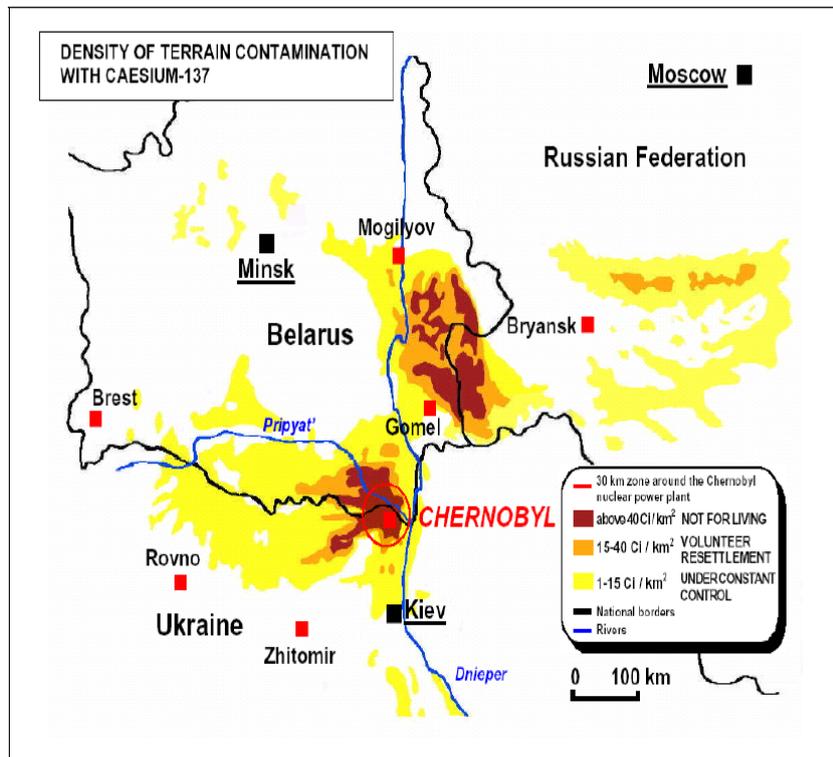


Review of Chernobyl Humanitarian Assistance and Rehabilitation Programme (CHARP)



1. ToR summary

- 1.1 Purpose:** The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is undertaking this review study to build its understanding of and capacity to best support its work towards preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological accidents, as well as other technological disasters.
- 1.2 Audience:** The audience for the review includes the National Societies (NS), government institutions which NS are auxiliary, the IFRC Secretariat, international organisations, NGOs, donors and other partner organizations, and those in the larger international community seeking to better understand and respond to nuclear and radiological accidents, as well as other technological disasters.
- 1.3 Commissioners:** This evaluation is commissioned by the IFRC European Zone Office, based in Budapest.
- 1.4 Duration of consultancy:** estimated up to 40 days working days.
- 1.5 Time frame :** Estimated January – March 31, 2015
- 1.6 Location:** To be determined in joint consultation with the selected evaluation team, but would be a convenient location in Europe: e.g. Geneva(Switzerland), Budapest (Hungary), Kiev (Ukraine), Minsk (Belarus), Moscow (Russian Federation).
- 1.7 Application Deadline:** December 17, 2014



2. Background to CHARP

The Chernobyl nuclear power plant, situated in the Kiev region in the north of Ukraine close to the Ukrainian-Belarusian border started producing power in 1977. The fourth of a planned six reactor units began operation in 1983. On 26 April 1986 the explosion of the fourth reactor of the nuclear power plant triggered the worst disaster ever of the civil nuclear industry. The accidental explosion during a safety test destroyed the core of the unit and resulted in a massive fire, which lasted for about ten days. This led to the dispersion of millions of radioactive nuclides. For more background information please refer to ample available information, including *The Human Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident: A Strategy for Recovery*¹, *2005 findings of the UN Chernobyl Forum*² and other sources³.

'The Chernobyl nuclear accident of 1986 had devastating consequences for people living in the vast territories touched by radioactive fallout. Hundreds of thousands of people were evacuated, and millions of people still live in areas officially classified as "contaminated" by radiation. Those who were children at the time of the accident suffer elevated rates of thyroid cancer. The three countries most affected by the accident – Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine – have spent vast sums tending to the needs of local communities. Ukraine, in addition, has assumed the burden of ensuring that the damaged reactor poses no further threat' (*UN Action Plan on Chernobyl to 2016, Final Version approved in Vienna in November 2008, p.1.*)⁴ These activities supporting the affected populations continue today.

At the end of 1989 the Soviet Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies formally approached the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) with a request for support. In January 1990 the IFRC deployed a team of international experts who, together with the Alliance, conducted a survey and came up with recommendations for an intervention⁵. As a result, the Chernobyl Humanitarian Assistance and Rehabilitation Programme (CHARP) was initiated in 1990 by the IFRC in partnership with the National Societies of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine. For a program of such a long duration, the objectives have been both planned and emergent, including:

1. Provide accurate information on the level of contamination and its effects on people, food stuff and the environment to people directly affected by the accident
2. Support health-related recovery to the affected populations, including:
 - Psychosocial counselling to affected populations (especially in marginalized areas)
 - Health education to affected populations (especially in marginalized areas)
 - Thyroid gland monitoring and testing to affected populations (especially in marginalized areas)
 - Upgrade health and social institutions directly involved in the rehabilitation and treatment of the affected population
 - Provision of medical supplies and equipment to support NS recovery efforts
- Provide to the Red Cross workers necessary equipment to ensure daily control of contamination levels in the affected areas
- Ensure the provision of "safe food" to schools and other children institutions.
- Encourage closer cooperation between scientists and other interested parties, both within and outside the Soviet Union
- Facilitate exchange of experience and information within the Red Cross Movement and external partners

¹ <http://chernobyl.undp.org/english/docs/Strategy%20for%20Recovery.pdf>

² <http://chernobyl.undp.org/english/docs/chernobyl.pdf>

³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chernobyl_disaster at the end of this link there is a lot of suggested reading materials

⁴ The UN Action Plan on Chernobyl to 2016 is annexed to the TOR as a separate document.

⁵ Please see Annex 1, Report of the Survey



on coping with the consequences of nuclear and other technological disasters

IFRC funding for CHARP officially stopped in 2013, but stakeholder involvement of and implementation of certain aspects of CHARP have continued. Since the very beginning of the programme in 1990. We estimate that over 25 million CHF were raised by the International Federation during 23 years of the existence of this programme.

The development and implementation of the CHARP was possible due to the collaboration of a number of NS and the IFRC, as well as strong cooperation and support from Governments and other donors. For the 22 years of its operation, the CHARP has evolved with regular modification to adapt to newly acquired knowledge, emerging priorities and a changing context.

Prior data collection, analysis, and recommendations for CHARP that are relevant to this study include several evaluations and reviews. In 1993, 1996 and 1999⁶, IFRC conducted evaluations which resulted in the modification of the programme, placing greater focus on provision of thyroid gland screening and psycho-social support. Also in 1996, an external evaluation to assess ECHO-funded activities was conducted.⁷ In response primarily to funding concerns, in 2002 the IFRC Secretariat in Geneva evaluated the CHARP⁸. In 2003 and in 2005 the Netherlands RC⁹ conducted programme reviews which took account of the 2002 recommendations and findings. In 2003, with support from the IFRC, an analysis of data generated over years was conducted and an extensive report produced, although it has never been published.¹⁰

The unique nature of the CHARP programme, including its longevity and number of involved stakeholders, provides a valuable opportunity for the IFRC to learn from and share with others lessons from its experience. To record and capitalize on the CHARP experience, there is a pressing need to study, analyse and document what has occurred before institutional and programmatic memory fades. For example, at the November 2011 General Assembly of the IFRC, NSs adopted Resolution 11/46: Preparedness to Respond to the Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Accidents. The objective of this resolution is to further strengthen the knowledge and competence of IFRC and the capacity of NSs to assist communities in preparing for, and coping with, the humanitarian consequences during and after a nuclear accident.

In sum, with continued technological developments and involvement of many States in nuclear and radiological activities, as well as an increase in the number of technological accidents and disasters, including the 2011 nuclear disaster in Fukushima Daiichi, Japan, the IFRC and a number of National Societies aspire to review and strengthen the RCRC Movement's preparedness to response to nuclear and radiological accidents, as well as other technological disasters. This stated purpose and objectives for this review study of CHARP addresses this need and objective in the IFRC by identifying, highlighting and sharing key lessons and recommend best practices to inform the planning for and implementation of future programming in the areas of practical preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological accidents, as well as other technological disasters.

3. Purpose and scope of the review study

3.1 Review Purpose & Audience

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is undertaking this review study to build its understanding of and capacity to best support its work towards preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological accidents, as well as other technological disasters.

The audience for the review includes the National Societies (NS), government institutions which NS are auxiliary, the IFRC Secretariat, international organisations, NGOs, donors and other partner organizations, and those in the larger international community seeking to better understand and respond to nuclear and radiological accidents, as well as other technological disasters.

⁶ Annexes II, III, V, respectively

⁷ Annex IV

⁸ Annex VI, Evaluation of CHARP, July 2002, including TOR for the evaluation

⁹ Annexes VII and IX

¹⁰ Annex VIII, Report on medical screening data analysis



3.2 Review Scope

The scope of the review includes the overall timeframe for which CHARP was funded by the IFRC, 1990 – 2013, and will concentrate on CHARP activities, results and related lessons from two levels:

1. The three target countries and respective National Societies of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine.
2. The European Zone Office (EZO) and other IFRC stakeholders supporting CHARP.

The scope of analysis is further detailed by the stated objectives below. Data collection and analysis will include relevant secondary data sources, as well as primary data collected based on the review of secondary data – both of which are detailed in the methodology section of this ToR.

4. Objectives for the review study

Three overall objectives have been identified for this review study. Objectives will be refined in the inception report (discussed below) after the commissioned Review Team has had opportunity to review available data sources to identify (in consultation with the IFRC Review Management Committee) more detailed and evaluable objectives:

1. A comprehensive analysis of the IFRC actions and experience with CHARP in its response to the Chernobyl nuclear accident that identifies key lessons, positive and negative, and best practices/recommendations to inform planning and future programming for preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological accidents, as well as other technological disasters.
2. Analyse the overall effectiveness and impact of CHARP at the country level:
 - a. The change on communities and members due to CHARP programming, especially with regards to health services, which was a primary focus of the programming.
 - b. The change in in NS nuclear accident management capacity as a result of capacity development initiatives from CHARP over the last 22 years.
3. Document the CHARP experience to preserve an instructional memory within the IFRC of such a significant long-term program, including its origin, and how it has adapted and evolved over time; this would contribute to objectives 1 and 2, above, and can highlight both accomplishments to celebrate, as well as challenges to learn from.

It is acknowledged that additional, unintended objectives for the review may emerge upon data collection and analysis, for which the Review Team will consult with the IFRC Review Management Committee as to what and how to include. It very well may be important to include such emergent objectives if the lessons and contributions if they contribute to the overall purpose of the review study (i.e. provide relevant lessons for the IFRC's work in preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological accidents, as well as other technological disasters).

5. Methodology for the review study

Methodologies for this review study will consist of a desk-top review of relevant secondary data, complimented by primary data collection in the form of key information interviews with relevant stakeholders. The review design and methodology will stress a utilization-focus approach, for which stakeholder consultation is imperative to ensure the evaluation is aligned with IFRC needs. In this way, the evaluation will be useful and used.

5.1 Desk-top review of secondary data

Secondary data includes all background documents on CHARP: e.g. reports, documentation, agreements, evaluations, reviews, proposal documents, budgets, timelines, tools and all other relevant information that could be located. Secondary data will be obtained from key CHARP resource people in Kiev, the IFRC EZO and



international headquarters in Geneva, the Belarus, Russia and Ukraine National Societies, and other partners and relevant stakeholders.

5.2 Key informant interviews

An outcome of the desk-top review, in consultation with immediate and knowledgeable stakeholders, will be the identification of key staff and people involved in CHARP, and a list of those who are relevant and realistic to interview for the review. Related, based on emerging areas to explore from the desk-top review, a questionnaire guide should be developed to lead interviews in a consistent and reliable manner. It is acknowledged that additional interviewees and areas to probe may emerge during the key informant interviews themselves. Examples of key informants include: NS staff and volunteers, IFRC, PNSs, Government representatives and external organizations, including those listed in the UN Action Plan for Chernobyl as well as members of the Inter Agency Task Force on Chernobyl chaired by UNDP.

5.3 Field visits

Field visits will provide opportunity for in-person key informant interviews, further collection of secondary data, and potential site visits to served communities. Specific details for field visits will be outlined prior in a data collection plan for the review, after secondary data initially available has been reviewed, making it possible to identify additional secondary data to obtain and key informants to interview.

Additional methods may be included, such as the use of a questionnaire survey; the full methodology will be articulated in the inception report (discussed below) after the commissioned Review Team has had opportunity to review available data sources and further consult with the IFRC Review Management Committee.

6. Deliverables (outputs)

There is an interest to draw upon this review study to produce deliverables in a variety of formats that can be shared using different media (mediums) to best achieved the stated objectives above. Specific deliverables in addition to the first three below will be identified in the inception report in consultation between the Review Team and IFRC Review Management Committee, and it is recognized that additional deliverables may be identified as appropriate for the identified objectives for the review. Deliverables identified for this review study thus far include but are not limited to:

- 1. Inception Report** – An inception report will be prepared by the review team leader to demonstrate a clear understanding and realistic plan of work for the review that is in agreement with the TOR as well as the IFRC Review Management Team. The inception report will include a description of the proposed methodologies and limitations; a data collection and analysis plan outlining key data sources (secondary and primary) and timeframe; any specific technical and logistical needs with estimated costs; any potential risks to the review. The inception report will also identify, as discussed above, the specific additional deliverables in addition to the following two below.
- 2. Preliminary Findings Debrief** – The review team leader (possibly with other team members) will report preliminary findings, conclusions and recommendations to an audience of relevant IFRC/CHARP stakeholders. This will allow the review team to get initial reactions to its work and add further discussion and reflection to contribute to drafting the report.
- 3. CHARP Review Study Report** – The review study report should address the stated objectives for this ToR and any additional, emergent objectives identified. The specific report content may vary, but at a minimum it should include a profile (background) of CHARP, why it is being reviewed, a description of the review methods and limitations, findings, conclusions, lessons learned, and recommendations. An executive summary should provide a succinct and clear overview of the report, highlighting key findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned. The report should also have appropriate appendixes, including a copy of the TOR. Additional content items include:



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- a. The CHARP implementation history and timeline, outlining key activities, events and stakeholder participation with dates.
 - b. Future projections for the sustainability of the CHARP objectives based on key stakeholder (NS) capacities, support/demand, and other resources.
 - c. Recommendations should
 - 1) Apply to the specific NS and the objectives of CHARP respective to their country contexts and capacities.
 - 2) Apply to the broader IFRC/global context to inform its work towards preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological emergencies, as well as other technological disasters.
- 4. Summary case-study factsheet** – The purpose of this would be for informational sharing about CHARP and related lessons and recommendations for towards preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological accidents, as well as other technological disasters. Also, it will contribute to resource mobilization for the IFRC in this area. It should be developed in a suitable format for the IFRC to share internally and externally at meetings, high level events and other relevant forums.
- 5. PowerPoint & SlideShow Presentation** – Related to the above summary case-study factsheet, the PowerPoint presentation can be used by different IFRC people to communicate in-person with other stakeholders during both internal and external meetings high level events, and other relevant forums. The SlideShow could be a narrated recording of the PowerPoint by the review team members, which can be used for asynchronous dissemination over the internet, the IFRC Learning Platform, etc.
- 6. Video Report** – A five to twenty minute (or longer) video report of the review can be prepared with appropriate visuals and narrative helping to convey the key findings, conclusions, and recommendations. This can be posted on internal and external outlets for better dissemination and use of the review report.

Overall, the consultancy is planned for up to 40 days of work, with completion by March 31, 2015. The specific configuration of and **timeframe** for deliverables will be agreed in joint consultation between the IFRC Review Management Team and the Review Team (described below), largely based on an the initial data collection plan outlined in the inception report and resultant time and resources for deliverables.

7. Review team members and qualifications

A two member review team is proposed for this assignment, consisting of:

7.1 Team leader

Responsibilities include upholding the quality and ethical standards (below) for the review; completion of deliverables in an timely and cost-efficient manner; overall team leadership and management of other review team members. The team leader will be the final author of above-mentioned deliverables, with team members supporting and recognized. Qualifications include:

- Demonstrated experience leading review/evaluation teams, analysing both qualitative and quantitative data, and preparing relevant writing samples/reports.
- Proven track record of conducting qualitative research including the development of interview schedules and qualitative data analysis required; and in designing and enumerating survey questionnaires electronically (and in written format).
- Demonstrated experience and advanced technical knowledge of preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological accidents as well as other technological disasters.
- Demonstrated public health expertise of health issues related to preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological accidents as well as other technological disasters.
- University degree/s at the post-graduate level in relevant field of study, PhD preferred, MA minimum.



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- Excellent communication (written, spoken, and visual) required for preparation of deliverables.
- Knowledge of Russian language and sound knowledge of the IFRC preferred.

7.2 Expert - nuclear and radiological preparedness and response

Responsibilities include contributing to the data collection, analysis and preparation of the review study, with attention to preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological emergencies as well as other technological disasters. Qualifications include:

- Demonstrated experience contributing to relevant reviews/evaluations, including competence in conducting relevant quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis.
- Demonstrated and appropriate public health expertise with health issues related to preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological accidents as well as other technological disasters.
- Demonstrated and appropriate disaster management experience related to preparedness and response to nuclear and radiological emergencies as well as other technological disasters.
- University degree/s at the post-graduate level in relevant field of study, PhD preferred, MPH minimum.
- Excellent communication (written, spoken, and visual) skills.
- Knowledge of Russian language and sound knowledge of the IFRC preferred.

8. IFRC management and support

8.1 IFRC (Review) Management Committee

The Management Committee is tasked with the oversight of the Review Team. The Review Team leader will report to this committee, which will consist of the EZO Head of Operations, the EZO Health and Care Coordinator, in Europe zone office in Budapest, the IFRC Senior Officer for Nuclear & Radiological Emergency Preparedness based in Geneva, and the IFRC Senior M&E Officer based in Geneva. Other members may be included as determined by the committee. The committee will provide organizational and context-specific guidance to the Review Team to help achieve stated objectives. It will also guide the review/revision of deliverables to best ensure stakeholder involvement for ownership and use of the deliverables.

8.2 Logistical and administrative support

Specific logistical and administrative arrangements will be identified by a Review Management Committee in collaboration with the reviewer/s once they have been contracted and a detailed data collection plan is prepared. However, it is expected that the majority of logistical and administrative support for the reviewers will be provided through IFRC Regional and Country Representations and offices in Moscow, Kiev and Minsk and through the EZO.

9. Review Quality & Ethical Standards

The Review Team members should take all reasonable steps to ensure that the review study is designed and conducted to respect and protect the rights and welfare of people involved, and to ensure that the review is technically accurate, reliable, and legitimate, conducted in a transparent and impartial manner, and contributes to organizational learning and accountability. Therefore, the review team should adhere to the applicable principles and standards outlined in the [IFRC Framework for Evaluation](#), which apply as much to reviews as to evaluations.

It is also expected that the evaluation will uphold the seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent: 1) humanity, 2) impartiality, 3) neutrality, 4) independence, 5) voluntary service, 6) unity, and 7) universality. Further information can be obtained about these principles at:

www.ifrc.org/what/values/principles/index.asp

10. Application Procedures



Applicants may apply as a team or individually to be considered for the Review Team. Interested candidates should submit their application material by December 17, 2014 using the following hyperlink to [IFRC's website](http://www.ifrc.org/en/who-we-are/working-with-us/current-vacancies/job-description/?nPostingId=813&nPostingTargetId=1488&id=QPFFK026203F3VBQB79LO793E&LG=UK).

(<http://www.ifrc.org/en/who-we-are/working-with-us/current-vacancies/job-description/?nPostingId=813&nPostingTargetId=1488&id=QPFFK026203F3VBQB79LO793E&LG=UK>)

1. **Curricula Vitae** (or resume)
2. **Cover letter** clearly summarizing your experience as it pertains to this assignment, *your daily rate*, and *three professional references*.
3. At least one example of a written report most similar to the purpose and scope of that described in this TOR.

Application materials are non-returnable, and we thank you in advance for understanding that only short-listed candidates will be contacted for the next step in the application process.

10. Annex – suggested background materials

The following list is illustrative (but not exhaustive) of key documents to be used in the review study.

10.1 **Movement-wide documents**

- Radiation Risk Reduction: Observations: Contribution to a Background Document for the Secretary General Visit to Japan, March 2011
- Resolution 21: Disaster Relief in case of technical and other disasters, XXVI International Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Geneva 1986 and Annex I on the role of RCRC in response to technological disasters
- IFRC Report on nuclear preparedness, June 2012, Meeting report from NS consultation meeting on nuclear disaster preparedness
- IFRC General Assembly (Geneva, November 2011), Background to Draft decision on preparedness to respond to the humanitarian consequences of nuclear accidents
- IFRC strategic Action Plan on Nuclear and radiological Emergency preparedness, October 2013
- IFRC Nuclear and radiological emergency preparedness and response Guidelines; Draft version December 2014
- Communication pack on Fukushima Nuclear Disaster, including: a 6-minute mini-documentary, *Fukushima Summer*: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dfYQfWFFKTU>. Facts and figures, stories and other communication materials are also enclosed with this TOR.

10.2 **CHARP related documents**

- Annex I, 1990 Survey
- Annex II, 1993 CHARP Evaluation Report
- Annex III, 1996 CHARP Mission Report
- Annex IV, 1996 CHARP Evaluation ECHO
- Annex V, 1999 CHARP 3rd Evaluation Mission Report
- Annex VI, 2002 CHARP Evaluation
- Annex VII, 2003 CHARP Review, Netherlands RC
- Annex VIII, 2003 CHARP Data Analysis, Medical screening
- Annex IX, 2005 CHARP Mid-term evaluation, Netherlands RC
- Annex X, CHARP 2016 Strategy



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- Annex XI, CHARP Leaflet, March 2012

10.3 External documents

- “The Human Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident. A strategy for Recovery” UNDP
- <http://chernobyl.info/en-US/Home/Library.aspx>
- http://chernobyl.undp.org/english/nat_rep.shtml
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chernobyl_disaster at the end of this link there is a lot of suggested reading materials.
- UN Action Plan on Chernobyl which includes IFRC activities and shows the stakeholders of CHARP
- Chernobyl Forum report
- Optimizing the international effort to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster; Report of the UN Secretary-General; October 2013
- UNSCEAR reports on Chernobyl