United Nations Development Programme

U N
D P

Project Title	**Building Capacities for Recovery and Peace**
UNDAF Outcome(s):	Good governance reforms and practices institutionalized at all levels by Government, civil society organizations and the private sector toward poverty reduction, protection of rights and sustainable human development
Expected CP Outcome(s): *(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CPAP)*	CP Outcome B.1.6 Promote peace building approaches at national and local levels for strengthening social harmony, human security and development.
Expected Output(s): *(Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPAP)*	Output 1: Conflict-sensitive approaches integrated in the post-crisis response and recovery plan

Output 2. Entry points for longer-term peace building established and capacities and mechanisms strengthened for the peaceful management of disputes at the national level

Output 3. Enhanced local capacities for social cohesion and conflict management |
| **Implementing Partner:** | UNDP Kyrgyzstan |

Brief Description: The project aims at reinforcing national capacities to manage early recovery efforts and building national and local capacities and mechanisms for longer-term peace and stability in Kyrgyzstan. The project will support national Governmental and non-Governmental institutions in the management of the current political crisis, ensure that UN system support to the country is provided in a conflict-sensitive manner and contribute to the empowerment of communities through local level conflict management efforts, the establishment of mechanisms for preemptive response to emerging tensions and support interventions to promote social cohesion and unity.

Programme Period:	2010-2011	YYYY AWP budget:	$2,417,605
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	_____	Total resources required	$472,000
Atlas Award ID:	41063	Total allocated resources:	_____
		• Regular	_____
Start date:	_____	• Other:	
End Date	_____		
		Unfunded budget:	$1,945,605
PAC Meeting Date	_____	expected to be received from the Peace Building Fund	
Management Arrangements	_____	In-kind Contributions	

Agreed by UNDP:

Mr. Neal Walker
Mr. Neal Walker
Resident Representative, UNDP Kyrgyz Republic

_28/06/2010_
Date

I.   SITUATION ANALYSIS

In 2005, a popular revolt sparked by allegations of government interference in parliamentary elections and fuelled by poverty and corruption swept President Askar Akayev from power. His successor, Kurmanbek Bakiyev, further failed to restore confidence in state institutions at home or abroad, and civil tension remained a problem. Consequently on 7 April 2010 large crowds of demonstrators, angered by the arrest of a number of senior opposition politicians, rises in utilities prices and allegations of corruption, broke into government buildings. At least 84 people died in the unrest and the centre of the capital was looted. In less than two days the president had fled first to his home province of Jalalabat in southern Kyrgyzstan, and subsequently on April 14 to Belarus. Demonstrations for and against the interim government have continued. Several incidents of ethnic tension were also reported in Chuy, Osh and Jalalabat Provinces. An interim government, made up of representatives of a number of opposition political parties and led by former Foreign Minister Roza Otunbaeva took power in Bishkek. By 9 April their supporters had taken control of all government ministries and most local authority buildings around the country. The interim government now faces a daunting series of challenges. Bakiyev leaves behind a bankrupt state hollowed out by corruption and crime, border closure between Kyrgyzstan and neighboring countries have significantly reduced trade and economic activities are in decline. Economic failure and collapsing infrastructure have generated deep public resentment.

The Interim government's declared aim is to stabilize the country in preparation for parliamentary and presidential elections in early October 2010. However, the new wave of violent incidents - April 19-20 inter-ethnic clashes in the outskirts of the capital and other parts of the country, followed by massive lootings and land squatting, May 12 clashes of different groups of protesters in Bishkek, May 13-14 attempts by supporters of former President to retake administrative buildings in Osh, Jalalabad, Batken, May 19 inter-ethnic clashes in Jalalabad, May 24 rallies between opposing political parties, and ongoing confrontation between Kyrgyz and Uzbek population in Batken province - confirm the fragility of the political and security situation in the country. In the period leading up to the constitutional referendum and the national elections, there is a prospect for further conflict escalation at both national and local level. There is high risk of occurrence of multiple crises resulting from the tensions over the access to resources (land, water), rising prices, increased food insecurity and shortage of agricultural inputs resulting from closure of borders by neighboring countries, rising inter-ethnic tensions, increased risks and vulnerabilities of women, whose economic and political participation rights were very limited, especially in southern provinces[1], growing counter-actions organized by major political parties and increased activity of criminal groups.

In view of the rapidly changing political and security situation in the country and the appeal made by the Provisional Government to the UN system for urgent support in addressing the escalation of tensions and conflicts, the UN Country Team in Kyrgyzstan has rapidly developed a strategy for this transitional period with a range of immediate and longer term interventions. The present project proposal is an integral part of the strategy and aims to provide required immediate support for initiation of early recovery and peace building initiatives addressing immediate needs both at the national and local level.

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[1] UNIFEM, *The Ferghana Valley: Current Challenges.* 2005, p. 4

A. Moldosheva. *Violence against Women in Kyrgyzstan: baseline assessment.* 2008, p. 7

I. STRATEGY

The UNCT post-crisis response and recovery plan contains a package of projects in such areas as support to constitutional reform and governance, economic development, support to civil society, empowerment of women, conflict prevention and reconciliation. Without a conflict sensitive lens, these interventions in a highly volatile transitional period may inadvertently reinforce tensions. The present project will promote national and local ownership of the activities by national and local authorities and communities by ensuring consultative and participatory processes of designing and implementing programmes in a conflict-sensitive manner, and supporting conflict mitigation and resolution interventions in the transitional period of political reforms.

While the project's main focus is to provide required immediate support for initiation of early recovery and peace building initiatives addressing immediate needs both at the national and local level, it will also aim at strengthening national capacities and mechanisms for conflict analysis and conflict resolution. The project will focus on identifying and contributing to the development of capacities to reduce tensions among different parts of the population and the incidence of crime and violence. This will be achieved through a number of different channels: continuous conflict analysis and mapping that will be used to identify "hot-spots" and provide information for the UN system and national decision-makers on possible escalation of tensions in the country, better targeting of imminent international aid, promoting reconciliation and dialogue on both a national and local level, facilitating information exchange between Government and civil society, facilitating spaces for the development of a joint vision amongst Government and civil society (both at national and local level) regarding the main pillars of a peaceful state and society, and by supporting mechanisms and processes that contribute to social cohesion and conflict transformation capacities in the transitional reform period. The project will utilize existing databases and analytical reports on different aspects of conflict issues, including implications for men and women, youth and minorities. These efforts will be supported by ongoing conflict mapping and analysis efforts, the liaising between inter-ethnic communities, and communication and advocacy campaigns at the community and national levels through public media. The communication and advocacy campaigns will focus on reconciliation and conflict resolution issues and will raise awareness and contribute to a shared vision on the constitutional reform and electoral processes.

Linkages with ongoing and future interventions

The initiative will be implemented by the existing UNDP (BCPR supported) peace and development programme and builds on existing entry points and partnerships established through the programme. The entry points that will be provided by the initiative in terms of short-term responses to the imminent political transition and crisis will be further built upon and strengthened by the peace and development programme in the longer-term.The UN Country Team in Kyrgyzstan has submitted a proposal for funding through the Peace Building Fund (PBF), the decision on funding is currently pending The present project is catalytic and critical regarding its timely funding and implementation in order to ease imminent tensions in the current crisis. Should PBF funding come through, the BCPR support will be complementary in nature, but not overlapping (related coordination efforts are currently being undertaken with the UNCT, PBF, RBEC, and DPA). The project would also support conflict analysis and conflict mapping aimed at ensuring that the PBF-funded interventions are conflict-sensitive and targeted at high risk communities. While addressing these immediate needs, the present project will also build foundations for longer-term peace-building and conflict prevention activities. The results and lessons learned from conflict analysis, impact and situation assessments and initial recovery and social cohesion interventions conducted during this phase will provide a basis for the formulation of a more comprehensive, longer-term peace and development programme that is planned for submission to the Peace Building Fund.

The initiative will also be coordinated closely with the efforts of the Mediation Support Unit of DPA, given their current involvement through the Stand-by team of mediators.

The programme will also support the development of a medium-and long-term peace and development strategy for UNDP, but also for the UN system as a whole.

Partnerships

The project activities in conflict-affected communities will be implemented in close consultation and collaboration with the local governments and in partnerships with community organizations, NGOs, especially those working with youth, minorities and women, and existing OACs and LAACs. Wherever feasible, the project will build upon existing community level partnerships established by the UN programmes (e.g. UNDP Peace and Development Programme, Poverty Reduction Programme, the local networks of the Foundation for Tolerance International, the network of NGOs established with support from the OHCHR Regional Office for Central Asia), in particular with regard to institutionalizing the conflict mapping and analysis, enhancing interventions to promote social cohesion and unity, and media and information campaigns. The assessments and findings made within the framework of the project will be shared with the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy (UNRCCA) and OSCE (through the office of the Resident Coordinator and DPA) on areas requiring for high-level diplomacy and conflict resolution measures, to ensure linkages between the different efforts on conflict resolution currently being undertaken by different actors. . Linkages with other practice areas of UNDP and the work of UN agencies will be further explored. The proposed project will also identify possible joint activities with the ongoing "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Decentralization Process", in particular with regard to the small grants component (e.g. providing employment opportunities through disaster mitigation activities)

The outputs and activities described below are expected to contribute to the implementation of this strategy. It needs to be taken into account that the current situation in Kyrgyzstan is extremely volatile and that the below envisaged outputs are indicative and will have to be adapted according to emerging developments in the country, both on a national and local level. The scope and focus of the proposed project will be assessed by the RC, the Peace and Development Advisor and his team and will be continuously adapted throughout the programme implementation given the very volatile political situation in the country.

Output 1: Conflict-sensitive approaches integrated in the post-crisis response and recovery plan

Activity Result 1.1 Conduct conflict mapping and analysis through the network of local NGOs and pubic associations

Activity Result 1.2 Support mechanisms for conflict-sensitive planning of recovery and development interventions

Activity Result 1.3 Livelihoods opportunities identified and social services improved in selected areas

Activity Result 1.4 Support local Governments in their efforts to coordinate international aid programmes and in managing the current political transition processes in a conflict-sensitive way

Activity Result 1.5: Dialogues and open spaces facilitated for Government officials and civil society representatives to facilitate information dissemination on the current political transition process between Government and civil society stakeholders (national and local level).

Output 2. Entry points for longer-term peace building established and capacities and mechanisms strengthened for the peaceful management of disputes at the national level

Activity Result 2.1. Dialogues and open spaces facilitated for Government officials and civil society representatives to do joint analysis and create a common vision for a peaceful future of the country; engage particularly youth, student associations, academia, think tanks and research foundations into these efforts;

Activity Result 2.2. Strengthening the linkages with the electoral support program (currently developed by BDP and EAD) and supporting the conflict-sensitive delivery of civic education initiatives linked to the programme

Activity 2.3. The role of political parties in peace building and conflict prevention explored, including the possibility to establish a code of conduct amongst political parties

Activity Result 2.4. Capacities of aspirants to National Monitoring and Mediation Board (elected office based on former National Steering Board) enhanced in peaceful settlement of disputes

Activity Result 2.5. Support establishment of joint response mechanisms by the Government offices, major political parties and civil society organizations for identifying, and responding

preemptively to, emerging violent tensions; response could take the form of joint mediation and confidence building measures

Activity Result 2.6. Advise on the options for gradual transformation of joint response mechanism into a longer-term sustainable models.

Activity Result 2.7 Develop a medium- and longer term peace building strategy for UNDP and the UN system in Kyrgyzstan

Output 3. Enhanced local capacities for social cohesion and conflict management

Activity Result 3.1 Support community-driven mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution

Activity Result 3.2 Design and implement cultural and social programmes among inter-ethnic communities in high conflict-risk areas

Activity Result 3.3. Provide short-term international expertise to support conflict-sensitive national media interventions and reporting

Activity Result 3.4. Special anti-violence and conflict prevention media campaigns and contests conducted (in particular those highlighting dialogue and reconciliation as opposed to those of violence)

Activity Result 3.5. National and local peace campaigns launched through Women Legal Initiatives Network providing study guides and informational material for women to conduct informal election education and anti-violence advocacy

II.   RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

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

CP Outcome B.1.6 Promote peace building approaches at national and local levels for strengthening social harmony, human security and development.

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):

Partnership Strategy The project will provide opportunities for conflict-sensitive planning of quick impact projects that will lay foundations for longer-term development programmes to be supported by different UN agencies and donor organizations. The UN Country Team has identified a package of projects that will be presented to different donors for funding. The present project is an integral part of the package and will be used to ensure immediate start of key activities related to conflict prevention and resolution.

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):

INTENDED OUTPUTS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
Output 1: Conflict-sensitive approaches integrated in the post-crisis response and recovery plan **Baseline:** *Local NGOs (e.g. Foundation for Tolerance International), have been engaged by the Peace and Development Programme in conflict analysis and risk monitoring. These NGOs continue to conduct some risk assessments, but rather on an ad-hoc basis due to the limited financial resources.* **Indicators:** • National and international crisis response and recovery programmes are based on participatory conflict analysis and targeted for high-risk communities • Policy measures in place supporting	Activity Result 1.1 Conduct conflict mapping and analysis through the network of local NGOs and pubic associations Activity Result 1.2 Support mechanisms for conflict-sensitive planning of recovery and development interventions Activity Result 1.3 Livelihoods opportunities identified and social services improved in selected areas Activity Result 1.4 Support local Governments in their efforts to coordinate international aid programmes and in managing the current political transition processes in a conflict-sensitive way Activity Result 1.5: Dialogues and open spaces facilitated for Government officials and civil society representatives to facilitate information dissemination on the current political transition process between Government and civil society stakeholders (national and local level).	*UNDP* *Local NGOs* *UNCT*	*National consultants: 10,000* *Sub-contracts with NGOs:90,000* *Workshops: 10,000* *Small grants: 90,000* *Travel: 26,000* *(advisory services on conflict analysis)* *Package of livelihoods and social services projects: 1,945,605 (proposed for funding by PBF)*

strategic interventions that address structural causes of the conflict			
Output 2. Entry points for longer-term peace building established and capacities and mechanisms strengthened for the peaceful management of disputes at the national level **Baseline:** • Level of input of civil society organisations, business, elders and/or former statesmen into resolving crises and decision-making • Level of input of respected elders, former statesmen, church groups, women's groups and other advocacy organisations in resolving disputes and decision-making	Activity Result 2.1. Dialogues and open spaces facilitated for Government officials and civil society representatives to do joint analysis and create a common vision for a peaceful future of the country; engage particularly youth, student associations, academia, think tanks and research foundations into these efforts; Activity Result 2.2. Strengthening the linkages with the electoral support program (currently developed by BDP and EAD) and supporting the conflict-sensitive delivery of civic education initiatives linked to the programme Activity 2.3. The role of political parties in peace building and conflict prevention explored, including the possibility to establish a code of conduct amongst political parties Activity Result 2.4. Capacities of aspirants to National Monitoring and Mediation Board (elected office based on former National Steering Board) enhanced in peaceful settlement of disputes Activity Result 2.5. Support establishment of joint response mechanisms by the Government offices, major political parties and civil society organizations for identifying, and responding preemptively to, emerging violent tensions; response could take the form of joint mediation and confidence building measures Activity Result 2.6. Advise on the options for gradual transformation of joint response mechanism into longer-term sustainable models. Activity Result 2.7 Develop a medium- and longer term peace	*UNDP* *Local NGOs* *UNCT*	*Workshops and trainings:* *20,000* *International consultant:* *30,000* *National consultants* *10,000* *Travel: 26,000* *(mid-term evaluation and development of longer-term strategy for the Peace and Development Programme)*

	building strategy for UNDP and the UN system in Kyrgyzstan	
Output 3. Enhanced local capacities for social cohesion and conflict management **Baseline:** Social differentiation is one of the main barriers for sustainable development in Kyrgyzstan. Lack of employment opportunities and sustainable remuneration in the regions provoked mass migration and establishment of marginalized groups. This factor lays the ground for increased political radicalization and crime incidents. **Indicators:** • Number of local peace initiatives/projects and sensitization campaigns developed and launched to respond to local tensions • Number of self-help groups supported in launching projects aimed at social cohesion and conflict management	Activity Result 3.1 Support community-driven mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution Activity Result 3.2 Design and implement cultural and social programmes among inter-ethnic communities in high conflict-risk areas Activity Result 3.3. Provide short-term international expertise to support targeted conflict-sensitive national media interventions and reporting Activity Result 3.4. Special anti-violence and conflict prevention media campaigns and contests conducted (in particular those highlighting dialogue and reconciliation as opposed to those of violence) Activity Result 3.5. National and local peace campaigns launched through Women Legal Initiatives Network providing study guides and informational material for women to conduct informal election education and anti-violence advocacy	*Small grants* *90,000* *International consultant:* *30,000* *National consultants* *10,000* *Sub-contracts with Media* *10,000* *Trainings and campaigns:* *20,000*

III. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2010

EXPECTED OUTPUTS *And baseline, indicators including annual targets*	PLANNED ACTIVITIES *List activity results and associated actions*	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: Conflict-sensitive approaches integrated in the post-crisis response and recovery plan	Activity Result 1.1 Conduct conflict mapping and analysis through the network of local NGOs and public associations			X	X				
	Activity Result 1.2 Support mechanisms for conflict-sensitive planning of recovery and development interventions			X	X				
	Activity Result 1.3 Livelihoods opportunities identified and social services improved in selected areas			X	X				
	Activity Result 1.4 Support local Governments in their efforts to coordinate international aid programmes and in managing the current political transition processes in a conflict-sensitive way			X	X				
	Activity Result 1.5: Dialogues and open spaces facilitated for Government officials and civil society representatives to facilitate information dissemination on the current political transition process between Government and civil society stakeholders (national and local level).			X	X				
Output 2. Entry points for longer-term peace building established and capacities and mechanisms strengthened for the peaceful management of disputes at the national level	Activity Result 2.1. Dialogues and open spaces facilitated for Government officials and civil society representatives to do joint analysis and create a common vision for a peaceful future of the country; engage particularly youth, student associations, academia, think tanks and research foundations into these efforts;			X	X				
	Activity Result 2.2. Support civic education initiatives on different levels, also around constitutional and electoral issues			X	X				
	Activity 2.3. The role of political parties in peace building and conflict prevention explored, including the possibility to establish a code of conduct amongst political parties			X	X				
	Activity Result 2.4. Capacities of aspirants to National Monitoring and Mediation Board (elected office based on former National Steering Board) enhanced in peaceful settlement of disputes			X	X				

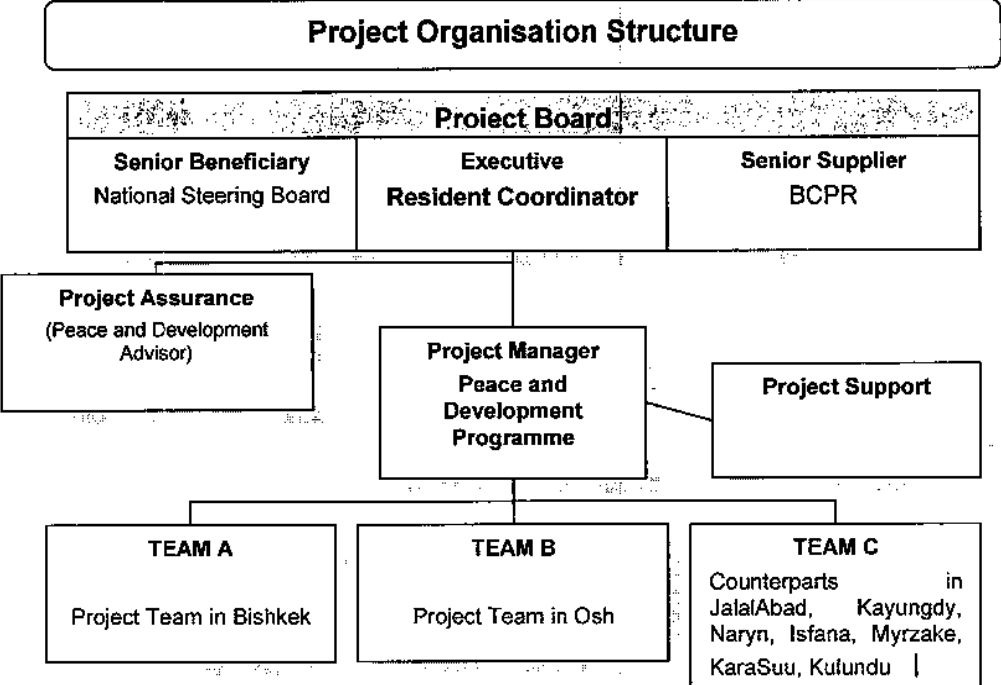|			
	Activity Result 2.5. Support establishment of joint response mechanisms by the Government offices, major political parties and civil society organizations for identifying, and responding preemptively to, emerging violent tensions; response could take the form of joint mediation and confidence building measures	X	
	Activity Result 2.6. Advise on the options for gradual transformation of joint response mechanism into longer-term sustainable models.		X
Output 3. Enhanced local capacities for social cohesion and conflict management	Activity Result 3.1 Support community-driven mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution	X	X
	Activity Result 3.2 Design and implement cultural and social programmes among inter-ethnic communities in high conflict-risk areas	X	X
	Activity Result 3.3. Provide short-term international expertise to support targeted conflict-sensitive national media interventions and reporting	X	X
	Activity Result 3.4. Special anti-violence and conflict prevention media campaigns and contests conducted (in particular those highlighting dialogue and reconciliation as opposed to those of violence)	X	
	Activity Result 3.5. National and local peace campaigns launched through Women Legal Initiatives Network providing study guides and informational material for women to conduct informal election education and anti-violence advocacy	X	X
TOTAL			

IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This project will be implemented through a DEX modality, as the country office has formally activated Fast-Track Procedures. The project implementation will be overseen by a project board. In view of the country office plans to integrate the results of this project into a longer-term Peace and Development Programme, the programme and administrative staff will be entrusted with responsibilities for this project implementation, and will utilise all existing partnerships and agreements with national and local level authorities for that purpose.

Quality Control and project assurance will be the responsibility of the Peace and Development Advisor. The Programme Manager (PM) of the Peace and Development Programme will have the responsibility for day-to-day management of programming and operational aspects of this project and ensure that relevant linkages and synergies are fully utilized with the Peace and Development Programme and other UNDP programmes. The Peace and Development Advisor, working closely with the Programme Manager, manages relationships with, among others, the Government, Oblast administrations, and local authorities, provides policy support and leads advocacy efforts for peace and development issues with key actors.

The project will be implemented in full collaboration and cooperation with authorities at the national level - National Monitoring and Mediation Board (elected office based on former National Steering Board), and local level – loval advisory committees and the network fo local NGOs. Due to the insufficient capacity of the provisional government to undertake technical, administrative and financial tasks involved in managing the programme, the Programme Management Unit (PMU), established under the Peace and Development Programme will carry out these tasks. The PMU for the Peace and Development Programme is split between Osh and Bishkek. There is also one sub-office of the Osh Office in Jalalabad.

The project will implement its activities through a combination of mechanisms. Some activities will be implemented directly by the project, and other activities in partnership with local or international actors, such as local government partners, civil society partners or other UN and international agencies.

Project Organisation Structure

	Project Board	
Senior Beneficiary National Steering Board	**Executive** **Resident Coordinator**	**Senior Supplier** BCPR

Project Assurance (Peace and Development Advisor)	**Project Manager** **Peace and Development Programme**	**Project Support**

TEAM A Project Team in Bishkek	**TEAM B** Project Team in Osh	**TEAM C** Counterparts in JalalAbad, Kayungdy, Naryn, Isfana, Myrzake, KaraSuu, Kulundu

V. 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.

Due to the complexity and politically volatile nature of the context in which the project would operate, it is envisaged that BCPR would provide continuous desk support and necessary advisory services (e.g. on conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive approaches to development) during the project implementation, support the evaluation of results for the purposes of subsequent formulation of long-term Peace and Development Programme, and support resource mobilization activities.

VI.   LEGAL CONTEXT

If the country has signed the <u>Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)</u>, the following standard text must be quoted:

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:

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 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.

Project Title:		Award ID:		Date:					

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	Enter a brief description of the risk	When was the risk first identified			What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk	Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk	Who submitted the risk	When was the status of the risk last checked	e.g. dead, reducing, increasing, no change
							(In Atlas, automatically recorded)	_(In Atlas, automatically recorded)_	_(In Atlas, use the Management Response box)_
1	_Further escalation of tensions and resurgence of violence incidents_	June 2010	Political	The resurgence of violence incidents may prevent the project from undertaking part of its activities in affected communities Probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 3 Impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 3	The project will initiate risk assessments and conflict analysis as soon as feasible in high-risk areas The project will engage local community leaders and activists in ensuring continuation of activities in conflict-affected areas	The existing network of NGOs supported risk monitoring system will provide necessary updates to UN and authorities at local/national level			
2	Delayed or denied funding for crisis response and prevention projects envisaged to be obtained from the	June 2010	Financial	The requested funding from PBF might be delayed due to the late submission by UNCT or denied by the PBSO	Early discussions between RBEC, BCPR and PBSO have taken place to ensure submission of well-defined and eligible proposal The project will support the	The Peace and Development Advisor, RBEC			

#	Description	Type				Owner
	Peace Building Fund		P = 2 I = 3	UNCT efforts in coordination and targeting the incoming international and national support programmes by identifying immediate needs and funding requirements RBEC is undertaking quite active resource mobilization campaign for a package of projects, taking into account the possibility of delayed or denied funding by PBF		
3	Low quality of conflict analysis and risk monitoring	Strategic	Low quality of conflict analysis and risk monitoring may affect identification of strategic approaches to conflict resolution and selection of target communities	P = 1 I = 3	Peace and Development Advisor and his Team will receive continuous advisory support from BCPR, including participation of BCPR experts in conflict assessments	The Peace and Development Advisor, BCPR