, 2009 – Arrival.

List of Ukrainian local authorities to Poland:

N ^o	Name	Surname	Twin city, rayon in Poland
1.	Oksana	Remyga, UNDP	
2.	Pavlo	Zamostian, UNDP	
3.	Oksana	Shumak	<i>Miasto Trzebiatów</i>
4.	Igor	Kunets	<i>Powiat Goleniowski</i>
5.	Mykhaylo	Hnatyshyn	<i>Powiat Goleniowski</i>
6.	Vasyl	Kotenko	<i>Powiat Goleniowski</i>
7.	Svitlana	Levytska	<i>Powiat Białogardzki</i>
8.	Anatolii	Shyshkovskiy	<i>Powiat Białogardzki</i>
9.	Olga	Prots	<i>Powiat Białogardzki</i>
10.	Valeriy	Pareyko	<i>Miasto Gryfice</i>
11.	Oleh	Romanov	<i>Miasto Gryfice</i>
12.	Pavlo	Vashchyshyn	<i>Powiat Świdwiński</i>
13.	Fedir	Khlebovych	<i>Powiat Świdwiński</i>

14.	Mykhailo	Karpovych	<i>Miasto Nowogard</i>
15.	Vitalii	Sagan	<i>Gmina Golczewo</i>
16.	Oleksandr	Doronin	<i>Gmina Golczewo</i>
17.	Andriy	Lototskyy	<i>Gmina Golczewo</i>
18.	Vasyl	Polishchuk	<i>Powiat Koszalin</i>
19.	Hryhoriy	Tarhonskyy	<i>Powiat Koszalin</i>
20.	Serhiy	Kybukevych	<i>Powiat Koszalin</i>
21.	Ivan	Vlasyk	<i>Gmina Tuczno</i>
22.	Volodymyr	Filits	<i>Gmina Tuczno</i>
23.	Sergii	Potapovych	<i>Powiat Stargardzki</i>
24.	Tetiana	Sukhareva	<i>Powiat Stargardzki</i>
25.	Volodymyr	Fedorchuk	<i>Miasto Pyrzyce</i>
26.	Volodymyr	Pominchuk	<i>Miasto Pyrzyce</i>
27.	Larysa	Shutova	<i>Miasto Pyrzyce</i>
28.	Mykola	Levkivskyy	<i>Powiat Wałecki</i>
29.	Sergiy	Zhyla	<i>Powiat Wałecki</i>
30.	Valeriy	Shvab	<i>Miasto Choszczno</i>
31.	Nataliya	Lyskova	<i>Miasto Goleniów</i>
32.	Oleksandr	Yasynetskyy	<i>Miasto Goleniów</i>
33.	Vasyl	Gorokhovskyy	
34.	Rymma	Oleksenko	<i>Powiat Drawski</i>
35.	Oksana	Necheporuk	<i>Powiat Drawski</i>
36.	Sergii	Garus	<i>Gmina Ińsko</i>
37.	Oleksandr	Kopych	<i>Gmina Ińsko</i>
38.	Nadiia	Avramenko	<i>Gmina Złocieniec</i>
39.	Oleksandr	Kraskivskyy	<i>Gmina Mirosławiec</i>
40.	Nataliia	Kraskivska	<i>Gmina Mirosławiec</i>

**Reports of
Oxford Volunteers for Chernobyl Scheme**

Contact us:

UNDP Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme

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