

**Government of Ukraine
United Nations Development Programme**



**Chornobyl Recovery and Development Programme
Phase II**

The UNDP Chornobyl Recovery and Development Programme will aim at ensuring return to normal life as a realistic prospect for people living in the Chornobyl-affected regions. This will be achieved via continuing support provided to the Government of Ukraine for elaboration and implementation of development-oriented solutions for the regions, in particular, by:

- ongoing advisory support to the Government and assisting in the elaboration of development-oriented solutions for rehabilitation of Chornobyl affected regions;
- enhancement of capacities of local authorities to transparently define and implement local development strategies, deliver public services, and foster local economic development;
- extension of support and involvement of a larger number of affected communities in recovery and development processes, ensuring strong national ownership of the approach introduced;
- developing national capacities to sustain community-based information provision network for Chornobyl affected regions.

CRDP phase I was directed toward advocating a development-oriented agenda and introduction of community based recovery solutions for Chornobyl. The main goal of CRDP phase II will be to strengthen structure and processes of recovery and development at the national, regional and grass-root community level. With a strong emphasis on economic development, the project will build a sustainable national framework supporting the return to normal life in the region.

2008

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Ukraine



UNDAF Outcomes: Poverty reduced by 50% through equitable, area-based economic growth and targeted provision of inclusive social service.

CPAP Outcomes: Pro-poor frameworks and strategies for sustainable economic development adopted and extended to rural and economically- and socially-disadvantaged areas, communities and groups, in a manner consistent with safeguarding these groups' political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights;

Strengthened system for provision of social services and assistance functioning on an equitable and inclusive basis

CPAP Outputs: Social, economic and cultural development for the Chernobyl-affected communities and rural settlements enhanced through area-based approaches

Implementing partner: Ministry of Ukraine of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection from the Consequences of the Chernobyl Catastrophe

Responsible parties: UNDP

Rayon/Oblast Administration

Community-based Organizations (CBOs) of citizens, schools, NGOs and small enterprises

Programme Period: 2008-2010

Estimated annualized budget: USD 1,720,000 (2008-USD 497,000.00; 2009-USD 596,000.00; 2010-USD 627,00.00)

CPAP Programme Component:

Project Title: Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme (Phase II)

Allocated resources: USD

Government -----

Atlas Award ID:00015098

Regular (TRAC) 450 000 USD

Start Date: 1 January 2008

Other:

End Date: 31 December 2010

Unfunded budget 1 270 000 USD

In-kind Contribution -----

Agreed by (Ministry of Emergencies of Ukraine)

V. Kholosha Deputy Minister

Agreed by (UNDP):

IOANNA [Signature] OWLECKA

UNDP DEPUTY

RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE

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Abbreviations

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
CRDP	Chornobyl Recovery and Development Programme
LDP	Local Development Programme
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
WHO	World Health Organization

SUMMARY

The project is developed on the basis of the United Nations Development Program efforts aims at ensuring return to normal life as a realistic prospect for people living in the Chernobyl-affected regions. This will be achieved via continuing support provided to the Government of Ukraine for elaboration and implementation of development-oriented solutions for the regions.

The main goal of CRDP phase II will be to strengthen structure and processes of recovery and development at the national, regional and grass-root community levels. With a strong emphasis on economic development, the project will build a sustainable national framework supporting the return to normal life in the region.

The **project strategy** based upon following key milestones:

- i. Comprehensive strategy for recovery and sustainable development of the Chernobyl-contaminated areas adopted by UN Agencies. Identified by "A Strategy for Recovery" Report (2002), it was reconfirmed and enhanced by the UN Chernobyl Forum findings (2005), and recently reinforced by the UN General Assembly Resolution which wholeheartedly embraced the development approach and proclaimed the period to 2016, the end of the third decade after the Chernobyl accident, as a "Decade of Recovery and Sustainable Development" for the affected territories.
- ii. Results of CRDP phase I directed toward advocating for development-oriented agenda at the national policy level, successfully introduced:
 - the community-based recovery solutions for Chernobyl;
 - initiated network of local provision of scientifically sound, reliable target-groups specific information on Chernobyl accident consequences and healthy lifestyles to the affected population.
- iii. Joint recognition by the Government of Ukraine and UNDP that
 - lack of information remains an important Chernobyl-specific human security problem;
 - after two decades, the return to normal life is a realistic prospect for people living in the Chernobyl-affected regions;
 - affected areas mostly need sustainable social and economic development, new jobs, fresh investments and the restoration of a sense of community self-reliance and self-sufficiency;
 - stakeholders need to concentrate on provision of opportunities for productive employment and realization of full economic potential, while rationalizing the fiscal burden of government recovery efforts;
 - learning from Chernobyl lessons to improve public awareness and levels of human security in communities living around nuclear facilities is an emerging dimension for international assistance.

With a strong emphasis on economic development, the project will build a sustainable national framework supporting the return to normal life in the region and in particular will focus 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 capacities of local economic development agencies to 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, undergoing revision of radioactive-contamination zones and 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 on human security issues in communities living around nuclear power plants based on the Chernobyl lessons learned.

The project will be closely linked through UNDP **Local Development Programme** to other projects of UNDP practicing community-based development, namely CBA, CIDP, MGCEP and Youth project. It will also build partnership framework to target such developmental issues: as: MDGs, gender, HIV/AIDS, environmental sustainability and energy efficiency. At the policy level, the project will line up its recommendations with those advocated by BRAAC and MDG projects. At the regional level, project implementation will provide a platform to pilot innovative approaches for participatory governance at the local level.

The project will partner with wide range of organizations within and outside the UN to spur rehabilitation in the Chernobyl-affected regions. In particular, under the framework of IATF project will closely work with IAEA on the issues of radiological rehabilitation and information provision; with WHO and UNICEF on the issues of healthy lifestyles promotion and addressing primary health care needs of affected communities; with Council of Europe on the issues of improvement of public awareness and levels of human security in communities living around nuclear facilities. The project will advocate for a broader involvement of the region in various developmental activities of WB, ILO and UNFPA.

This project will be implemented by UNDP Ukraine under the Country Programme Action Plan 2006-2010. UNDP will provide support, management, and oversight under the requirements and guidelines of UNDP's National Execution (NEX) Modality and shall be responsible for the achievement of the outputs (results), impact and objectives. Similarly, it will be accountable for the use of project resources.

The Ministry of Emergencies and affairs of population protection from the consequences of Chernobyl catastrophe of Ukraine (Ministry of Emergencies) will be the Implementing Partner for this National Execution (NEX) project.

The Project Board will consist of representative of the Ministry of Emergencies as *Executive*, representative of UNDP as *Senior Supplier* and designated representative of local authorities from target areas as *Senior Beneficiary*.

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

A. IMPLEMENTING THE NEW UN CHORNOBYL AGENDA

Since 2002 recovery and sustainable development of the Chornobyl-contaminated areas and assistance to the affected population has been high on the UN/UNDP agenda in Ukraine. This new development-oriented UN strategy on Chornobyl identified by *The Human Impact of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident: A Strategy for Recovery (2002)* and reconfirmed and enhanced by the UN Chernobyl Forum (2005)¹ in its recommendations to the governments of affected countries on the way forward.

In 2007, the UN Secretary-General's report on Chornobyl was submitted in accordance with the General Assembly resolution 60/14 of 14 November 2005 on the strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chornobyl disaster.

The report concluded that the United Nations organizations are united in pursuing a development approach to the Chornobyl legacy and emphasized the continuing need for community development efforts and the provision of accurate information to the affected population.

20 November 2007, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster".

The new Resolution wholeheartedly embraced the development approach. In an effort to make possible what it called a "return to normal life", it proclaimed the period to 2016, the end of the third decade after the Chornobyl accident, as a "Decade of Recovery and Sustainable Development" for the affected territories. Furthermore, UNDP was tasked with drafting a UN Action Plan and coordinating UN work during the Decade. The resolution also underlined the importance of conveying to local populations a "message of reassurance" on the health impact of radiation in particular through the dissemination of the findings of the UN Chernobyl Forum, including in the form of practical messages about healthy and productive lifestyles, to the populations affected by the accident in order to empower them to maximize social and economic recovery and sustainable development in all its aspects. Finally, the resolution noted the significant progress made recently in the long-running effort to transform the damaged Chornobyl reactor and its surroundings into a stable and environmentally safe site, and stressed the urgency of all parties working steadfastly to complete this task successfully.

UNDP's outlook on Chornobyl is also consistent with the findings and recommendations of the UN Chernobyl Forum. The findings support the notion that, at the community level, poverty and lack of socio-economic opportunities poses the biggest danger for the Chornobyl-affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. To spur economic development of the region the National Governments need to adjust broader economic and social policies.

UNDP proposed solutions for tackling priority problems faced by affected countries, communities and individuals and addressing the following three areas: **(a) Information;** **(b) Policy advice** and **(c) Community development.**

¹ The Chernobyl Forum is an initiative of the IAEA, in cooperation with the WHO, UNDP, FAO, UNEP, UN-OCHA, UNSCEAR, the World Bank and the governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. The Forum was created as a contribution to the United Nations' ten-year strategy for Chornobyl, launched in 2002 with the publication of *Human Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident — A Strategy for Recovery*.

B. CRDP PHASE I RESULTS

The Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme (CRDP) was launched based on the recommendations of the report *"The Human Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident. A Strategy for Recovery"*, initiated by the UN Agencies in February 2002. Since 2003 CRDP is constantly working to mitigate long-term social, economic and ecological 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 organizations, oblast and rayon state administrations, village councils, scientific institutions, non-governmental organizations and private businesses, CRDP supports community organizations (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 four most radioactively polluted oblasts (regions) in Ukraine, namely Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Chernihiv and Rivne, which include 17 rayons (districts): Borodyansky, Ivankivsky, Kyivo-Svyatoshynsky, Makarivsky, Polisky (Kyiv oblast), Brusylivsky, Korostensky, Ovrutsky, Luhynsky, Narodytsky, Olevsky, Emilchynsky (Zhytomyr oblast), Chernihivsky, Ripkynsky (Chernihiv oblast), Dubrovytsky, Zarichnensky and Rokytnivsky (Rivne oblast).

In order to achieve its goals, CRDP has been working in such areas:

- **Rendering assistance for the improvement of state policy** – supporting legislation changes and innovative strategies towards mitigation of the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe, which, in turn, are focused on providing sustainable development in the affected regions, secure living and distribution of comprehensive information to the population;
- **Self-governance and community development** - rendering assistance to community organizations in self-organization and self-governance, increasing their potential for implementing their own priority programmes of social, economic, and ecological recovery and development;
- **Institutional support** – enhancement and development of the institutional support system, which foresees the expansion of institutional opportunities, strengthening the potential of organizations and institutions that promote socio-economic development and ecological recovery of the Chernobyl-affected regions.

The following are key results achieved by the programme throughout its 1st phase (2003-2007):

- Supported the improvement of national programmes for the mitigation of Chernobyl catastrophe consequences (research, round-tables, conferences, participation of CRDP's national and international partners in the dialogue). Provided the Government of Ukraine with advisory support on national policy and regional cooperation issues, including hosting of various round tables and providing support for studies on Chernobyl-specific policy issues. New National Programme on Chernobyl for 2006 – 2010 adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine, which incorporated key recovery-oriented recommendations. At the 20th Chernobyl Anniversary commemorative conferences, the UN/UNDP Chernobyl strategy was largely based on the UNDP/CRDP's experiences.
- Initiated and enlarged the work of the Chernobyl Economic Development Forum as a platform for working out a strategy of sustainable development of territories, attracting investment into the region, creation of the conditions for partnerships between businesses and authorities for recovery and development of affected territories.
- Advocacy and awareness campaign on the developmental approach for Chernobyl implemented by CRDP through various activities like round-table meetings, donor visits, and

pres-tirps resulted in more than 400 media publications: news reports and articles, TV and radio reports.

- CRDP strategic approach was 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.
- Successfully introduce in the region principle "Community organizations and authorities: partners on recovery and development issues". 279 community organizations (COs) were formed in 192 villages of Ukraine (involving over 20,000 community members), that resolve important socio-economic problems in the villages: reconstruction of water pipe-lines and gasification; reconstruction of schools, baths, village health centers, and ambulatories; creation of youth, public and service centers; etc. Community organizations implemented 190 recovery and development projects totalling 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 organizations successfully mobilized significant financial resources for implementation of their own priority projects. On average, for the implementation of one project, a community organization itself contributed 20% of the total amount, local village and rayon authorities – 40%, CRDP – 31%, other sponsors – 9%.
- CRDP supported the establishment of the 8 Regional Economic Development Agencies, 3 in rayons of Zhytomyr oblast (Brusyliv, Korosten and Ovruch), 2 in Kyiv oblast (Borodyanka and Ivankiv), 1 in Rivne oblast (Dubrovysya) and 1 in Chernihiv oblast (Ripky rayon). One more agency in Rokytne rayon (Rivne oblast) is in the process of registration. The Agency of Regional Economic Development in Brusyliv rayon provides everyday consultation to private entrepreneurship and those active citizens who want to establish private business. The Agency ensures equal opportunities for everybody regardless of gender, age and race.
- CRDP has developed a model for Youth centres - an institution specially designed to respond to young people's needs. A Youth Centre is composed of a gym, computer, equipment and internet, and meeting room for self-organized trainings, classes, etc. As a result, 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 36 Youth Centres in Chornobyl-affected areas.
- Development of ICT raises the opportunity for youth development in Chornobyl-affected rural areas: two internet clubs at local schools and 8 at rural youth centers offer the opportunity to enjoy everyday virtual communication with peers from around the world.
- In cooperation with leading scientific institutions, developed and distributed information materials (brochures, booklets, a film, posters, CDs – in total about 20 titles) regarding the Chornobyl catastrophe consequences and conditions for secure living in contaminated territories. Conducted a series of trainings for teachers and medical workers on issues of radiation security and healthy life styles. CRDP developed the film 'Alphabet of Understanding' and publication 'Teachers Guidebook on the Chornobyl Accident', which have been supported by the Ministry of Emergencies for mass production and dissemination in 2007.

C. NATIONAL POLICY

Pursuant to the Law on the national programme for overcoming the consequences of the Chornobyl disaster during the period 2006-2010, the socio-economic rehabilitation of the population and territories affected by radioactive contamination is a priority of national policy. Other important tasks identified are: integrated medical and socio-psychological rehabilitation of the affected

population and enhancement of their social protection and the establishment of safe living conditions in areas contaminated by radiation.

The programme is also designed to strengthen and back up radiation safety barriers, protection against radiation of the population living in the above-mentioned areas and to ensure that the spread of radionuclides from the Exclusion Zone is curbed to the greatest extent possible.

According to the National Legislation, national policy gives priority to protection of human life and health; creating safe living and working conditions; holistic solutions in health-care services and social policy; use of contaminated areas taking account developments in the field of science and environmental protection; full compensation of victims; use of economic methods to improve life, in particular, through the granting of tax breaks to victims; implementation of measures for the vocational retraining of victims and the upgrading of their skills; coordination of decision-making and action by State bodies, institutions and organizations providing social assistance for victims; use of international experience and international cooperation with regard to health care, labour safety and radiation protection.

In 2007, the State budget of Ukraine has allocated USD 838 million for programs to mitigate consequences of the Chernobyl accident. 80 % of that amount is allocated to social subsidies for affected people.

Results of the social monitoring conducted in 2007 showed that restricting mitigation policy to social support only is mistaken as it results in exclusion of affected people from an active life; in some cases it also leads to social degradation.

There is a recognition that state policy should be based not only on providing medical and financial support, but also on principles of social rehabilitation of the population, economic recovery and development of affected areas. As a result, the Ministry of Emergencies has developed the draft Law of Ukraine "About changes of the Law of Ukraine 'About the State program of overcoming the consequences of the Chernobyl accident'. The program states the policy main directions of state policy towards social and economic recovery of affected territories until 2014.

Analysis of implemented state Programmes showed that resolving of social and economic development of these territories requires development of new approaches and priorities in economic and social policy of the country. Resolving problems of complex socio-economic development of radioactively-polluted territories widely depends on establishment of an economic mechanism that is adequate to new conditions and a market economy which will provide effective management of social and economic development on state, regional and local levels.

It is foreseen that the establishment of preconditions for market economy open for transparent competitions and support of investments on the **State level** would spur the recovery process at the affected area.

According to the draft National programme, on the **Regional level** the following key activities will be implemented:

- Support for the development of small- and medium-sized business and improvement of competition. Support for implementation of international investment programs;
- Guiding subventions from the State budget for projects that will support attractiveness of the investment climate of regions and will have a high level of social effectiveness;
- Introduction of effective mechanisms of legal, financial, organizational, personnel, and educational support of innovative projects of small business;
- Diversification of the work of existing enterprises for the purpose of creation of new workplaces.

On the **local level** will be provided:

- stimulation for the increase of economic independence of housing facilities house facilities economic independence;
- stimulation of development of rural communities that are capable of maintaining households on the affected territories, and that can become independent in the nearest future;
- establishment and testing of local economic development models on the basis of social partnerships of authorities, businesses and communities;
- providing activities that are directed toward the mitigation of the Chernobyl accident and that require effective international cooperation, joint technical and financial resources of international organizations, countries, business groups and scientific institutions.

The following directions toward the implementation of these tasks have been identified:

- development and implementation of joint projects (programmes) together with international organizations for the rehabilitation of radioactively-polluted territories and affected people;
- conducting joint international scientific research to generate practical recommendation is concerning problems of minimization of Chernobyl accident consequences;
- to continue dialogue regarding the new strategy of international cooperation to resolve problems concerning mitigation of accident consequences;
- support initiatives directed toward ensuring social-economic development of affected territories with the involvement of international and national volunteers;
- support of an international partnership for technology exchanges and private experiences activities.
- implementation of measures of social-economic recovery of polluted territories requires resolving complex and various problems that are actual and will be so for a long time. These measures require particular attention on the state level.

There is also recognition that only joint efforts of the Ministry of Emergencies and all other related Ministries, oblast and rayon state administrations, communities, and international organizations will allow for the resolution of such a complex problem as rehabilitation and development of Chernobyl-affected territories.

One of the most challenging tasks in the future will be to support the Government of Ukraine in its efforts to develop a comprehensive legal framework and procedures for revisiting the status of affected settlements in relation to "Zone" status ("de-zoning"). This continues to be a significant obstacle for full-fledge implementation of recovery efforts.

D. TOWARDS RECOVERY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AFFECTED REGIONS

UNDP and the Government of Ukraine have recognized that, after two decades, a return to normal life is a realistic prospect for people living in the Chernobyl-affected regions. To achieve this aim, these areas most need sustainable social and economic development, new jobs, fresh investment and the restoration of a sense of community self-reliance and self-sufficiency. Stakeholders need to concentrate on providing opportunities for productive employment and realization of full economic potential, while rationalizing the fiscal burden of government recovery efforts.

Local communities still face obstacles, however. Owing in part to the disruption caused by the nuclear accident, many areas suffer social and economic hardship. Communities that had earlier depended on farming and forestry hindered by restrictions limiting commercial activity, and radiation stigma makes produce from the region difficult to market. Investment is scarce;

infrastructure is often lacking or neglected. Skilled professionals tend to shun villages for more prosperous places with safer reputations. Young people often leave the region to seek better opportunities elsewhere. All of these factors were exacerbated the upheaval that followed the break-up of the Soviet Union.

In addition, government provision of a wide range of benefits to millions of people who were deemed as having suffered from the Chernobyl accident had the unintended effect, over time, of creating a "dependency syndrome," even when fiscal pressures left governments unable to deliver on their pledges. Combined with widespread (and often unfounded) fears about the health impact of radiation, many communities fell into a state of passivity and helplessness. Sociologists dubbed this "Chernobyl victim's syndrome."

As a result numbers of important indicators of economic and human development in the affected regions remain behind national average values (Table),.

Table – Some important indicators of development in Chornobyl affected regions compared to Ukrainian average.

Name of the Rayon	Number of small enterprises (per 10 000 ppl)		Number of services provided (per citizen in rayon)		Number of investments (per person, in 2006)	Birth/Death In rural areas (per 1 000 ppl, in 2006)
	In 2006	Difference in number 2006 - 2000	In 2006	Comparing 2005 - 2006, in numbers		
In Ukraine	66	31	2494	533	2687,4	-9,5
Yemilchynskiy	20	9	61	2	270	-12,3
Korostenskiy	31	7	9	3	389	-16,8
Luhynskiy	29	4	74	17	372	-19,5
Narodyckiy	28	10	4	1	169	-20,9
Ovruckiy	19	-3	246	24	412	-14,7
Dubrovychkiy	18	5	91	15	333,1	-3,5
Zarichnenskiy	17	3	72	11,3	268,7	2,2
Rokytnivskiy	18	6	114	17,6	3 429,3	11,4

While needs specific to Chornobyl remain, the main challenges facing the affected region are those in the mainstream of the United Nations development mission, as articulated in the United Nations' Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals. It means that development tools and methods that have delivered results elsewhere in the world may be an applicable solution to target that challenge. The economic growth experienced by Ukraine provides a powerful engine for reducing poverty and creating opportunity. Sustaining growth nationwide will benefit Chornobyl-affected areas.

Although substantial progress in recovery of Chornobyl-affected regions of Ukraine has already been achieved, many challenges remain. International assistance remains important in meeting these challenges.

Sustainable economic development of the affected regions needs accelerated adaptation of a new approach. In particular, UNDP advocates for:

- Addressing the effects of Chornobyl economic development to make the affected communities economically and socially viable in the medium and long term.
- Improving the business climate to encourage investment and support private sector development; supporting initiatives to promote employment and create a positive image for the areas concerned.
- Encouraging development of small and medium-size enterprises.

- Strengthening the operation of such community-based solutions as credit unions and producer and consumer cooperatives.
- Giving priority to development of micro-scale (family) businesses.
- Rebuilding of community structures to replace those that were lost in the process of evacuation and as a result of the break up of the Soviet Union.

Possible solutions for revising the present status of settlements might be application of the idea that once the present zone status is not remained, the Government establishes compensatory instruments, such as a quasi stabilization fund for the affected territories. This fund would provide financial support to economic and social development of those territories, mainly to restore social infrastructure destroyed following the Chernobyl Accident, to support employment policy measures and to promote the establishment and operations of local and regional development agencies.

There is common understanding that **realistic and comprehensive local socio-economic development strategies** need to be elaborated in affected rayons with the use of a participatory decision making process that would involve local communities and other stakeholders. These strategies should identify economic, social and environmental development priorities for the rayon concerned, including spatial considerations as well as short and mid-term development targets.

The partnership between private, public and non-profit actors in the Chernobyl-affected areas becomes crucial for a sustainable development process. Various forms of public-private partnerships at the rayon level could become an opportunity for generating economic development activities and the provision of such services as gas, energy and water.

Participatory community-based recovery and development schemes successfully tested by UNDP are offered for wide application by local authorities. This model could be easily transferred for use by local authorities in other affected regions. This developmental-oriented approach has several advantages both for communities and local authorities. Communities become more self-reliant and self-sufficient, overcoming the victim and dependency culture. As community members increasingly take charge of their own recovery and development activities, the burden on the state administration is significantly reduced. Thus, they can support more development and recovery initiatives for the same amount of money.

Lack of information remains an important Chernobyl Specific Human Security Problem. There is recognition by national authorities and UN Agencies that provision of scientifically-sound information to Chernobyl-affected communities in accessible, non-technical language should be a top priority. Accurate information on the impact of radiation, drawing on the reassuring findings of the Chernobyl Forum, can go a long way towards easing the fear, confusion and anxiety that plague many residents. Together with that information, advice on healthy lifestyles should be widely disseminated as a means of addressing the causes of many ailments mistakenly blamed on the Chernobyl accident.

Innovative ways need to be developed to increase knowledge about how to live safely in environments that have suffered radioactive contamination, as well as to reassure people who live in areas where radiation exposure is too low to pose any real threat to health and well-being. These need to address the problems of credibility and comprehensibility that have hampered past efforts. Information provision targeted to specific audiences is needed. As well as trusted community sources. A comprehensive approach to promoting healthy lifestyles, and not simply focusing on radiation hazards, is a widely recognized solution for such information intervention when health education aiming at reducing internal and external radiation is becoming an integral part of wider health promotion policies and interventions that aim at reducing the main causes of disease and rising mortality that affect the local population.

Finally, **learning from Chernobyl lessons to improve public awareness and human security levels in communities living around nuclear facilities** is an emerging dimension for international assistance.

The Chernobyl disaster stands as a testimony that a nuclear accident has no respect for local, national or international boundaries. Nuclear safety cannot be confined to one country's political and administrative boundaries. It demands effective neighborhood solidarity, cross-border cooperation, which ensures that each area concerned, irrespective of the country to which it is attached, is a player on an equal footing with all the others. In this respect, it is important that regional authorities, which already experienced a disaster or are under the risk of a disaster, exchange their experiences. ("Slavutych Appeal", 2006).

There is a recognition that for Ukraine - a country overcoming the consequences of the most severe nuclear accident in Chernobyl and still producing over 50% of its electricity at NPP's nuclear safety issues, including those which emerged from the Chernobyl legacy, is the priority for national policy.

The central government, regional authorities and mass media are key actors during emergency management. Provision of adequate and trustworthy information on radiological protection issues and ensuring preparedness of local authorities and communities to act adequately in the case of a potential emergency is an important element of the nuclear safety system. At the same time, this is an ultimate requirement of the *"Convention on access to information and public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters"* (Aarhus Convention).

II. Strategy and programme components

The main goal of CRDP phase II will be to strengthen structure and processes of recovery and development at the national, regional and grass-root community level.

Towards this, the programme will focus on the following areas:

A. Strategic solutions to support sustainable local economic development.

This will include provision of ongoing advisory support to the Government and assisting in the elaboration of development-oriented solutions for rehabilitation of Chernobyl-affected regions. In particular, this will include assistance in elaboration of a legal framework for revisiting the zoning status of affected territories in Ukraine. The misalignment of zoning boundaries with current radiation levels inhibits the revival of economic activity in some areas where it would otherwise be possible.

More **specific policy changes** still necessary to create an enabling environment at the national level should include enacting "de-zoning" through:

- revising zone definitions and procedures to change the status of settlements in relation to "Zone" ;
- lifting the status of "contaminated territories",
- enabling commercial activities under relevant national legislation,
- overhauling benefits that depend on zoning status.

Considering that "de-zoning" depends on sound and accessible information on contamination, sound radiation monitoring data must be accessible to the public.

Changes in policies specific to Chernobyl need to be synchronized with **broader economic and social policies** in ways that will **spur economic development** nationwide, including, inevitably, in the Chernobyl regions. The development of sturdy local businesses depends heavily on adequate 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’.

Improvement of the economic environment should include:

- revising legislation to encourage local economic development;
- combining policy reforms at the national level with special measures at the local level;
- enabling greater fiscal decentralization;
- facilitating access to credit through trust funds, credit unions, and cooperative banks;
- adoption of international product certification (endorsed, e.g., by the EU).

B. Enabling local governance environment to foster economic development.

This component will be directed towards enhancement of capacities of local authorities to transparently define and implement local development strategies, deliver public services, and foster local economic development, including support of strategic planning at the rayon level and development capacities of local economic development agencies/centers which are badly needed to make local development in the affected region “a step forward” to compensate disadvantages and limitations caused by “Chernobyl”.

UNDP/CRDP will support the delegation of various tasks and activities to promote the local economic development process to Local Economic Development Agencies i.e. - non-governmental institutions which could assist 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.

These agencies will also operate as local business promotion centers (BPC) to provide tailor-made, targeted and integrated business support services to micro, small and medium entrepreneurs: (1) trainings; (2) assistance in the preparation of business plans, (3) business counseling, (4) assistance in credit sourcing from formal financial institutions like commercial banks, (5) assistance in identifying sub-contracting opportunities between enterprises and large scale companies, and (6) promoting linkages between local enterprises and foreign companies.

C. Consolidation of community-based recovery and development

The project will extent its support and involve larger numbers of affected communities in recovery and development processes, ensuring strong national ownership of the approach introduced, addressing specific needs of community undergoing zone revision process and youth specific issues in the region such as access to ICT technologies and internet.

Experience received during implementation of CRDP phase I needs to be consolidated to maximize the effect from the development effort which proved to be promising both in addressing small-scale infrastructure needs and in restoring a sense of shared purpose, initiative and self-confidence to those communities still suffering from passivity and hopelessness two decades after the Chernobyl accident.

The project will support coordination and cooperation between CO's to share best practices, experiences, etc. to enhance the recovery and development process. Technical assistance to local authorities to adopt community financing in line with UNDP's approach will be provided.

Provision of seed grants to support CO-based projects will be limited to several targeted communities most in need, such as:

- Those residing in settlements in the zone 2 and 3 which adopted decisions to change the status of the settlements (under condition of radiological safety).
- Innovative projects in the area of local service provision, energy efficiency, and promotion of family-based small businesses.

Special emphasis will be given to support development of youth potential and leadership to foster local development through access to ICT technologies and internet.

D. Human security through local information provision.

This component's activities will result in developing national capacities to sustain community-based information provision network for Chernobyl-affected regions and enhancement of local authorities' capacities to improve public awareness and human security levels in communities living around nuclear facilities based on lessons learned from Chernobyl.

The activities of this component will be focused on the following two issues:

- Identification of innovative solutions to introduce a sustainable response mechanism that will link the information needs related to health, environment and socio-economic issues of Chernobyl-affected population with corresponding internationally-recognized, objective scientific knowledge, adapted, it will help people to live safely 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.

III. PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCE FRAMEWORK

Following the Programme strategies, a set of activities will be carried out in line with the UNDAF outcomes, country programme (CP) outcomes and CP-outputs for 2006-2010. These activities will ensure achievement of stated objectives of the Programme.

Details of the Results and Resource Framework are given in **Table - I**.

IV. Table - I PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCE FRAMEWORK

UNDP Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme

<p>UNDAF Outcome by the end of Programme Cycle: By 2010, poverty reduced by 50% through equitable, area-based economic growth and targeted provision of inclusive social service</p>
<p>Country Programme Outcome Sustainable economic development through pro-poor policy reform</p>
<p>Country Programme Output Social, economic and cultural development for the Chernobyl-affected communities and rural settlements enhanced through area-based approaches</p>
<p>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework, including baseline and targets Social, economic and cultural development for the Chernobyl-affected communities and rural settlements enhanced through area-based approaches: % of targeted population benefiting from ABD activities</p> <p>Partnership Strategy The project shall foster partnerships at the national, regional and local level. At the national level, the project will forge/continue partnership with the Ministry of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection from the Consequences of Chernobyl Catastrophe of Ukraine as well as with the relevant parliamentary committee, academic institutions and NGO's. This partnership will be helpful in developing policy recommendations and adoption of best recovery and developmental practices in the national practices. On the local level, the project will implement its activities through partnership with oblast/raion councils and administrations and village councils and local self-governing organizations/communities.</p> <p>Project Title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme Award ID: 00015098</p>

Intended Outputs and indicators	Output Targets			Planned Activities	Responsible Parties	Planned Inputs
	Total	2008	2009			
OUTPUT 1						
Improved capacity of central government to support recovery and sustainable local development in Chernobyl-affected areas				Activity 1.1 Support Government in enhancement and implementation of national strategy for recovery and development of Chernobyl-affected territories		
Indicators: # of policy papers/draft legislations produced;			1	- Support expert/task forces to provide regular high-quality policy analysis and recommendations; - Organize policy advocacy events;		
# of sub-regional cooperation events: study tours/ Workshops		1	1	- Support monitoring of human security situation in the region;		
# of Reports produced				- Produce publication summarizing experience of community-based recovery measures to deal with long-term consequences of nuclear accident;		
Monitoring study conducted showing				- Facilitate sub-regional cooperation & best practices sharing in recovery and economic development;	UNDP, MoE	Consultancy Staff cost Travel cost Round tables/conferences Total US \$ 190,500
# Chernobyl Economic Development Forums conducted			1	<u>Quality Criteria:</u> - At least 2 policy recommendation papers/ draft legislation available for national discussion; - Human security monitoring showing positive tendencies in socio-psychological situation in the region.		
Baseline: 1. Adopted State programme for mitigation of Chernobyl accident consequences as a framework document requiring specific amendment on socio-economic rehabilitation incorporated policy recommendations provided during Phase I; 2. Collaboration with Belarus and RF established; 3. Data/input for			1	<u>Quality Method:</u> - UNDP review of the copy of policy recommendations/draft legislation - Data of monitoring study		
				Activity 1.2 Support task force to ensure regular meetings and activities of established Chernobyl Economic Development Forum		
			1	- Conduct studies/analysis of best practices and identification of key challenging issues; - Maintain partnership with key stakeholders, including private sector; - Conduct meetings of the Forum task force - Form Forum agenda and support its annual meeting; - Collect and analyze feedback/demands from Forum participants <u>Quality Criteria:</u> - At least one Forum meeting annually;	UNDP, MoE /Local authorities/part ner CSO	Consultancy; Conference support costs; Travel

publication
 collected/aggregated
 4. Baseline monitoring
 study conducted;
 5. ChEDF initiated

					<p>- Innovative economic development initiatives that were developed by Forum participants being implemented in the region.</p> <p><u>Quality Method:</u> - UNDP review of assessment report - Analysis of feedback of ChEDF participants (questionnaires)</p> <p>Activity 1.3</p>		
			<p>Effective project management</p> <p><u>Quality Criteria:</u> - Cost-effective provision of services in line with UNDP rules;</p> <p><u>Quality Method:</u> - Audit reports</p>	<p>UNDP, MoE</p>			<p>Staff costs Office premises Utilities Vehicle O & M Equipment O & M Communication Insurance/security Petty cash/Misc. Total US \$ 442,500</p>

OUTPUT 2:								
<p>Improved capacity of local authorities and CSO to transparently define and implement local development strategies, deliver public services, and foster local economic development</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p># of Local development strategies' elaboration supported;</p> <p># of local civil servants and local officials trained on improving local public service delivery;</p> <p># of rayons targeted</p> <p># of new/enhanced services being offered by Regional economic development agencies;</p> <p># of training participants (M&F)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initial inputs provided 2. Not yet initiated; 3. Pilot marketing surveys conducted; 4. 8 Agencies established and Start-up grants provided 5. Needs in trainings identified by Agencies during phase I 	<p>Local economic development strategies elaboration in 5 target rayons supported (number of rayons where task forces supported)</p> <p>60 local civil servants trained (number of participants)</p> <p>Enhanced capacities of local authorities of at least 8 target rayons in attraction investors (number of trainings/ seminars)</p> <p>New/enhanced capacities of 8 regional economic development agencies to facilitate local economic development and provide services for business and authorities in the region (number of trainings/ seminars)</p> <p>New capacities of local business developed through</p>	2	2	20	20	2	20	<p>Activity - 2.1</p> <p>Develop capacities of local authorities and CSO to transparently define and implement local development strategies, deliver public services, and foster local economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings for relevant civil servants and stakeholders in target rayons on improvement of local public service delivery; - Trainings/study tours/advisory support for representatives of task forces on elaboration of local development strategies to learn best practice examples in Ukraine and abroad; - Trainings/technical support for relevant stakeholders in target rayon to identify local economic development opportunities and improvement of investment environment; - Develop capacities and maintain network of Regional Economic Agencies through trainings and seminars for Agencies staff/volunteers; - Provide advisory/expert support to training activities of Agencies <p>Quality Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 local development strategies submitted for adoption by Rayon Councils; - At least 50% of target rayons providing enhanced services; - Steady increasing trend of investments to the region reaching at least 70% of nation-wide level by 2010; - Regional economic agencies providing enhanced advisory/consultancy/facilitation services to local authorities and business community. <p>Quality Method:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP review; - Published materials; - Surveys/monitoring data in target rayons.
								<p>Consultancy; Technical support; Travel cost; Training cost; Total US \$ 179,000</p>
								<p>UNDP, MoE /Local authorities/partner CSO</p>

<p>Agencies services: (development of international relations, outsourcing contracts; no-label production; franchising, etc (number of male/female participants of seminars/consultations provided by Agencies)</p>	<p>100/100</p>	<p>200/200</p>	<p>150/150</p>					
<p>OUTPUT - 3: Enhanced capacity of communities to realize improvements in local social, economic and environmental conditions # CO leaders trained; # of CO/VC supported via consultations; # Rayon (district) Forums for Local Sustainable Development conducted at least annually; # of community driven projects supported ; # of Youth organizations having access to Internet and capable to use it for self- and organization- development</p> <p>Baseline: 1. 279 CO's formed; 19 registered as NGO; 2. Participatory</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>At least 100 CO leaders (male and female) trained (50% of whom are from newly established CO's) (number of persons trained) At least 40 CO's/VC supported (number supported) Rayon/Village councils and local communities of at least 15 rayons supporting/implementing joint projects and Rayon (district) Forums for Local Sustainable Development regularly functioning (number of rayons with functioning rayon forums) At least 10 CO</p>	<p>Activity 3.1 Develop capacities of target communities to improve local social, economic and environmental conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support coordination and cooperation between CO's to share best practices, experiences, etc. to enhance recovery and development process through seminars, exchange visits, rayon forums, etc.; - Provide technical support to target CO/village councils to adopt community financing (without seed grant) in line with UNDP approach; - Enhance fundraising of CO/village council to get extra-budgetary support for local improvement projects via provision of information, consultancy, PPP facilitation; - Provide seed-grant funding for innovative community-driven projects aimed at increasing human security levels/promotion of the region; - Develop capacities to use ICT technologies of local Youth Centers/organizations in target areas to lead recovery processes <p><u>Quality Criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rayon/Village councils and local communities of at least 15 rayons supporting/implementing joint projects on a regular basis; - CO's successfully mobilizing resources from external national and international donors; - Youth centers are able to implement local development initiatives; - Human security in at least 20 villages enhanced through implementation of community driven projects.
								<p>UNDP, MoE /Local authorities/partner CSO</p> <p>Consultancy; Equipment/logistics; Training costs; Technical support; Seed grants.</p> <p>Total US \$ 397,000</p>

<p>community-based development introduced in 17 rayons;</p> <p>3. 190 community projects supported with technical + seed grant support;</p> <p>4. 36 Youth Centers established, 28 are equipped with computers and 5 have access to Internet and web-sites</p>	<p>projects supported by CRDP grant annually</p> <p>New/enhanced capacities of youth centres (equipment and capacity to use Internet resources) to lead recovery processes; (number of YC with new/enhanced ICT capacities)</p>	<p>10</p> <p>5</p>	<p>10</p> <p>10</p>	<p>10</p> <p>5</p>	<p>Quality Method: - UNDP review; - Survey/Monitoring data;</p>		
<p>OUTPUT – 4:</p> <p>Enhanced public awareness of radiological risks and increased human security levels in targeted areas</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p># of workshops/seminars/ conducted & number of participants;</p> <p># of participants in ToT trainings;</p> <p># of information materials produced and distributed.</p> <p># of studies conducted.</p> <p># of settlements targeted</p> <p># of training participants</p>	<p>Enhanced capacities of central/local authorities to manage communication of information on radiological risks and other risks associated with Chernobyl accident (number of trainings /seminars)</p> <p>At least 150 people (50% m & 50% f) participated in ToT trainings on safety living issues;</p> <p>At least 10 new information materials developed;</p> <p>Monitoring study conducted</p>	<p>2/40</p> <p>50</p> <p>3</p>	<p>2/40</p> <p>50</p> <p>5</p>	<p>2/40</p> <p>50</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Activity 4.1</p> <p>Develop national capacities to sustain information provision network</p> <p>- Advisory/technical support to central and local authorities to support adequate information provision for affected population;</p> <p>- ToT trainings for target groups (teachers, health workers; local authorities; media);</p> <p>- Information materials development and dissemination;</p> <p>- Monitoring studies;</p> <p><u>Quality Criteria:</u></p> <p>- Central and local authorities able to sustain information provision network;</p> <p>- Satisfaction of local communities with provided information;</p> <p>- Re-printing of information materials with national funding.</p> <p>Quality Method: - UNDP review; - Survey/Monitoring data.</p>	<p>UNDP, MoE</p>	<p>Consultancy; Equipment; Training costs; Technical support; Total US \$ 225,000</p>

	0	0	0	1	Activity 4.2	
# of settlements targeted						
# information access points created						
# of workshops conducted	5	5	5	5	<p>Learning from Chernobyl lessons to improve public awareness and human security levels/emergency preparedness in communities living around nuclear facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analytical studies; - Workshops/round-tables; - Facilitation of experience sharing among local authorities target group leaders through study tours/trainings; - Support local authorities to develop information provision/access tools for local communities. <p><u>Quality Criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local authorities able to provide adequate information provision/access tools for local communities; - Enhanced knowledge's and awareness of local communities <p><u>Quality Method:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP review; - Survey/Monitoring data. 	
Baseline:	10	20	20	20		
1. Information provision concept developed and initiated;						
2. Information needs identified;						
3. 20 pilot information materials developed and disseminated;	0	2	2	2		
4. First set of ToT trainings conducted;	1	2	2	1		
5. Initial needs analysis conducted						
						<p>Grand Total - US \$ 1 720 000</p>
						<p>Consultancy; Equipment; Training costs; Technical support; Total US \$ 205,000</p>

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This project will be implemented by UNDP Ukraine under Country Programme Action Plan 2006-2010 (See Annex II). UNDP will provide support, management, and oversight under the requirements and guidelines of UNDP's National Execution (NEX) Modality and shall be responsible for the achievement of the outputs (results), impact and objectives. Similarly, it will be accountable for the use of project resources. Management arrangements for the Programme will be based on PRINCE2 project management methodology Management Arrangements

Implementing Partner

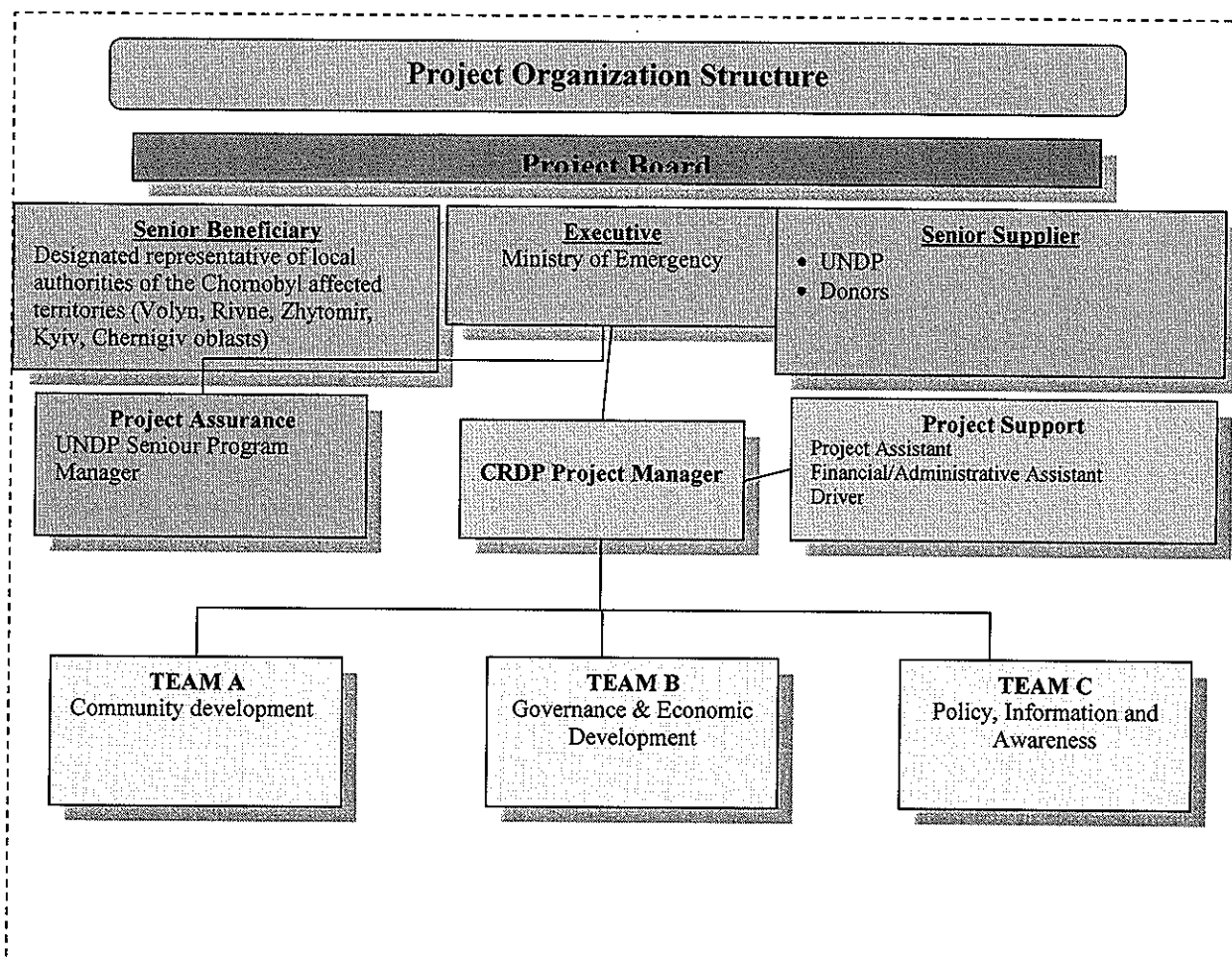
The Ministry of Emergencies and affairs of population protection from the consequences of Chornobyl catastrophe of Ukraine (Ministry of Emergency) will be the Implementing Partner for this National Execution (NEX) project. The Ministry of Emergency makes an ideal partner being Central Governmental Institution responsible for mitigation of the Chornobyl accident consequences and governing emergency preparedness and response.

Project Board

The Project Board is the group responsible for making on a consensus basis management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/ Implementing Partner approval of project revisions. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of a project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when project tolerances (i.e. constraints normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded.

This group contains three roles:

- **Executive** representing the project ownership to chair the group. For this project, Ministry of Emergency will assume the role of Project Board Executive.
- **Senior Supplier** role to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. This role will be assumed by UNDP and donors.
- **Senior Beneficiary** role to ensure the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries. This role will be assumed by the designated representative(s) of local authorities from target areas.



Project Assurance

The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. It is recommended that the Project Board delegate its assurance responsibilities to a UNDP Ukraine Programme Officer and an agreed-upon government representative of similar rank.

Local Development Programme (LDP): The Programme will be closely linked with the LDP of UNDP for implementation of its activities. Some of the relevant areas of CRDP, such as national policy, knowledge management etc. will be taken care of by LDP in cooperation with other projects of UNDP namely CBAP, CIDP, MGCEP and Youth project. LDP will provide coordination support to CRDP. Thus, resource framework and annual workplans of the CRDP will be reconciled with that of LDP to ensure coordinated implementation of the activities

Project Manager

The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Project Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

Governance: Project implementation will be governed by provisions of the present Project Document and UNDP User Guide. The project will utilize a direct payment

modality. Country office support services will be charged in accordance with the UNDP rules and the agreement with national/international donors. Governance of the Project will be supported through annual work planning as well as reporting and monitoring the delivery of results and impact on the basis of the results framework. The annual work plans as well as progress reporting will be the responsibility of the project management in close consultation with UNDP.

The work plan will be implemented upon its endorsement from the UNDP management and Implementing partner. The endorsed work plan will serve as an authorization to the Project Manager to disburse funds. The Project Manager will implement project activities under guidance and support of the Sr. Programme Manager of UNDP.

External and internal audit of the project will be organized in accordance with UNDP finance/operations rules and procedures.

Services of short term international and national experts will be utilized for technical backstopping and specific advisory needs so as to improve effectiveness of specific Programme activities.

MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation of the Programme shall be carried out in accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, as follows:

Within the annual cycle:

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods;
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change;
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex IV), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation;
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot;
- A project 'Lesson-learned Log' shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually:

- Annual Review Report. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information

for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

- Annual Project Review. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

Final Evaluation

A final evaluation of the project will be conducted to evaluate the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability; to generate knowledge about good practices and lessons learned in key aspects of youth social inclusion, volunteerism, civic engagement and self-help; and to make recommendations for future similar projects. The evaluation will provide lessons learnt and vital information on project progress and results for UNV, UNDP and project partners. The timing of the evaluation, at the end of the three year cycle of implementation, will provide much needed qualitative and quantitative data on achievements, strengths, and weaknesses of the existing project, as well as lessons learned and best practices which can be useful for future similar initiatives.

The Project is subject to UNDP regular audit. Issues concerning this audit will be governed by the UNDP Operations Manual.

Progress on completion of planned activities, expenditures and achievement of results will be monitored through AWP Monitoring tool.

RISK

During the project implementation monitoring mechanisms will regularly assess the risks, determine the consequences for the project and lead to appropriate action to be taken. Activities for management and mitigation of Project risks will be integral part of the Project Action Plans.

LEGAL CONTEXT

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standards Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Ukraine and the UN Development Programme, signed by the respective parties on 3 June 1993. The host country Implementing Partner shall, for the purposes of the SBAA, refer to the government cooperating agency described in the latter Agreement. The project shall be also governed by the Country Programme Action Plan (2006-2010) between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the respective parties on 17 August 2006.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via

<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document".