



United Nations Development Programme

**Country: Ukraine
Project Document**

Project Title: Human Security Monitoring and Public Dialogue for Economic, Social Development and Conflict Prevention in Crimea

UNDAF Outcome(s): UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2010 poverty reduced by 50% equitable, area-based economic growth and targeted provision of inclusive social services

Expected CP Outcome(s):
(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CPAP) UNDAF CP Outcome 2: Human security enhanced through the recovery and development

Expected Output(s):
(Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPAP) Human security responses strengthened, ensuring the social, economic and cultural development and full enjoyment of the human rights for the multi-ethnic Crimean society, Chernobyl-affected communities, Roma communities and other vulnerable communities through integration, recovery and development processes and capacity building for communities and state bodies.

Implementing Partner: UNDP Ukraine (Crimea)

Responsible Parties: ARC Parliament and Council of Ministers

Brief Description

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC thereafter) is Ukraine most distinct and complex region due to its history, ethnic composition, cultural legacy and constitutional status. It is prone to permanent conflict risks. The key issues that this project is aiming to address are:

- The need to generate policy responses and political will to address some of the most pressing issues in Crimea (e.g. land, inter-/intra-religious and ethnic issues). This will require a more effective inclusion of Crimean stakeholders in the national decision making process and in the design of future strategies or policies for Crimea;
- The need to improve the quality of public dialogue (formal and informal) on conflict potential and development issues. In this respect, the current platform (Human Security Council) which has been set up under the Crimean Parliament will require capacity building, in particular its Secretariat and group of experts. Additional republican and local platforms will have to be identified and strengthened to facilitate regular informal dialogue;
- The need, on the one hand, for republican level decision makers to have access and use quality situation monitoring reporting (including early warning analyses) and thematic (in-depth) research on key development issues, on the other hand to ensure the development of strong analytical capabilities in the region;
- The need to ensure that republican and local mass media play an effective advocacy role in relation to tolerance promotion and trust building among the different ethnic groups of the peninsula.

Programme Period:	<u>2010-2012</u>
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	Strengthening responsive governing institutions
Atlas Award ID:	001981
Start date:	<u>1.10.2010</u>
End Date:	<u>31.09.2012</u>
Management Arrangements:	DIM

AWP budget:	<u>2010/2012</u>
Total resources required	\$ 600,000
Total allocated resources:	\$ 600 000
• Regular	\$ 600,000
• Other:	
o Donor	_____
o Donor	_____
o Donor	_____
o Government	_____
Unfunded budget:	_____
In-kind Contributions	_____

Agreed by (Implementing Partner):

Agreed by UNDP:

15 OCT 2010

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC thereafter) is Ukraine's most distinct and complex region due to its history, ethnic composition, cultural legacy and constitutional status. It is the only Ukrainian region where Russians form the major ethnic group representing approximately 58 per cent of the population, followed by 24 per cent of ethnic Ukrainians, and 12 per cent of Crimean Tatars who had been deported to Central Asia by Stalin in 1940s and began to return since the early 1990s. Armenians, Jews, Azeris, Greeks, Bulgarians and Germans (together around 5 per cent) add further diversity to the peninsula. Russian is de facto the main language used in the public administration, the media and the educational system in Crimea. Although Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages have the same status, these are seldom used. While the serious separatist tendencies in the early to mid-1990s caused a spiral of mounting tensions, predictions of conflict in Crimea did not materialize. Recent trends, however, give cause for concern. Disillusionment with central Governments, and particularly in terms of lack of progress on land distribution, language issues, the rights of deported peoples, and unequal socio-economic development, has led to rising impatience among the Crimean Tatars. Radical elements within the Tatar and Russian communities are now growing. The radicals argue that dialogue has failed and more forceful measures are needed. Land is one of the major sources of tensions.

Two inter-related factors are behind the land disputes: the lack of a properly functioning land administration system at the national level (which allows the local authorities to allocate land in a quasi-arbitrary manner); and the willingness of Tatars to engage in land-squatting in protest against non-transparent land distribution schemes in Crimea (it should be also noted in that regard that around 30/40 percent of squatted areas are taken by representatives of other nationalities). According to the Mejlis (the movement defending Tatar's rights), Crimean Tatars are being denied access to land in places where they used to live prior to deportation, including areas of symbolic importance in Tatar culture, while large landholdings on the expensive Southern Coast are being acquired by oligarchs from Russia or Ukraine (or their companies). The authorities in turn complain that their attempts to provide land to those in need are jeopardized by duplicitous land claims by some people (including squatters), who seek to acquire land in different places for speculative resale purposes.

Over time, latent tensions between the various ethnic groups have deepened over land, political, social and language rights, as well as over historic and religious issues. Often the division lines lie between the Russian-Slav and the Crimean Tatar populations. These are exacerbated by "hate speeches" of the Crimean media against the Tatars population and other minorities. Despite this situation, the Ukrainian authorities have not developed legislation that would address Crimean Tatar rights and demands. This has pushed Tatars towards more radical behaviors, such as illegal land grabs, street protests and the radicalization of national movements.

Land, legal, linguistic, and inter/ and intra-community ethnic tensions are occurring against a background of socio-economic difficulties, especially in rural areas. Crimea suffers from socio-economic cleavages that interact in subtle but potentially explosive ways with ethnic and other perceived inequalities. According to a study of the Razumkov Center (National Security & Defence, "Crimea: people, problems and prospects", Razumkov Centre, 2008), 54 percent of Crimean Tatars feel that their living standards are below those of other Crimeans (41 percent feel it is the same), whereas 66 percent of ethnic Russians believe that Crimean Tatar living standards are higher than theirs (23 percent feel it is the same). These data reflect the widespread perception among the ethnic Russian population that Crimean Tatars receive undeserved preferential treatment from the Ukrainian Government.

Local inter-ethnic tensions have also been exacerbated by external influences. Since 2004 and in order to counter Ukraine's pro-western orientation during Mr. Yushchenko's Presidency (particularly with regard to NATO accession), Russia increased its support through funding various local pro-Russian organizations. State officials, political parties, civic organizations, youth movements, Cossacks, the Orthodox Church and the universities – all these pro-Russian entities have become key tools in that regard. Russian-language media totally controls the information space in Crimea. One of the themes regularly being raised in the Russian and Crimean media and by certain Russian politicians is that of the status of Crimea. The purpose of this appears to be to question Ukraine's sovereignty in Sevastopol and Crimea in order to create a bilateral or international debate about the issue. Interestingly, this debate has been greatly toned down following the recent signature of the Russia/Ukraine agreement on the extension of the Black Sea Fleet lease until 2042.

The implications of President Yanukovich's election for Crimea are still unclear. Despite the importance of the peninsula for the country's future stability, Kiev appears not to have any "Crimea policy". Since Ukraine's independence in 1991, the central Government does not appear to have made any serious efforts to integrate Crimea fully into Ukraine. Kiev seems merely interested in keeping the current status quo and even the adopted policy decisions regarding Crimea do not seem to be followed by actions. Local Crimean authorities feel unheard and ignored by the central Government and their political dialogue is limited to the party structures' communications during the electoral campaigns. The new Government is currently in the process of formulating new reforms on local governance. Given the various forces at work, it is still unclear whether it will tilt towards more centralization or decentralization. It nevertheless appears uninterested in formulating an ambitious strategy to address Crimea's challenges.

The key issues that this project is aiming to address are:

- The need to generate policy responses and political will to address some of the most pressing issues in Crimea (e.g. land, inter-/intra-religious and ethnic issues). This will require a more effective inclusion of Crimean stakeholders, with attention to gender equity, in the national decision making process and in the design of future strategies or policies for Crimea;
- The need to improve the quality of public dialogue (formal and informal) on conflict potential and development issues. In this respect, the current platform (Human Security Council) which has been set up under the Crimean Parliament will require capacity building, in particular its Secretariat and group of experts. Additional republican and local platforms will have to be identified and strengthened to facilitate regular informal dialogue. Women representation in those platforms will be paid attention to;
- The need, on the one hand, for republican level decision makers to have access and use quality situation monitoring reporting (including early warning analyses) and thematic (in-depth) research on key development, issues, on the other hand to ensure the development of strong analytical capabilities in the region;
- The need to ensure that republican and local mass media play an effective advocacy role in relation to tolerance promotion and trust building among the different ethnic groups of the peninsula.

II. PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

The project works in a multi-ethnic environment and will engage a range of stakeholders which will be both partners and beneficiaries of the Project's activities. These institutional and non-institutional stakeholders will include:

- Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (MPs, Secretariat of the Speaker, Human Security Council Secretariat).
- National government institutions (incl. the President's Administration, the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction, the Ministry of Economy, and the State Committee on Nationalities and Religions)
- Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (especially, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Tourism and Spa, Republican Committee on Land Resources, Republican Committee for Interethnic Relations and Deported Citizens, Republican Committee on Religions etc.);
- Regional Development Agency of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;
- National think tanks, expert organizations
- Non-governmental organizations working in various areas of development, as well as in the sphere of media, tolerance strengthening in Crimea;
- Associations and organizations of ethnic groups in Crimea (Armenians, Crimean Tatars, Greeks, Russians);
- Crimean republican and local media
- Expert and analytical organizations and companies
- Educational institutions: universities, schools
- Young analysts and leaders.

III. PROJECT'S STRATEGY

III.1. Main goal

By institutionalising the use of an effective situation monitoring system, set up and currently implemented by UNDP in Crimea, and by supporting the development of effective public dialogue platforms at national, republican and local levels on Crimean specific development and conflict prevention issues, to enhance republican capacities for evidence based decision making and policy development.

III.2. Key project outputs

The project will aim to fulfill the above main goal through:

Output 1 - Stronger strategy/policy development linkages between Crimea and national level

In order to achieve this output, it will be necessary to explore the feasibility to support the national Government, in particular, but not exclusively, the Ministry for Regional Development and Construction, in its efforts to develop a coherent and inclusive regional development strategy for Crimea and to establish a constructive dialogue with the authorities of the ARC on those issues. This strategy needs to take into account the specific inter-ethnic and religious issues in Crimea, and the particular needs of formerly deported people, including resettlement and land questions, taking into account the "draft law on the restoration of rights of persons deported on ethnic grounds". Such a strategy would necessarily need to include a financial decentralization strategy (linked to wider local governance/decentralization discussions in Ukraine).

In addition to the above, the project will establish close links with national policy think tanks, such as the International Centre for Policy Studies (ICPS), the Center for Middle East Studies, Center Razumkov and others. Such centers are among the few key think tanks in Ukraine with the capacities to influence policy making at the national level, and could therefore be used strategically to address some of the key concerns of Crimea at the national level.

Output 2 – System of and platform for public dialogue developed at republican and local levels

This output will be achieved by developing the ownership of the Human Security Council by the Crimean authorities and by ensuring the capacity development of HSC members so that they can engage effectively in public dialogue on development, peace and security issues. The project will also support the HSC in clearly articulating its different roles to the wider public, that is:

- Awareness raising of development or other issues of concern to minority or majority groups in Crimea
- Enhancing public dialogue
- Influencing public policy making
- Contributing to the constructive and peaceful management of conflicts (in coordination with other parts of the Government and civil society at the level of Crimea)

The achievement of Output 2 will also require from the project expertise to support the set-up of a strong technical secretariat to the HSC, which will be able to serve as the “driving force” behind the meetings and the agenda of the HSC (including an increased number of meetings of the HSC).

The HSC secretariat should:

- Bring emerging issues in Crimea at the socio-political level to the attention of the HSC members, based on monitoring reports and issues identified by the HSC members themselves;
- Be the centre for relationship maintenance with the wider public and be open to consider proposals from the society regarding issues to be discussed at the HSC meetings or some of the more informal debates and dialogues recommended under the next bullet point;
- Work closely with HSC members and the wider public to develop concrete policy recommendations for the authorities of Crimea and make these available to the wider public;
- Develop a communication strategy for the HSC in order to increase its visibility and outreach to the wider public, based on a clear communication of its role (see above).

The Situation and Early Warning Reports, produced by UNDP Crimea, will be disseminated to a much wider audience through the UN system and through the HSC itself. The project will ensure that the HSC will use the reports not only for internal discussions, but to stimulate wider public debates and outreach to mass media in Crimea.

Finally, the project will support the HSC members in developing concrete policy recommendations resulting from the findings/conclusions contained in the analytical reports, the official HSC sessions and more informal dialogues.

Jointly with the Chair, the project will initiate a review the current composition of the HSC members to ensure equal representation of different groups. This review will also include the possibility of including other national and international partners (such as e.g. “Assistance”, UNHCR’s local civil society partner that provides legal support to FDPs in Crimea).

In the medium-term, the project will explore the possibility to introduce a rotational chairmanship of the HSC amongst its members in order to increase buy-in from other HSC members and create a more diversified and accepted mandate.

Output 3 – Strengthened analytical work and capacity building of regional/local analytical institutions and networks

The achievement of Output 3 will require that the UNDP Crimea produced monitoring reports develop a stronger focus on socio-political developments in order to serve as stronger early warning mechanisms for potential tensions and conflicts. Some occasional papers, with a stronger focus on socio-political (“sensitive”) issues, will also be produced “outside” the HSC context to ensure independent research and analysis and interpretation.

UNDP will expand its network of young researchers not only at republican but also at local level and will establish a network of community analysts and monitors for early warning and early action; this will be done through reaching out more into the communities and identify capable local capacities, but also – in the interim – through e.g. national UNVs. UNDP should play a role in further strengthening national/local capacities in this regard through the provision of training and other capacity-development measures. By integrating a gendered perspective into this work, the early warning-early action system will respond more effectively to the complex dynamics within communities and across communities.

The project will ensure the continued enhancing of regional analytical capacities through continuous coaching/training of regional research institutes as well as provision of information/advice on the possible set up of a Policy Think Tank for Crimea. Information exchange and strategic partnerships will be supported with key policy

think tanks in Kiev with influence at the policy level, e.g. the International Centre for Policy Studies, ICPS, or the Centre of Middle East Studies.

Output 4 – Media engaged in more pro-active contribution to tolerance and trust building

In relation to this output, the Project will be identifying partnership opportunities with IOM, in particular building on IOMs experiences with its “Diversity Initiative” throughout Ukraine, and related media and advocacy work. Cooperation with UNICEF will also be explored to specifically target multi-ethnic youth regarding tolerance building and related outreach work with the media. In addition, cooperation on tolerance building measure will be explored with other national institutions (and international aid projects) involved in inter-religious and inter-ethnic collaboration in order to strengthen an environment conducive to exercise freedom of religion and speech.

Possibilities for partnerships in this area with UNHCR will be explored by the Project team in terms of building on their ongoing advocacy and awareness raising campaigns.

Finally, the Project will help develop concrete and viable tolerance and trust building mechanisms that can be applied at all administrative levels.

Similar to previous UNDP projects in Crimea, this project’s design and built-in mechanisms of monitoring and implementation ensure the achieving cross-cutting goals. These are:

III.3. Addressing cross-cutting issues

Gender mainstreaming

The gender balance will be taken into consideration during the formation of the Human Security Council. The greater share of women will be proposed for the Speaker of Verkhovna Rada, under whose authority the Council was established. The gender factor will also be considered during organization of any event within the project, and during recruitment to the project positions and e.g. School of Researchers. Previously, gender-related issues were inculcated into occasional papers and monitoring reports (always the data are presented divided by gender, e.g. poverty level for women and men), and a separate Analytical brief on gender issues was prepared by the Analytical Group of UNDP.

Ethnic group representation issues

As in any ethnically diverse regions early warning and conflict preventions, as well as strengthening the analytical capacities, and setting the dialogue over development actions should certainly involve opinion-making representatives of Russians, Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars, Armenians, Greeks and others nationalities in key project’s activities. Structures supported and events organized will consider the ethnic composition and participation. Similarly, developmental occasional papers, as well as monitoring reports system will provide data on conflict prevention and early warning through the lenses of ethnic differences and juncture points between largest ethnic groups.

Expected key results for the first phase of the project (October – December 2010)

The Project is envisaged to take place in two stages: during its first stage (corresponding to an immediate first funding of \$100,000), project activities will take place between October and end December 2010; a second stage of the project will start from early 2011 when further funding will be made available.

The key results that will be achieved during **the first phase** of the Project include:

- III Quarterly Situation Monitoring Report
- International and local experts – after field visits and analysis of documents – will prepare a report on mechanisms of improving the strategic approach to and discussion over Crimea-related issues on the national level. The report will also provide mechanisms of cooperation of UNDP and its local partners with national think tanks, and indicate possible list of such think tanks – to increase the quality of the monitoring system and visibility of UNDP activities on national level.
- Events analysis for the III Quarterly Monitoring report will be performed.
- Occasional paper (with draft title “HIV and tuberculosis in Crimea: scale of problem, perception of infected, government response”) – completion of the field stage of the research (the final version of the report will be prepared by end February 2011).
- Round-table, with gender balanced participation, dedicated to problems of tolerance in Crimea will be held.
- Public opinion poll on a representative sample of 1200 respondents will be conducted, as a data source for the IV Quarterly Monitoring Report (which will be prepared in February 2011).
- The expert poll among 40 experts will be performed. This report will serve as a data source for the IV

IV. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

- UNDAF CP Outcome 2: Human security enhanced through the recovery and development

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

Indicator: % (or number) of targeted population benefiting from enhanced human security responses

Baseline: 70,000 people living in Chernobyl affected areas and 220,000 citizens of Crimea (out of which 35% are formerly deported persons) have benefited from human security projects (including tolerance promotion, community mobilisation projects and the human security monitoring system) supported by UNDP

Target: 80% of target population reached by 2010

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan): Strengthening responsive governing institutions

Partnership Strategy

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Human Security Monitoring and Public Dialogue for Economic, Social Development and Conflict Prevention in Crimea

ID 001981

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 1 - Stronger linkages between engagement in Crimea and national level</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> weak linkages</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> New national strategies/policies taking into account Crimea's specific issues</p>	<p>1.1. By end of project, no less than one national strategy/policy addresses Crimea's specific issues</p> <p>1.2. By end of project, ARC key stakeholders participate in no less than 5 strategic or policy planning meetings at national level for regional development</p>	<p>1.1. Activity Result: National Government supported to develop coherent and inclusive regional development strategy for Crimea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish contacts with national government - Identify strategies/policies dealing with regional development - Identify gaps in strategies/policies and propose solutions (based on international practices) - Support dialogue between national and ARC levels <p>1.2. Activity Result: close links established with national policy think tanks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and contact think tanks - Agree and implement joint activities 	<p>Ministry of Regional Development Policy of Ukraine and ARC Government</p>	<p>International Expertise (71200) - USD 100,000.00</p> <p>Local Consultants (71300) - USD 20,000.00</p> <p>Contract Serv. Indv. (71400) - USD 30,000,00</p> <p>Travel (71600) - USD 9,000.00</p> <p>Contr. Serv. - Cos-Training and Educational. Serv.(72100) - USD 4,000.00</p> <p>Communic. & Audio-Visual Eq. (72400) - USD 2,000.00</p> <p>Audio-Visual Prod. Publications, Translation (74200) - USD 4,000.00</p> <p>Miscell. Exp. (74500) USD 1,000.00</p>
<p>Output 2 - System of and platform for public dialogue developed at republican and local levels</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> Human security council</p>	<p>by end of project,</p> <p>2.1. HSC establishes detailed plans of public dialogue, on the basis of communication strategy proposed by HSC</p>	<p>2.1. Activity Result: HSC capacities to plan and conduct public dialogue events increased</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train Secretariat and HSC members and experts - Support the design of annual public dialogues 	<p>Human Security Council, its Secretariat, its pool of experts</p>	<p>Local Consultants (71300) - USD 15,000.00</p> <p>Contract Serv. Indv. (71400) - USD 20,000.00</p>

<p>remains a weak platform for public dialogue</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> HSC plans of public dialogue; Quality of public dialogue; Results of public dialogue</p>	<p>Secretariat</p> <p>2.2. no less than 70% of HSC members, participating in HSC meetings, assess quality of dialogue positively;</p> <p>2.3. no less than ¾ of HSC resolutions include clear policy development directives</p> <p>2.4. No less than 2 debates (round-tables, HSC meetings) over the development and early warning issues initiated by HSC Secretariat</p> <p>2.5. No less than 40% of participants of events within the Project are women</p>	<p>plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop consensus and negotiation skills among HSC members <p>2.2. Activity Result: Visibility of the Council's activities enhanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the Secretariat to design clear visibility strategy - Support its implementation <p>2.3. Activity Result: Informal public dialogue mechanism develop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify needs for informal public dialogue at local level - Map out informal dialogue events organised by International Aid projects operating in Crimea - Identify institutions able to generate informal public dialogue opportunities on development issues 	<p>Travel (71600) - USD 7,000.00</p> <p>Contr. Serv. - Cos-Training and Educational. Serv.(72100) – USD 25,000.00</p> <p>Audio-Visual Prod. Publications, Translation (74200) – USD 7,500.00</p> <p>Miscellaneous Exp. (74500) USD 500.00</p>
<p>Output 3 – Strengthened analytical work and capacity building of regional/local analytical institutions and networks</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> generally weak analytical capabilities and no developed networks</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> quality and use of monitoring and thematic reports; usefulness of reports recognised; established network of young researchers; decision relating to the set-up of a Think Tank</p>	<p>3.1. UNDP produced situation monitoring and thematic development reports are used by senior ARC government officials as well as at national level</p> <p>3.2. Quality of UNDP analytical products is judged positively by no less than 70% of respondents (to evaluation surveys)</p> <p>3.3. Network of no less than 10 republican and local young researchers developed, linked up with national/international networks</p> <p>3.4. By end of project, a decision to set up a Crimea Think Tank is adopted by no less than 5 analytical institutions</p>	<p>3.1. Activity Result: UNDP analytical products receive high visibility and recognition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produce quality quarterly situation monitoring & early warning reports - Produce quality occasional papers on key development issues - Ensure wide dissemination of products to republican and local stakeholders as well as to national ones <p>3.2. Activity Result: analytical and early action network established (including young volunteers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map out existing networks and capacities - Design and implement capacity building programme (School of Young Research, Volunteer Analysts network, etc.) <p>3.3. Activity Result: Crimean Think Tank is formed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide information on Think Tanks' formation and operations - Support contacts' establishment between potential Think Tank in Crimea with national Think Tanks 	<p>Local Consultants (71300) – USD 15,000.00</p> <p>Contract Serv. Indv. (71400) - USD 30,000.00</p> <p>Travel and study visits (71600) - USD 58,000.00</p> <p>Contr. Serv. - Cos-researches, surveys, data.(72100) – USD 148,000.00</p> <p>Equipment & furniture(72200) – USD 7,000.00</p> <p>Communic. & Audio-Visual Eq. (72400) - USD 1,500.00</p> <p>Rental & Maint.of Eq.(73400) – USD 5,000.00</p> <p>Audio-Visual Prod. Publications, Translation (74200) – USD 14,500.00</p> <p>Miscellaneous Exp. (74500) USD 1000.00</p>
<p>Output 4 – Media engaged in more</p>	<p>4.1. by end of project, increase</p>	<p>4.1. Media capacities developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map out UN agencies actions in this sphere 	<p>Local Consultants (71300) –</p>

<p>pro-active contribution to tolerance and trust building</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> limited media contributions to tolerance and trust building</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> media coverage on tolerance and trust building issues in republican/local press; decline of hate speech in republican/local press; tested tolerance building mechanisms at republican/local levels</p>	<p>by no less than 20% of tolerance and trust promotion articles in regional press</p> <p>4.2. by end of project, no less than 4 tolerance and trust building mechanisms tested at republican and local levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out analysis of mass media (national, regional, local) attitudes towards inter-ethnic and inter-confessional issues - Identify mass media for capacity building programme - Design and implement capacity building programme 4.2. Activity Result: Tolerance building mechanism developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map out current tolerance building mechanisms - Propose and test additional innovative tolerance building mechanisms (involving young people) 	<p>people, communities</p>	<p>USD 25,000.00 Contract Serv. Indv. (71400) - USD 30,000.00 Travel and study visits (71600) - USD 10,000.00 Contr. Serv. - Cos-Training and Educational. Serv.(72100) – USD 5,000.00 Audio-Visual Prod. Publications, Translation (74200) – USD 4,500.00 Miscellaneous Exp. (74500) USD 500.00</p>
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V. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2010-2012

PROGRAM/AWARD NAME:		Human Security Monitoring and Public Dialogue, AR Crimea									
AWARD ATLAS No.:		Human Security Monitoring and Public Dialogue for Economic, Social and Human Development, and Conflict Prevention in Crimea									
PROJECT (OUTPUT) NAME & No.:		UNDP									
EXPECTED PROJECT OUTPUTS (strategic directions) and indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES Activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Planned budget					
		2010	2011	2012		Fund ID	Donor ID	Budget description	Amount USD	Amount USD for 2010	
Output 1. Stronger linkages between engagement in Crimea and national level <u>Targets</u> 1.1. By end of project, no less than one national strategy/policy addresses Crimea's specific issues 1.2. By end of project, ARC key stakeholders participate in no less than 5 strategic or policy planning meetings at national level for regional development	Activity 1. Activity Result: National Government supported to develop coherent and inclusive regional development strategy for Crimea				UNDP	04110	00012	71200 - Intern. Consultants Cost	100,000.00		10,500.00
	1.1. Recruitment and contracting of experts				UNDP	04110	00012	71300 - Local Consultants Cost	10,000.00		3,000.00
	1.2. Establish contacts with national government				UNDP	04110	00012	71400 -Contract Serv. Individ.	30,000.00		1,750.00
	1.3. Identify strategies/policies dealing with regional development				UNDP	04110	00012	71600 - Travel	9,000.00		5,300.00
	1.4. Identify gaps in strategies/policies and propose solutions				UNDP	04110	00012	72400, Communication and Audio Visual Equip.	2,000.00		
1.5. Support dialogue between national and ARC levels				UNDP	04110	00012	74200 - Audio Visual Production and Media Costs 74500 - Misc.	4,000.00 500.00		300.00	
TOTAL									155,500.00		22,350.00

	Activity 2. Activity Result: close links established with national policy think tanks	UNDP	04110	00012	71300 - Local Consultants Cost	10,000.00	
						4,000.00	
						500.00	
		TOTAL				14,500.00	
		TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 1					170,000.00
Output 2. System of and platform for public dialogue developed at republican and local levels	Activity 1. Activity Result: HSC capacities to plan and conduct public dialogue events increased	UNDP	04110	00012	71300 - Local Consultants Cost	10,000.00	
		UNDP	04110	00012	71400 -Contract Serv. Indv.	20,000.00	
		UNDP	04110	00012	71600 - Travel	7,000.00	
		UNDP	04110	00012	72100 - Contr. Serv- Cos.	10,000.00	
		TOTAL				47,000.00	
	Activity 2. Activity Result: Visibility of the Council's activities enhanced	UNDP	04110	00012	72100 - Contr. Serv- Cos.	5,000.00	
		UNDP	04110	00012	74200 - Audio Visual Production and Media Costs	4,000.00	
		UNDP	04110	00012	74500 - Miscs	250.00	
				TOTAL			9,250.00
	Activity 3. Activity Result: Informal public dialogue mechanism develop	UNDP	04110	00012	71300 - Local Consultants Cost	5,000.00	

2.5. No less than 40% of participants of events within the Project are women	3.1 Identify needs for informal public dialogue at local level	UNDP	04110	00012	72100 - Contr. Serv- Cos.	10,000.00	
	3.2 Map out informal dialogue events organised by International Aid projects operating in Crimea	UNDP	04110	00012	74200 - Audio Visual Production and Media Costs	3,500.00	
	3.3 Identify institutions able to generate informal public dialogue opportunities on development issues	UNDP	04110	00012	74500 - Miscs	250.00	
	TOTAL					18,750.00	0.00
TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 2							
Output 3 – Strengthened analytical work and capacity building of regional/local analytical institutions and networks Targets 3.1. UNDP produced situation monitoring and thematic development reports are used by senior ARC government officials as well as at national level 3.2. Quality of UNDP analytical products is judged positively by no less than 70% of respondents (to evaluation surveys) 3.3. Network of no less than 10 republican and local young researchers developed, linked up with national/international networks 3.4. By end of project, a decision to set up a	Activity 1. Activity Result: UNDP analytical products receive high visibility and recognition	UNDP	04110	00012	71300 - Local Consultants Cost	12,000.00	
	1.1 Produce quality quarterly situation monitoring & early warning reports	UNDP	04110	00012	71400 -Contract Serv. Indv.	30,000.00	14,500.00
	1.2 Produce quality occasional papers on key development issues	UNDP	04110	00012	71600 - Travel	53,000.00	
	1.3 Ensure wide dissemination of products to republican and local stakeholders as well as to national ones	UNDP	04110	00012	72100 - Contr. Serv- Cos.	140,000.00	56,500.00
		UNDP	04110	00012	72200 – Equipment and Furniture	7,000.00	3,150.00
		UNDP	04110	00012	74200 - Audio Visual Production and Media Costs	10,500.00	3,500.00
	TOTAL					252,500.00	77,650.00
	Activity 2 Activity Result: analytical and early action network established (including young volunteers)	UNDP	04110	00012	72100 - Contr. Serv- Cos.	3,000.00	
		UNDP	04110	00012	72400 - Communication &Audio Visual Eq.	1,500.00	

Crimea Think Tank is adopted by no less than 5 analytical institutions	2.1 Map out existing networks and capacities	UNDP	04110	00012	73400 - Rental & Maint. Other Eq/	5,000.00	
	2.2 Design and implement capacity building programme (School of Young Research, Volunteer Analysts network, etc.)	UNDP	04110	00012	74200 - Audio Visual Production and Media Costs	4,000.00	
		UNDP	04110	00012	74500 - Miscs	500.00	
	TOTAL					14,000.00	0.00
	Activity 3 Activity Result: Crimean Think Tank is formed	UNDP	04110	00012	71300 - Local Consultants Cost	3,000.00	
	3.1 Provide information on Think Tanks' formation and operations	UNDP	04110	00012	71600 - Travel	5,000.00	
	3.2 Support contacts' establishment between potential Think Tank in Crimea with national Think Tanks	UNDP	04110	00012	72100 - Contr. Serv- Cos.	5,000.00	
		UNDP	04110	00012	74500 - Miscs	500.00	
	TOTAL					13,500.00	0.00
	TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 3					280,000.00	77,650.00
Output 4. Media engaged in more pro-active contribution to tolerance and trust building Targets 4.1. By end of project, increase by no less than 20% of tolerance and trust promotion articles in regional press 4.2. By end of project, no less than 4 tolerance and trust building mechanisms tested at	Activity 1 Activity Result: Map out UN agencies actions in this sphere	UNDP	04110	00012	71300 - Local Consultants Cost	15,000.00	
	1.1 Carry out analysis of mass media (national, regional, local) attitudes towards inter-ethnic and inter-confessional issues	UNDP	04110	00012	71400 -Contract Serv. Indv.	30,000.00	
	1.2 Identify mass media for capacity building programme	UNDP	04110	00012	71600 - Travel	10,000.00	
	1.3 Design and implement capacity building programme with particular focus on the women's participation	UNDP	04110	00012	74200 - Audio Visual Production and Media Costs	2,500.00	
	TOTAL					57,500.00	0.00

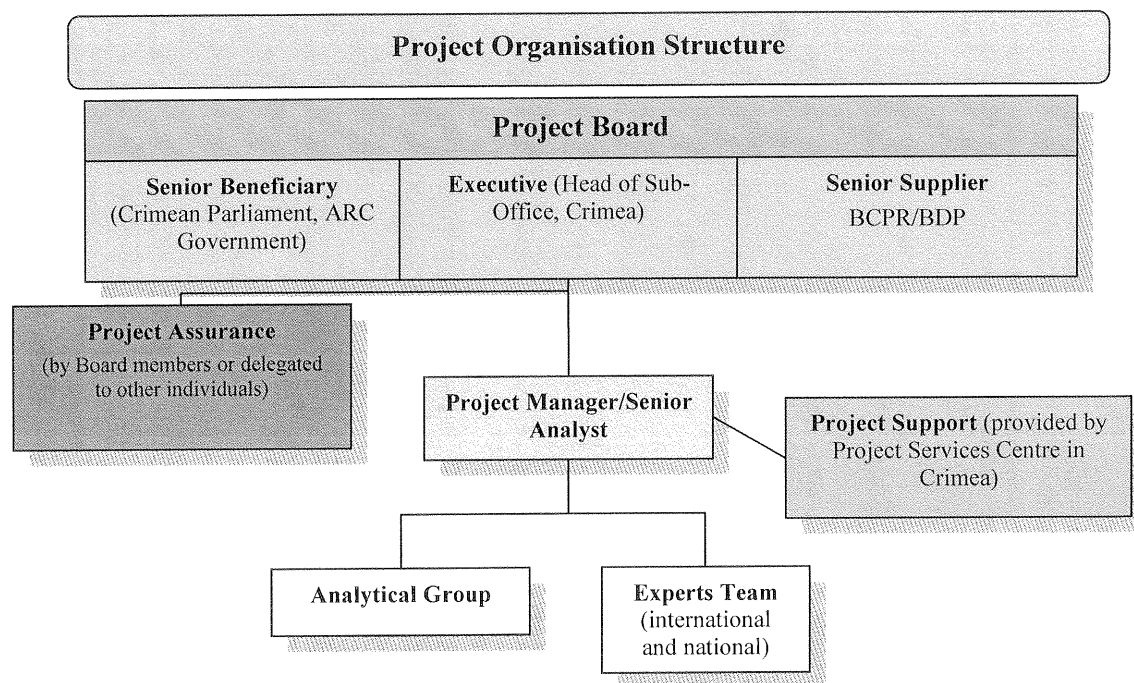
republican and local levels	Activity 2 Activity Result: Tolerance building mechanism developed				UNDP	04110	00012	71300 - Local Consultants Cost	10,000.00	
	2.1 Map out current tolerance building mechanisms				UNDP	04110	00012	72100 - Contr. Serv- Cos.	5,000.00	
	2.2 Propose and test additional innovative tolerance building mechanisms (involving young people and ensuring)				UNDP	04110	00012	74200 - Audio Visual Production and Media Costs	2,000.00	
					UNDP	04110	00012	74500 - Miscs	500.00	
				TOTAL					17,500.00	0.00
				TOTAL FOR OUTPUT 4					75,000.00	0.00
					GRAND TOTAL				600,000.00	100,000.00

VI. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This project will be implemented under the Country Programme Action Plan 2006-2011 using UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). Taking into account that the project will work in an uncertain policy environment, where the roles of central level ministries and ARC level are in the process of revision, there is a strong rationale to implement Project under DIM.

UNDP Ukraine, through its Crimean presence, possesses significant experience and expertise in developing conflict prevention methodologies and results through capacity development of republican and local governments and of the research institutes located in Crimea. It has also shown its capacity to engage all stakeholders in policy consultations and public dialogue. UNDP Ukraine has proven ability to monitor the technical aspects of the capacity development programmes, ensure that periodic progress and technical reports are received and interpreted, and ensure regular consultations with beneficiaries and contractors.

UNDP Ukraine will be responsible for the overall management of the project, in particular for achieving expected outputs. Similarly, UNDP will be accountable for the use of project resources. Management arrangements for the project are designed using the PRINCE2 project management methodology. PRINCE2 has been adopted globally by UNDP as the standard methodology to be used in managing all UNDP projects. Below is a diagram of the project management structures:



Project Board

The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager.

This group contains three roles:

- Executive (role represented by UNDP) that holds the project ownership and chairs the group,
- Senior Supplier (role represented by the BCPR and DPA) that provides guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project,
- Senior Beneficiary (role represented by representatives of the AR Crimea Parliament and of the Council of Ministers) that ensures the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

Thus, the Board represents at managerial level the interests of the implementing partner (UNDP Ukraine), responsible parties as well as the UN Department of Political Affairs and the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and

Recovery (BCPR). Board members will be senior managers and will have authority and responsibility for the commitment of resources to the project, such as personnel, cash and equipment. The Project Board will 'manage by exception', meaning that Board members will be regularly informed of the project's progress but will only be asked for joint decision making at key points during implementation.

While joint decision making is required at key points during Project implementation, it is important to note that the Board is not a democracy controlled by votes. The Board's Executive – a UNDP Senior Manager – is the key decision maker because he/she is ultimately responsible for the project's effective and efficient implementation.

The Project Board is appointed by UNDP programme management to provide overall direction and management of the project. It is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet expected results. Furthermore, the Board is accountable for the success of the project and has responsibility and authority for Project within the instructions set by UNDP programme management.

The Board approves all major plans and authorizes any major deviation from agreed Project work plans. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the project and any parties beyond the scope of the project.

Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member, but the role can be delegated. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. A UNDP Programme Manager holds the Project Assurance role for the UNDP Board member.

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. The Project Manager will be appointed by UNDP.

Project implementation will be governed by the provisions of the present Project Document and UNDP Operations Manual.

The Project Team

The **core team** will comprise two expertise groups:

- an Analytical Group, comprising up to two analysts (Project manager as senior analyst, and an analyst) and one research officer, who will be responsible for preparing and conducting situation monitoring and thematic research.
- a group of short or medium term international and national experts who will work to ensure:
 - the set up of effective linkages between Crimea and the national level
 - development of public dialogue at republican and local levels
 - strengthening relationships with and proactiveness of mass media.

Terms of Reference of the key staff of the core team are provided in Appendix A.

The Project Services Centre

The PSC is a support facility based in Crimea providing the following support to projects implemented in this region:

- Procurement, Human Resource Management and Administration
- Financial services
- Information Technology services
- Communication and visibility.

Additional international and/or national/local expertise maybe used on a short time basis to:

- organise and implement specific modules of the project's capacity building programme
- provide specific policy development advice
- organise and accompany study visits if necessary.

VII. RISKS ASSESSMENT

Political and security risks are relevant for this project. As for any project which involves high level decision-makers, this project is sensitive to the rotational nature of authorities. Regular elections, which take place at the national and regional levels, change the personal composition of both government and self-government institutions. All contingencies related to political struggle – party politics, coalitions within Crimean parliament and districts, may influence on the willingness of authorities to continue cooperation on solving development issues, as well as on their availability. Previously, changes in the Crimean leadership (September crisis in 2009), as well as results of the presidential elections led to a new government and parliament leadership. Local elections – for the Crimean Parliament, as well as local government councils – will be held on 31 October, 2010. Although it is improbable that their results will change the overall picture of party politics in Crimea, there are possibilities that the Speaker of the republican parliament will change and that new coalitions will be formed. As for other political risks, Crimean experts report a certain level of dissatisfaction of the local elite vis-a-vis the domination exercised by officials originated from outside Crimea currently occupying senior positions in the Crimean government. Until now the Party of Regions remains a very strong, dominating force in Crimea, but in case of its possible weakening, the criticizing voices may become more audible on the local political arena.

Security risks relate to interethnic, and interreligious situation in Crimea. The level of discontent among various groups with regard to state national and religious policies remains high in the region. Despite the fact that the ruling Party of Regions and current president are perceived as supporting Russian language and Russia-Ukraine rapprochement, some Russian groups are disenchanted with the pace of activities aimed at making the Russian language official in Ukraine. As for Crimean Tatars, the latest events around the set up of a Council of Representatives of Crimean Tatar People under the President of Ukraine showed an increasing strain between the government and mainstream Crimean Tatar leaders. In the opinions of various experts, a new type of Council proposed by the President would lower the capacity of the government to solve urgent issues and intensify ethnic tensions (both Crimean Tatars' leaders and population are becoming increasingly critical about new government policies, which excludes them from the decision-making process about nationality issues).

Both the probability of a negative impact of these risks on the Project implementation and their possible impacts are low. UNDP will be able to respond to emerging problems through a careful situation monitoring, and through maintaining close relationships with key project stakeholders. Due to its long intervention period in Crimea, the Programme is experienced in establishing new networks and gaining the trust of new counterparts. A concrete plan of alternative actions (to be captured in Atlas) will be elaborated by the Project Manager to counteract those risks whenever they arise.

A **Risk Log** is provided at the end of this document.

VIII. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

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 captured in the Quality Management table below.
- 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 1), 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 Project Progress Reports (PPR) 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.

IX. QUALITY MANAGEMENT FOR PROJECT ACTIVITY RESULTS

OUTPUT 1. Stronger linkages between engagement in Crimea and national level

Activity Result 1.1 (Atlas Activity ID)	National Government supported to develop a coherent and inclusive regional development strategy for Crimea	Start Date: Oct 2010 End Date: Sept 2012
Purpose	National strategy needs to take into account the specific inter-ethnic and religious issues in Crimea, and the particular needs of formerly deported people, including resettlement and land questions	
Description	To carry out consultations with national government and establish dialogue opportunities between national and ARC governments to discuss strategic and policy development issues relating to Crimea	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
New national strategies take into account Crimean inter-ethnic and religious issues	Evidence of strategies	End of project
National strategies designed with strong interaction from ARC key stakeholders	Records of meetings for national strategies' preparation	End of project

Activity Result 1.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Close links established with national policy think tanks	Start Date: Oct 2010 End Date: Sept 2012
Purpose	Ensure the full use and dissemination of UNDP produced situation monitoring and analytical reports on Crimea	
Description	To establish contacts with key policy think tanks at national level and present/discuss UNDP's situation monitoring and policy development work at the region's level	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Links established with no less than 3 major national think tanks	MoUs or cooperation agreements	End of project
UNDP Crimea's analytical work fully disseminated at national level (through the think tanks)	Dissemination lists	End of project

OUTPUT 2. System of and platform for public dialogue for conflict prevention developed at republican and local levels

Activity Result 2.1 (Atlas Activity ID)	HSC capacities to plan and conduct public dialogue events increased	Start Date: Oct 2010 End Date: Sept 2012
Purpose	This activity will aim at strengthening the capacities of the HSC to, independently, plan and implement a programme of public dialogue events focused on conflict prevention	
Description	This activity will encompass the training of the HSC Secretariat as well as of HSC members and experts, will support the HSC in its design of annual public dialogues plan and will develop consensus and negotiation skills among HSC members	

Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
HSC establishes detailed plans of public dialogue	Availability of plans (on HSC internet site)	End of project
no less than 70% of HSC members, participating in HSC meetings, assess quality of dialogue positively	Survey results	End of project

Activity Result 2.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Visibility of the Council's activities enhanced	Start Date: Oct 2010 End Date: Sept 2012
Purpose	To ensure that all HSC's activities and resolutions are visible throughout Crimea and genuinely contribute to policy development/measures aimed at conflict prevention	
Description	The Activity will encompass: support to the Secretariat to design a clear visibility strategy and in its implementation	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Clear communication plans are drawn up by the Secretariat and implemented	Survey results	End of project
No less than ¾ of HSC resolutions include clear policy development directives	Availability of HSC resolutions (on the HSC internet site)	End of project

Activity Result 2.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Informal public dialogue mechanisms developed	Start Date: Oct 2010 End Date: Sept 2012
Purpose	To support the creation of informal public dialogue opportunities/platforms to ensure regular discussions on development issues and conflict risks	
Description	The Activity will encompass: identification of needs for informal public dialogue at local level; mapping out of informal dialogue events organised by national institutions and International Aid projects operating in Crimea, identifying institutions able to generate informal public dialogue opportunities on development issues	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
No less than 70% of interviewed members of the HSC assess positively informal opportunities for public dialogue (at republican and local levels)	Survey results	End of project
No less than 40% of participants of events within the Project are women	Events participation lists, short surveys	End of project

OUTPUT 3. Strengthened analytical work and capacity building of local analytical institutions

Activity Result 3.1	UNDP analytical products receive high visibility and recognition	Start Date: Oct 2010
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(Atlas Activity ID)		End Date: Sept 2012
Purpose	To ensure the contribution of UNDP's monitoring and research findings to the policy development process for Crimea	
Description	The activity will be focused on producing quality quarterly situation monitoring & early warning report, producing quality occasional papers with independent conclusions on key development issues, ensuring the wide dissemination of products to republican and local stakeholders as well as to national ones	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
UNDP produced situation monitoring and thematic development reports are used by senior ARC government officials as well as at national level	Interview results with ARC government officials	End of project
Quality of UNDP analytical products is judged positively by no less than 70% of respondents (to evaluation surveys)	Survey results	End of project

Activity Result 3.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Analytical and early action network established (including young volunteers) at republican and local (community) levels	Start Date: Oct 2010 End Date: Sept 2012
Purpose	To ensure that young researchers and analysts are joined up in one or several networks and are able to provide collective recommendations on the basis of sound research findings	
Description	The activity will be focused on mapping out existing networks and capacities, designing and implementing capacity building programme (School of Young Research, Volunteer Analysts network, etc.)	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Network of no less than 10 republican and local young researchers developed, linked up with national/international networks	Evidence of the network and its composition	End of project
By end of project, a decision to set up a Crimea Think Tank is adopted by no less than 5 analytical institutions	Evidence of decisions made by analytical groups	End of project

OUTPUT 4. Media engaged in more pro-active contribution to tolerance and trust building

Activity Result 4.1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Media capacities developed to play an effective advocacy role for tolerance and trust building	Start Date: Oct 2010 End Date: Sept 2012
Purpose	To mobilise republican and local level mass media to engage in constructive advocacy role and impact on tolerance and trust levels in Crimea	
Description	The activity will include: Map out UN agencies actions in this sphere; carry out analysis of mass media (national, regional, local) attitudes towards inter-ethnic and inter-confessional issues; identify mass media for capacity building programme, design and implement capacity building programme	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>

by end of project, increase by no less than 20% of tolerance and trust promotion articles in regional press	Media analysis	End of project
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Activity Result 4.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Tolerance building mechanisms developed	Start Date: Oct 2010 End Date: Sept 2012
Purpose	To further UNDP's work in developing and testing concrete tolerance building mechanisms at republican and local levels	
Description	The activity will include: Map out current tolerance building mechanisms; Propose and test additional innovative tolerance building mechanisms (involving young people)	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
by end of project, no less than 4 tolerance and trust building mechanisms tested at republican and local levels	Evidence of tested models	End of project

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date).

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

The executing agency shall:

- 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;
- assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency'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 executing agency 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.

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A Terms of Reference of Key Core Team Staff

Annex 2 Proposal Submission Summary Form