Concept Note

Democratisation Programme

in

Ukraine

(April 2017 – April 2021)

"Strengthening Democracy and Human Rights in Ukraine"

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Summary

With the focusing of the future Danish Neighbourhood Programme on Ukraine and Georgia, it was decided that the new democratisation programmes would have a similar portfolio in order to explore possible synergies. The Danish funded good governance and human rights portfolio in Ukraine encompasses: justice sector; anti-corruption; human rights; civil society; media, and decentralisation. Based on an assessment of the existing programme portfolio, it was decided to identify new programmes within support to civil society and media in both countries.

A lot of evidence suggests that a useful approach to any civil society interventions in Ukraine is to reach outside Kiev and focus on targeted capacity and institutional building of tested and reliable CSOs in the regional centres and outside major cities to fill in gaps and white spots on the CSO map of Ukraine. The current UNDP Danida-funded programme has contributed to the establishment of regional hubs that serve as a resource for civil society development at that level.

There is no clear consensus within the international community and donors as to the best approach to the media. A predominant view among observers is that most, if not all major media outlets are either owned or controlled by Ukrainian oligarchs or their associates. One of the strategic goals of Ukraine's National Strategy on Human Rights adopted in 2015 is to raise awareness of human rights among the population, and the media can be a natural vehicle to deliver this objective.

The programme will have two components:

Component 1: Civil society capacity building – implemented by UNDP

Objective: To strengthen institutionally core civil society and human rights organisations at the regional level, to raise their capacity to contribute to more inclusive, democratic and rights-based governance.

The main activities will be institutional support to the selected regional CSOs through individually tailored capacity development programme; grant scheme support combined with CSO participation in trainings and network events; support to development and advocacy through targeted grant-giving to think-tanks and CSOs coalitions; public awareness campaign; monitoring of the implementation new laws related to CSO.

Component 2: Support to independent media implemented by two media organisations, Media Detector and Hromadske UA in a delegated cooperation with SIDA.

The main activities will be: provision of web-resources for NGOs; capacity building activities for journalists, extensive media monitoring, elaboration of legislations in the media sphere, research as well as media-literacy trainings in schools, strengthening inter-regional cooperation between journalists and CSOs as a source of news; production of quality, ethical and unbiased reportages on the situation of IDPs and vulnerable groups hit hardest by the post-conflict instability and economic downturn etc.

1. National and Thematic Context

1.1. General Context. Following a period of conflict in Eastern Ukraine in 2014, and large-scale displacement of parts of the population there, many human rights actors reported general deterioration in a number of areas of basic freedoms and social rights. This has to be put against the context of an already low baseline of the human rights situation in Ukraine. For example, in

its report from 2011, the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union noted a growing number of human rights violations, and even described as "catastrophic" the situation with social and economic rights. At the same time, international organisations have praised charity and volunteering organisations for their efforts to improve the plight of most vulnerable members of society hit hardest by the post-conflict instability and economic downturn.

A National Human Rights Strategy for Ukraine 2015-2020 was adopted in 2015 with one of its main goals being to 'combat discrimination on all grounds in all spheres of public life' and 'to develop and implement effective mechanisms for prevention and combating discrimination'. One of the instruments leading to implementation is the institution of the parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights. One of its roles is to engage public authorities and civil society organizations in the area of human rights with a focus on non-discrimination and greater tolerance. The post-conflict context and economic hardship in Ukraine give this priority a new and acute dimension.

Despite persistent investment by international agencies in the development of independent media in Ukraine over the last two decades, there are continuing doubts about its level of subservience to political and oligarchic interests exacerbated by conflict, internal divisions and hostility between Russia and Ukraine. The plurality of the media and its role as a watchdog and the voice of the people continue to be undermined by the political pressure exacted by the post-conflict situation. In addition, there are concerns about the freedom of expression in connection with the endeavours to protect country's information space from Russia's "propaganda of war and violence."

1.2. Civil Society.

There has been a significant shift in the thrust of international aid to Ukraine towards increased engagement with civil society and non-governmental organisations and away from direct involvement with the government and public institutions in the target area in recent years. The international community is still quite involved with institutional capacity building of public and governmental structures, but its strategy is to do so also by binding civil society into the wider reform and modernisation process in Ukraine. Recent reports point out to the impressive growth in strength and number of civil society organisations in Ukraine and their increasing role in many areas of public and civic life.

At the same time, recent research stresses that the civil society sector in Ukraine suffers from poor institutional capacity resulting in difficulty in direct donor engagement with them and from fragmentation and lack of coordination leading to problems in identifying optimum partners for implementation on the ground. As a result, external programmes implementation is more than often concentrated in the hands of a minority of CSOs which have managed to develop into robust and stable organisations after institutional capacity building in the past. Many of them are based in Kiev to the detriment of many regional or provincial ones. To address these shortcomings, international donors have invested in building coordination mechanisms resulting in CSO and NGO coalitions and alliances, hub building and umbrella organisations with the view to strengthening them and providing more support. Ukrainian NGOs and CSOs are widely criticised for poor institutionalisation and fractious capacity and for being concentrated in Kyiv and to a lesser degree in several big cities with poor reach out into the regions and even less into rural areas. Provincial ones suffer from lack of funding and low capacity.

Human rights issues have remained prominent in the conflict and post-conflict situation that Ukraine continues to grapple with. The Special Rapporteur on Human Rights for UNHCR commends independent civil society organisations in Ukraine for their work documenting violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law, and underlines the importance of the work of civil society and volunteers. Similar reports point out that government agencies either fail, or are incapable of responding adequately to these challenges, often leaving civil society organisations as the sole agents in the field. At the same time, the capacity of CSOs in Ukraine leaves much to be desired, and many of them – particularly those operating in the regions and rural areas are in desperate need of institutional strengthening and capacity building. Umbrella organisations such as CSO regional support hubs or alliances of CSO's and NGOs created recently as part of the Danish supported UNDP programme to coordinate their work serve this purpose.

1.3. The Media. International organisations continue to engage with the Ukrainian media, but to a large degree in the context of the information war against Russian propaganda, which impacts on the effectiveness of interventions in the sphere of the media to improve human rights, civil society and good governance. There are many organisations providing workshops and training seminars in the area of the media and journalism. Internews and IREX are just two of many actors well established on the scene with long-term programmes and strategic approaches. Regular training rounds for journalists and media professionals provided by Nordic countries have also left a strong imprint on the profession in Ukraine. There is no clear consensus within the international community and donors as to the best approach to the media. Despite many years of international investment in democratic and independent media, some international agencies have recently downgraded Ukraine's media freedom of expression and media sustainability rankings. A predominant view among observers is that most, if not all major media outlets are either owned or controlled by Ukrainian oligarchs or their associates.

There is relative consensus that public service broadcasting is the best and a very necessary vehicle to deliver values, standards and ultimately the type of media content sorely missing in the Ukrainian media landscape. The legislation on creating a public service broadcaster in Ukraine passed in 2014 envisages transforming a state television channel – named as *First National* in the document, into a public one. A number of legal issues are still unsolved, and available evidence suggest that supporting this may be a high risk strategy given recent international trends, technological developments and the lack of capacity within the *First National* to train existing staff, or recruit industry professionals. Even if necessary resources were available, there is still no evidence of staff capable of populating let alone operating in it.

2. Presentation of the programme

With the focusing of the future Danish Neighbourhood Programme on Ukraine and Georgia, it was decided that the new democratisation programmes would have a similar portfolio in order to explore possible synergies. The Danish funded good governance and human rights portfolio in Ukraine encompasses support to a range of broadly defined thematic areas: justice sector; anti-corruption; human rights; civil society; media, and decentralisation. Based on an assessment of the existing programme portfolio, it was decided to identify new programmes within support to civil society and media. Denmark has for a number of years supported democratisation and human rights programmes in Ukraine – the most recent one are:

- Good Governance and Human Rights Programme in *Ukraine,* 2015 – 2019 (DKK 60 Mill). Encompassing activities related to criminal justice reform, anti-corruption and Office of the Ombudsperson. Council of Europe and UNDP are implementing partners.
- Democracy, Human Rights and Civil Society Development, 2012 – 2017 (DKK 25 Mill). UNDP is implementing partner.
- EU's Anti-Corruption Programme in Ukraine, 2017-2019 (DKK 10 Mill[1])
- EU's decentralisation programme in Ukraine, 2016-2020 (DKK 37 Mill[2])

A thematic media programmes with Ukraine as a major partner country:

- Media and Democratisation Programmes in the *Eastern Partnership Countries*, 2012-2016 (DKK 50 Mill.) covering *Belarus, Azerbaijan, Turkey, and Ukraine*. NIRAS is implementing partner together with BBC Media Action.

The existing engagements and partners in Ukraine have formed the point of departure for the identification of partners and programmes in Ukraine. This concept note is also based on the conclusions from the desk review and analysis and field visits with consultations with key stakeholders and the programme will be further developed during the formulation process in the autumn of 2017.

2.1. Justification of the proposed programmatic support
2.1.1. Civil Society

A lot of evidence suggests that a useful approach to any civil society interventions in Ukraine is to reach outside Kiev and focus on targeted capacity and institutional building of tested and reliable CSOs in the regional centres and outside major cities to fill in gaps and white spots on the CSO map of Ukraine. The UNDP Danida-funded DHRP programme has contributed to the establishment of regional hubs that serve as a resource for civil society development at that level and what will be further developed, sustained and enhanced through this second phase of CSOs support.

2.1.2. The Media Sphere

One of the strategic goals of Ukraine's National Strategy on Human Rights adopted in 2015 is to raise awareness of human rights among the population, and the media can be a natural vehicle to deliver this objective. Therefore, inclusion of media literacy in the programme is a priority and is reflected in the project design. There are three main areas on interventions in the media sphere, which can be summarised as follows:

a. Journalism training in digitisation context and/or with geopolitical underpinning;
b. Development of investigative journalism involving data and collaborative journalism projects and tied to anti-corruption and good governance initiatives;
c. Creation of Ukraine's public service broadcasting sphere.

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[1] The total budget is DKK 120 million.

[2] The total budget is DKK 750 million.

The proposed components of the programme in the sphere of the media respond to all three priority areas by contributing to an increased media literacy among the public resulting into a.o. citizens taking more responsibility for their community and demanding improved quality content as well as supporting better space for public broadcasting.

2.2. Existing support

2.2.1. Civil Society. UNDP is currently running successfully the DANIDA-funded programme *"Democratization, Human Rights and Civil Society Development Programme in Ukraine"* (DHRP). Based on the documentation reviewed it has achieved important results by increasing CSO capacities to contribute to the democratic processes and to the respect for international human rights standards. The programme in line with the Danish strategic and thematic objectives, and has already been tested on the ground. According to UNDP, the existing eight regional CSO hubs will play a significant role in building and extending the countrywide network further, acting as partners and multipliers in the continuation of the programme.

2.2.2. The Media Sphere. The objective of the current thematic and regional media programme *Media and Democratisation Programmes in the Eastern Partnership Countries,* has been to ensure that citizens and decision makers in the region are better informed, leading to more inclusive, transparent and accountable governance. The programme operates with national partners and focused on capacity building, educational and exchange programmes, media literacy, production, and investigative journalism. As the new media programme only is covering Ukraine, there has been a need to explore new partnerships and implementation modalities, however, the lessons learnt from the current programme will be taken into account in the new programme.

Denmark also supports EU's decentralisation and anti-corruption programmes in Ukraine and in the formulation process the possibilities for synergies will be explored e.g. in terms of regional focus.

2.3. Relevance

The programme is in line with the global discussion on the crucial role of citizens' participation and importance of community development in the process of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and falls within DANIDA's strategic aim to develop democratic societies with accountable authorities and vibrant civil societies as part of its efforts to strengthen democracy and human rights. The programme is well in line with the draft strategy for Denmark's development and humanitarian cooperation (2016) where supporting democratisation, human rights, gender equality, and youth are important factors in creating societies with checks and balances on the executive, a strong civil society and a free media, and where people participate actively and take on responsibility for the development of society. The media component will include reporting on the situation of IDPs and other vulnerable groups and thereby ensuring that the humanitarian aspects are addressed in the programme.

In addition, the programme follows the priorities mentioned in the Danish's Neighbourhood Strategy (2013-2017) which expresses the Danish commitment to assist the neighbouring countries to integrating further with EU and Europe. All specific objectives above feed into the overall objective of the planned programme and are closely aligned with Ukraine's strategy on Human Rights for the next five years and the recently adopted Action Plan of the country's government.

The programme will in general have a built-in flexibility so that initiatives can be responsive to arising windows of opportunity and conversely, to situations that might deteriorate.

2.4. Theory of Change

If Civil Society capacity and sustainability in addressing citizens' societal needs is strengthened and media literacy of the citizens and media content is increased, *then* citizens will take more responsibility for their own social and economic prosperity. With a demand-driven approach civil society actors can better determine and achieve outcomes of enduring benefit to themselves and their communities.

Important *assumptions* in this theory of change are that all partners remain committed to this goal; CSOs especially the implementation partners, remain fully engaged and transparent; and that the crisis in the east does not derail the process.

2.5. Programme Objectives

2.5.1. The overall objective

To raise the institutional capacity of the civil society in the regions in the areas of democracy and human rights to increase its impact on the reform processes in the country through better coordination, networking and increased media awareness.

Specific Objectives

Each proposed component of the programme, will have the following specific objectives:

Component 1: Civil society capacity building

The component will be implemented by UNDP, be a continuation and expansion of the current support to CSOs, and will follow a human rights-based approach to programming under which policies, processes and planned activities will be anchored in a system of rights and corresponding obligations established by international law. The component will ensure gender mainstreaming by providing opportunities for equal participation of men and women in capacity building, advocacy and grant activities. The programme will be based on thorough analysis of the current situation in the CSO sector in Ukraine.

Objective: *To strengthen institutionally core civil society and human rights organisations at the regional level, to raise their capacity to contribute to more inclusive, democratic and rights-based governance.*

The main activities will be: institutional support to the selected regional CSOs through individually tailored capacity development programme; In cooperation with existing 8 Hubs as models for peer-learning, providing expert guidance combined with core support to additional (up to 16) Regional CSO Hubs to become regional capacity building hubs for the smaller NGOs in the area; grant scheme support combined with CSO participation in trainings and network events with particular focus on the thematic areas: Good Governance, legal aid provision, monitoring of international commitments taken by the Government of Ukraine in the area of human rights, support to strategic litigation efforts; and support to development and advocacy through targeted grant-giving to think-tanks and CSOs coalitions; Public awareness campaign; Monitoring of the implementation new laws related to CSO

Component 2: Support to independent media

The component will be implemented by two media organisations, Media Detector and Hromadske UA, who will be new partners for the Danish media support in Ukraine.

Objective *To strengthen independent media outlets and institutions and increase quality media content contributing to democratic discourse and increased governance transparency*

The overall objective under this component will be achieved through core support to Media Detector and Hromadske UA.

The main activities will be: provision of web-resources for NGO's; capacity building activities for journalists, extensive media monitoring, elaboration of legislations in the media sphere, research e.g. on impact of Russian propaganda on citizens as well as media-literacy trainings in schools, strengthening inter-regional cooperation between journalists and CSOs as a source of news; production of quality, ethical and unbiased reportages on the situation of IDPs and vulnerable groups hit hardest by the post-conflict instability and economic downturn etc.

In the formulation process the details will be much more elaborated in close coordination with the implementing partners and SIDA.

The possibilities for public diplomacy and communication initiatives in the programme in Georgia and Denmark will also be elaborated during the implementation.

3. Management set-up
Component 1 will be implemented by UNDP and be a continuation of the existing programme and be based on the key lessons learned. The programme will be expanded to other regions in Ukraine and during the formulation process the existing management set-up will be reviewed and adjusted if needed.

Component 2 is planned to be implemented by Media Detector and Hromadske UA in a delegated cooperation with SIDA. Currently SIDA is supporting the two partners and have undertaken systemic audits of the organisations including their capacity and management.

In the formulation process the delegated cooperation with SIDA will be discussed in further detail, however, a positive indication has been received.

The plan is that SIDA will be responsible for monitoring the programme based on benchmarks agreed with Detector Media and Hromadske UA as part of the core funding agreement. To this aim, the implementing partner will establish an internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the programme and elaborate regular progress reports and final reports.

Consequently, Denmark will receive reporting from SIDA. Denmark will consider being represented in mid-term review of the programme and in the final evaluation as well. Denmark will not conduct separate M&E/review exercises unless irregularities are observed.

Brief descriptions of the implementing partners and possible key beneficiaries are attached in Annex A.

4. Tentative budget allocations

The overall programme budget (60 DKK million for 60 months) is planned to be committed in Q2 of 2017. The distribution between the two components might change during the formulation. The funds will be disbursed to the partners as follows:

Development engagement	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Component 1/CSOs/UNDP	6	6	6	6	6	30
Component 2/Media	5.5	6	6	6	6	29.5
Review /M&E			0.5			0.5
Total in DKK	11.5	12	12.5	12	12	60

5. Programmatic and external risks and their mitigation

In the framework of the proposed delegated co-operation with SIDA on component 2 envisaging core funding for Detector Media and Hromadske UA, and continued support to UNDP under component 2, the direct programmatic risk management requirements on the part of DANIDA are reduced. Given the collaborative nature of the proposed components in the programme, the actual risk mitigation strategy applied in Ukraine will be a joint effort with multiple layers of quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation in the course of the activities. This will increase the flexibility and responsiveness to any emerging risks during implementation. A detailed breakdown of associated risks and their mitigation is presented in the attached Risk Matrix (Annex E).

PROCESS ACTION PLAN FOR

Ukraine Democratisation (Media and Civil Society) Programme

2017-2021

60 Million DKK

Activity	Responsible	Date
Identification		
Tender Invitation (TOR for identification and formulation)	EUN	Mid-April
Selection of consultancy	EUN/HMC	Late May
Identification Mission (two teams: Ukraine and Georgia)	External consultants and EUN	June/July
Draft Identification Reports, Concept Notes (including annexes), revised PAP and ToR	Consultants	Mid-September (concept notes in the beginning of September)
Programme Committee		
Agenda notification to Programme Committee	EUN	7 weeks before meeting
Submission of Concept Note	EUN	17 working days before the meeting
Programme Committee Meeting	EUN	13 October
Formulation		
Formulation Mission(s) to Georgia and Ukraine – two teams	Consultants	Late October
Draft Programme Documents, including annexes	Consultants	November

Appraisal		
Appraisal		
Tender Invitation (TOR)	KFU	November
Appraisal mission	KFU	January 2017
Draft Appraisal Report(s)	KFU	February
Adjustments of documents (partners and Formulation Team)	Consultants and partners/EUN	February
Final Programme Documents (plus Development Engagement Documents and annexes, grant proposal)	Consultants/EUN	End of February
Grant Committee		
Confirming agenda item to Grant Committee	EUN	January
Submission of Grant Proposal	EUN	February
Grant Committee Meeting	EUN	March
Approval by Minister	EUN	March/April
Signing of Agreement with Impl. Partner	EUN	April
Programme Launch and Start	Impl. Partner(s)	April

Annex A:

Profiles of the selected partners

UNDP
The development arm of the UN has a long and robust record of engagement in Ukraine in a wide range of areas and several sectors. Through partnerships with national, regional, and local governments, civil society, and the private sector, UNDP strives to support Ukraine in its efforts to eliminate poverty, develop people's capacity, achieve equitable results, sustain the environment, and advance democratic governance. In the targeted thematic area, UNDP has implemented to date many programmes, with the latest being the DANIDA-funded programme "Democratization, Human Rights and Civil Society Development Programme in Ukraine" (DHRP), which is ending in several months. UNDP is helping to restore critically important social and economic infrastructure and effective work of local governments in eastern Ukraine; to create jobs and spur entrepreneurship among IDPs and host communities; and to promote peace and reconciliation. UNDP has developed a range of innovative tools and formats in its implementation methods, and has been at the forefront of the campaign to bring increased capacity and coordination skills to many regions of Ukraine. UNDP has developed the concept of the national connector to keep up their regional hub network and develop it further. It is open to and excited about the cross-cutting programming to link media activities with CSOs under the same programme.

Hromadske UA.
The media outlet (until recently known as Hromadske TV) was originally a grassroots online initiative by journalists to create a public service and address the growing demand for public interest media in Ukraine shortly before the Euromaidan events. The project has now evolved to expand into licensed broadcasting and operates on sound and transparent business models recognised externally. Hromadske UA has undergone institutional strengthening and is awaiting what amounts to be committed from SIDA. It employs 130 staff and effectively provides a continuous news stream with 27 broadcasts mostly over YouTube. It has already broken into regional broadcasting with operations in 7 key cities. It pays its staff exclusively from fundraising (1,5mln US dollars per year) with international donors such as SIDA, CIDA, Matra, or the German Foreign Ministry. According to an audience research supplied, they are followed by young people in the 25-35 age bracket. Hromadske UA is acutely aware of latest technological trends in the media and is already positioning itself in the new markets and on newer digital platforms.

Detector Media
Formerly known as Telekritika, Detector Media has an impressive record of activities in the sphere of the media in Ukraine going back more than a decade. It has implemented many monitoring and media-related projects for virtually all international donors and cooperates with practically all significant local media actors worthy of mention in Ukraine. It has got all the characteristics required of a partner suitable for cooperation, and its range of activities coincide with most priority areas identified by DANIDA and articulated in the majority of recent strategy and thematic documents. It has been in receipt of SIDA core funding of 6 million SEK for the period of 3 years, but needs more such support for its plan to increase quality content

production. Detector Media is one of few media organisations equipped and ready to tackle the issue of the influence of the Russian propaganda on the Ukrainian media and to work to prevent Ukrainian media outlets turning into Russian media by proxy. Detector Media links this line of work with media literacy programmes. It has worked in the area of media literacy for school children in conjunction with and support from the Ministry of Education. An innovative programme in this area is already running in 250 schools.

SIDA
SIDA employs a range of effective diagnostic and evaluation tools allowing it to select appropriate implementing partners and oversee their performance on a long-term basis. Its activities in Ukraine have concentrated on supporting the country's adjustment to the EU. Their focus in Ukraine has been mainly in the area of democracy and human rights, which makes them a specialist agency for the purposes of the planned DANIDA engagement. It provides core support to *Detector Media,* which translates into supporting independent media outlets and processes in line with DANIDA strategic and thematic objectives. *SIDA* invariably looks for cross-cutting projects and joint programming, and places great emphasis on regionalisation and local community initiatives. It is always alert when it comes to innovative ideas and initiatives and has a smart overview of the current political scene. SIDA would be an ideal partner for delegated cooperation with DANIDA, which is further reinforced by its engagement with both *Detector Media* and *Hromadske UA*. Under its second strategic goal (2014-2020) for Eastern Europe, namely "Strengthening democracy, greater respect for human rights and a more fully developed state under the rule of law", SIDA is mostly providing institutional support currently to 11 CSO partners in Ukraine. Under this framework it has a strong strategic focus on supporting media as catalyst for democratic development to become as free and independent as possible.

Annex B: Results framework

Programme	Ukraine - Democratisation Programme 2017-2021		
Programme Objective	To raise the institutional capacity of the civil society in the regions in the areas of democracy and human rights to increase its impact on the reform processes in the country through better coordination, networking and increased media awareness.		
Impact Indicator	- % of targeted communities noting improved impact of the civil society on the reforms processes		

Engagement Title	Ukraine - Democratisation programme		
Outcome	Regional reform efforts will become more result-oriented, transparent and participatory		
Outcome indicator	- the regional civil society (incl. IDPs and vulnerable groups) is taken into account by the duty-bearers as a stronger civic force to be counted with - at regional-level communities are able to engage in more informed, critical-thinking discourse regarding reforms and their effects on everyday lives		
Baseline	Year	2017	TBD
Target	Year	2021	TBD

Output 1	To strengthen institutionally core civil society and human rights organisations at the regional level, to raise their capacity to contribute to more inclusive, democratic and rights-based governance.		
Output 1 indicator	- regional CSOs organizational capacity cumulative score - # successfully implemented projects - # of public decisions made with citizen input - # of networks / coalitions established - # of strategic litigation cases pursued by CSOs - # of regional presentations for CSOs on the new legislation - # of secondary bylaws and implementation procedures elaborated and advocated with the government partners - # of oblast programmes elaborated with CSO inputs - proposed changes to procedures on civic hearings, civic councils and civic expertise incorporated (yes/no) - # of change agents empowered and actively contributing to reforms in regions		
Baseline	Year	2017	TBD
Target	Year	2021	TBD

Output 2	To increase the awareness of the rights of disadvantaged groups and empower them to claim their societal rights through increased media coverage and advocacy at the regional and local level.		
Output 3 indicators	- # of CSOs engaged in media coverage - # of quality reportages produced covering the issues related to IDP - # of networks established between CSOs and media - # of persons from host communities participating in the activity (incl. audience) - Level of satisfaction of the target community concerning impact of the activities - # of journalists and CSO representatives participating in workshops - Quality, scope and dissemination of the media products		
Baseline	Year	2017	TBD
Target	Year	2021	TBD

Annex C: HRBA Screening Note

Purpose: The HRBA and Gender Screening Note complement the HRBA Guidance Note and the up-coming Gender Equality Strategy and the Gender Equality Toolbox. The purpose of the note is to facilitate and strengthen the application of the Human Rights Based Approach and mainstreaming of gender equality programming related to Danish development cooperation. It can be used as an inspirational checklist by all staff.

The information in the note should be based on the analysis undertaken as part of the preparation of the Country policy paper and should draw on major Human Rights and gender equality analysis relevant for the country such as UPR-processes, reports and documents from OHCHR, EU HR Strategy, CEDAW-reporting as well as relevant analysis prepared by other major donors. The Screening Note should be attached to the (country) programme concept note, and the questions raised below should be reflected in the (country) programme document. Appraisal of country programmes will include a specific focus on HRBA and Gender Equality.

Basic info

Title	**Ukraine- Democratisation (Media and Civil Society) Programme (2017-2021)**
Country/ region	Ukraine
Budget in DKK million	60
Starting date and duration	Q2 2017, 60 months

Human Rights Based Approach

Assess whether a Human Rights (HR) Based Approach has been applied in the programme:

Human Rights Assessment and Standards			
Issues:	Yes	no	Explain:
Have major HR analysis relevant for the country been consulted (UPR, OHCHR, EU HR Strategy, other relevant donor documents)	X		E.g. donor strategies, UPR, regional and international mechanisms reporting; see Human Rights Framework Overview (below)
Have key international HR standards and/or mechanisms influenced choice and formulation of outcome areas?	x		E.g. Council of Europe and UN treaties ratified, EU Association Agreement, see Human Rights Framework Overview
Where relevant, is application at national level, including major gaps between human	X		As underlining the agenda of increasing civic participation and improving the dialogue

rights in principle vs. human rights in practice, evaluated and identified?			between duty bearers and rights holders.
Are key recommendations from UPR for the thematic programmes and from any treaty bodies, special procedures, INGOs, HNRIs etc. that require follow up at national level considered?	X		Recommendations form part of the justification for all intervention areas
Are rights-holders identified?	X		E.g. Citizens, CSO and community members
Are duty-bearers identified?	X		Key duty bearer institutions within the areas of regional, municipal and local government administration

Assess whether Human Rights Principles have been applied in the preparation and in the design of the programme?			
Non-discrimination: Are any groups among rights-holders excluded from access and influence in the thematic programme areas identified?	X		The programme will ensure that gender issues and the needs of disabled persons as well as other vulnerable groups (language, minorities) are included in the programme.
Are disaggregated data available on most vulnerable groups?	X	x	Not to any vast degree, however, the programme will collect gender disaggregated data.
List any key support elements included to promote non-discrimination	X		The programme will ensure that gender issues and the needs of disabled persons as well as other vulnerable groups (language, minorities) are included in the programme.
Participation and inclusion: Are barriers for participation, inclusion and empowerment of rights holders identified?	X		The programme will focus extensively on empowering citizens and community members to tackle their social needs and participate in reforms in most inclusive and effective way through divers' measures.
List any key support elements included to promote participation and inclusion	X		E.g. improving citizens' and communities' awareness and competences to solve their own societal needs and to engage in policy making
Transparency: Is the extent to which information is accessible to rights holders including marginalised groups assessed? Where relevant, whether information is available in other than official languages of	X		E.g. in relation to processes within the public sector; by promoting equality and through increased participation throughout the country

the country in question should be indicated.			
List any key support elements included to promote transparency	x		E.g. increased focus on planning and transparent reporting
Are key accountability mechanisms in the relevant area – both horizontal and vertical listed?	X		The programme specifically targets right holders in key identified areas and will enhance CSOs accountability mechanisms.
Are obstacles, e.g. capacity and political-economy incentives that duty-bearers and rights holders face to exercise their obligations and rights listed?	X		E.g. needs and challenges of right holders (in particular CSOs, active citizens)
List any key support elements included to promote accountability	X		All programme components, e.g. equipping CSOs and individual civic activists to define and achieve outcomes of enduring benefit to themselves and their communities

Results/Indicators			
List any indicators designed to monitor the realisation of specific human rights		x	
List any indicators designed to monitor the integration of the four principles	X		a. Number of publications in national and local media and outreach b. Number of citizens aware of their role and those of CSOs in addressing identified needs (transparency) c. Increased accountability of CSOs
List any key indicators chosen to track capacity of key partners (both rights holders and duty bearers)	X		a. # of community driven development initiatives. b. # of advocacy initiatives implemented c. # of cases of replication of CSO interventions addressing local needs. d. Level of civic activism in targeted vs. non-targeted communities

Dialogue Partners			
Define key dialogue partners (duty bearers) to be addressed by the country programme	X		The regional and local authorities (TBD).

Define key alliance partners, including other likeminded donors, multilateral partners and CSO's	X		EUD, Sida, UNDP
State major dilemmas/risks associated with the policy dialogue and proposed mitigation measures (incl. reference to Framework for Risk Assessment)	x		Please refer to Risk Matrix (Annex E)

Gender Screening Tool			
Are key challenges and opportunities for gender equality identified?	X		Yes, the programme will focus on equal opportunities and gender balanced interventions
Are reference made to CEDAW-reporting, UPR, and other relevant gender assessments?	X		In general, Gender-specific challenges will be elicited and addressed in line with UPR recommendation on strengthening the gender-sensitive approach to dealing with poverty as one of the results of crisis.
Identify opportunities/constraints for addressing gender equality issues	X		Including assessment of gender equality within e.g. all participating CSOs, for employees/officials (e.g. promotion opportunities, recruitment), as well as in terms of violation patterns and gender-based.
Describe key strategic interventions to promote gender equality within each thematic programme?	X		UNDP has made commitment to mainstream gender considerations in its grant making and operational activities. Participation of women on equal footing with men has long been tracked in all grants and programs throughout the grants management and reporting cycles.
Explain how gender specific purposes with be reached, which strategic approach, what activities are planned	X		Impact on gender as part of the grant application forms. UNDP program and grants managers participate in gender trainings regularly, so as to continue to hone their skills in detecting gender issues within their programs and convey their knowledge to partner CSOs.

Define expected outputs.	X		Participation in all capacity building activity with partner institutions and other similar activities focus on ensuring fair and equal gender representation among participants and activity (monitoring and reporting, as well as communicative and policy activity), as well as representation, increasingly reflects gender focus.
Identify gender equality indicators aligned with national targets on gender if possible.	X		Increasing recruitment and representation of female staff and volunteers in CSOs. CSOs increasingly reflect in their activities gender effects as well as gender-related violations.

A. Overview of Ukraine's legal human rights framework

1) **At the global level**, Ukraine is a party to the key human rights instruments, e.g. the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and Optional Protocol; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict; and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

However, Ukraine has neither signed nor ratified/acceded to the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families; nor the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child pornography.

In terms of individual complaints procedures, in addition to the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Ukraine has accepted the individual complaints procedure under the Convention against Torture; the Optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Individual complaints procedure under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and the Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

However, Ukraine has neither accepted the procedure in relation to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, nor to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In terms of inquiry procedures, Ukraine has accepted the procedure in relation to the Convention against Torture; under the Optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and under the Convention on the Rights of persons with Disabilities.

Ukraine is a party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Ukraine has not acceded to the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court.

United Nations Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review

In 2012, Ukraine underwent the second cycle of the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review of their human rights record.

147 recommendations in total were received were received. 30 of these were rejected; these relate primarily to ratification of some of the international conventions mentioned above; and to freedom of expression and other rights relating to the LGBT community and non-discrimination in this field. Other rejected recommendations concern the protection of refugees and asylum seekers including the reconsideration of cases in which asylum seekers are to be forcibly returned; and a recommendation to "end politically motivated prosecutions".

As a result, Ukraine has in fact committed itself to ensuring progress in a wide array of human rights areas, by accepting the

recommendations made by other states as well as its own civil society. In addition to providing a basis for programmatic anchoring insofar as these commitments express a willingness to take action, they will also form the basis for the mid-term review in early 2015, as well as the Third Cycle in early 2017.

A large number of the accepted recommendations relate to giving domestic effect, in various ways, to the international treaties and other instruments to which Ukraine is a party, hereby ensuring their implementation in national law and practice. This includes in particular the establishment of national mechanisms, including the National Preventive Mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (already a reality); non-discrimination including mechanisms and (interestingly enough, due to its relevance in relation to the LGBT field) prevention of hate crime; violence against women; human trafficking; and the rights of the child. A large number of recommendations address shortcoming in the justice area, and call for e.g. increased independence of the judiciary, transparency in the judicial process, reform of the Prosecutor's Office, effective investigation of allegations of violations committed by the police and remedial action, and full implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code. Some of the recommendations specifically address the need for fair trial, in general as well as for minority group members. Other recommendations address limitation of freedom of expression, especially in relation to the media and journalists, and peaceful assembly. Finally, recommendations address issues relating to persons with disabilities, minorities, refugees and children, including education.

 2) At the **regional level**, Ukraine is a member of Council of Europe, and a party to the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as well as the majority of its Optional Protocols. Ukraine has also ratified the European Convention on the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the European Charter for regional or Minority Languages; the Framework Convention Protecting National Minorities; and the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.

Other relevant human rights related instruments to which Ukraine is a party include: European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers; Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes; the European Charter on Local Self-government; the Criminal and the Civil Law Conventions on Corruption; and the European Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse.

Ukraine has also signed, but not ratified, the European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crime. Ukraine never ratified the original European Social Charter and is therefore also not a party to its Optional protocols, but has ratified the revised Charter. Ukraine is also not party to the Convention on Access to Official Documents, nor to the Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

In terms of cases brought before the European Court of Human Rights, in 2013 alone the Court dealt with 10,329 applications, of which 8,048 were declared inadmissible or struck out. It delivered 69 judgments (covering 2,281 applications in total), and in 65 of those at least one violation was found of the Convention.

A significant number of cases highlighted by Council of Europe and decided by the Court in disfavour of Ukraine include violation of the right to life, freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment or treatment; liberty and security; and limitation of fulfilment of requirements relating to due process of law – e.g. of pre- and post-trial detainees either at the hands of authorities or where these have failed to protect the rights sufficiently; incidents of torture against detainees; poor conditions in detention facilities resulting in cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment e.g. in terms of health risks and limited appropriate medical care and assistance; limited effective investigation e.g. of the police following the above mentioned cases; limited habeas corpus and other fundamental pre-trial related guarantees; limited possibilities to challenge the lawfulness of detention in psychiatric facilities. Other cases include insufficient protection of respect for private and family life; freedom of expression and information; and limited execution of final domestic court decisions.

The European Union

The signing by Ukraine in June 2014 of the Association Agreement with the European Union brings into application a comprehensive framework of more than 1200 pages, addressing a wide variety of areas where reform and initiatives will be needed for Ukraine to conform to the standards of the EU.

In the "General principles" (Title 1), art. 2 specifically states that "Respect for democratic principles, human rights and fundamental freedoms, as defined in particular in the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe of 1990, and other relevant human rights instruments, among them the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and respect for the principle of the rule of law shall form the basis of the domestic and external policies of the Parties and constitute essential elements of this Agreement. Promotion of respect for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and independence, as well as countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, related materials and their means of delivery also constitute essential elements of this Agreement".

Under the section "Justice, Freedom and Security" (Title III), art. 14 entitled "The rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms", states that "In their cooperation on justice, freedom and security, the Parties shall attach particular

importance to the consolidation of the rule of law and the reinforcement of institutions at all levels in the areas of administration in general and law enforcement and the administration of justice in particular. Cooperation will, in particular, aim at strengthening the judiciary, improving its efficiency, safeguarding its independence and impartiality, and combating corruption. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms will guide all cooperation on justice, freedom and security."

Under the same title, art. 22 entitled "Fight against Crime and Corruption" states that:

"1. The Parties shall cooperate in combating and preventing criminal and illegal activities, organised or otherwise", and that this shall include e.g. "2. (a) smuggling of, and trafficking in, human beings as well as firearms and illicit drugs; (b) trafficking in goods; (c) economic crimes including in the field of taxation; (d) corruption, both in the private and public sector; (e) forgery of documents; (f) cybercrime".

Section 3 states that "The Parties shall enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation in this field, including cooperation that involves Europol. The Parties shall further develop their cooperation as regards, inter alia: (a) the exchange of best practice, including on investigation techniques and crime research; (b) the exchange of information in line with applicable rules; (c) capacity-building, including training and, where appropriate, the exchange of staff ; (d) issues relating to the protection of witnesses and victims."

Finally, section 4 states that "The Parties are committed to implementing effectively the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime of 2000 and its three Protocols, the UN Convention against Corruption of 2003 and other relevant international instruments."

3) At the national level, a decision was made by the new government in early 2014 to revert to the 2004 Constitution pending a more comprehensive reform process. Section II, articles 21 through 68, provide for a comprehensive chapter of civil, political, economic and social rights and freedoms.

A new Criminal Procedure Code was adopted in 2012. The Law on Free Legal Aid was adopted in 2011.

In October 2014, the Law of Ukraine on the Public Prosecutor's Office, setting up of the Council of Public Prosecutors (CPP) and Qualifications and Disciplinary Commission of Public Prosecutors (QDCPP) was adopted.

On 27 October 2014 the President of Ukraine signed the Decree No. 826/2014, envisaging the establishment of the Judicial Reform Council, a consultative body tasked with drawing up of a judicial system reform strategy, preparation of specific action plans for its implementation and development of relevant draft legislation.

The Judicial Reform Council preliminarily approved the Strategy of the Reform of the Judiciary System, Administration of Justice and other related justice institutions on 18 November 2014.

Also in October 2014 the Law on the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine was adopted.

On 23 October 2014 the Cabinet of Ministers approved the Concept and Strategy of the Reform of the Bodies of Internal Affairs.

B. Rights areas addressed by the proposed Development Engagements (DE) for the programme
Good governance, human rights, and gender equality will be directly targeted cross-cutting issues. Successful contribution and engagement of CSOs and local communities into Regional Policy making and reform as well as increased media literacy and quality content of the media will help to improve governance, fight corruption and solve conflicts of interests across all sectors. Through the support to the development of concrete regional and local actions, various cross-cutting issues are likely to be tackled, including environmental sustainability, gender equality, and good governance.

In addition, special attention will be paid to: gender responsive budgeting. The implementation partner is committed to the principle of gender equality and therefore promotes the use of gender mainstreaming in the design, implementation and evaluation of all operational programs and grant–funded projects.

Annex D: Climate Change and Green Growth Screening Note[3]

Basic Information	
Programme title:	**Ukraine Democratisation (Media and Civil Society) Programme (2017-2021)**
Country/region:	Ukraine
Estimated allocation:	60 Million DKK
Brief description of the Programme support:	*The overall objective of the proposed programme is:* *"To raise the institutional capacity of the civil society in Ukraine in the areas of democracy and human rights to increase its impact on the reform processes in the country through better coordination, networking and increased media awareness in the regions, including the conflict-affected areas".* **Component 1: Civil society capacity building** (implemented through UNDP with local partners – 30 DKK mln): **O1:** *"To strengthen institutionally core civil society and human rights organisations at the regional level, to raise their capacity to contribute to more inclusive, democratic and rights-based governance".* **Component 2: Support to independent media** (Media Detector and Hromadske UA core funding via delegated cooperation with SIDA – 29.5 DKK mln): **O2:** *"To strengthen independent media outlets and institutions and increase quality media content contributing to democratic discourse and increased governance transparency".*
Dates (expected):	Programme committee: October, 2016 Appraisal: January 2017

Climate change screening			
Assess the status of policies and strategies to respond to climate change in the country and sector. If the issue is inadequately dealt with (indicated by a tick in the "no" box), please add comments and assess the potential impact on the program (see also "next steps" section, below).			
Issue:	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments and further work to be done:*
1. Are the processes and **impacts of climate change documented** (e.g. in national communications to the UNFCCC)?	☐	☐	N/A

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[3] This annex has not been filled out as it has been assessed that the relevance of climate change and green growth for the program is limited.

	Yes	No	Comments and further work to be done:
2. Is there a **national climate change policy or strategy**, including estimates of the economic costs of adaptation?	☐	☐	N/A
3. Have **nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and or Low Carbon Development Plans** been identified (e.g. targets for renewable energy production)?	☐	☐	N/A
4. Has a **national adaptation programme of action (NAPA**) been approved identifying key sectors where adaptation is required?	☐	☐	N/A
5. Are there effective and operational **meteorological** and **disaster preparedness organizations**?	☐	☐	N/A

Summarize the overall assessment of climate change impacts and responses:

N/A

Screening of Country Green Growth Framework

Assess the status of policies and strategies for green growth and the procedures for environmental impact assessment in the country and sector. If an issue is inadequately dealt with (indicated by a tick in the "no" box), please add comments and indicate further work to be undertaken (see also "next steps" section, below).

Issue:	Yes	No	Comments and further work to be done:
1. Do national procedures and legislation for **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** exist?	☐	☐	N/A
2. Are there operational **Green Growth Strategies/actions plans** and/or **National Environmental Action plans?**	☐	☐	N/A
3. Are there regularly updated **state of the environment reports** and **green growth monitoring systems with indicators**?	☐	☐	N/A
4. Is there sufficient **institutional and human capacity for green growth** and **environmental management** in the sector concerned?	☐	☐	N/A

Summarize the overall impression of the Country Green Growth Framework:

N/A

Climate change and Green Growth opportunities and risks of programme

Assess how climate change and environmental opportunities and risks will arise through the programme:

Will the programme ...	Opportunity:	Risk:	None:
1. ... support **green growth initiatives** including livelihood improvements and resource efficiency	☐	☐	X

2. ... support the creation of **decent** and **green job**?	☐	☐	X
3. ... contribute to **effective management and efficient use of natural resources**	☐	☐	X
4. ... have direct or indirect impact on **climate change** (e.g. through increasing or reducing emissions of greenhouse gases)?	☐	☐	X
5. ... have direct or indirect impact on **occupational health and safety?**	☐	☐	X
6. ... lead to changes in land and resource **tenure and access** rights, including the **rights of indigenous peoples**?	☐	☐	X
7. ... include activities within or adjacent to **protected or environmentally sensitive areas?**	☐	☐	X
8. ... have direct or indirect impact on the **resilience of communities in the face of natural disasters**?	☐	☐	X

Summarize and explain **climate change and green growth opportunities**:
N/A

Summarize and explain **climate change and green growth risks**:
N/A

Identify requirements for undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Categories are: [A] Full EIA required; [B] Partial EIA required; [C] No EIA required[4].

Intervention Name	*Category A, B or C:*
1: N/A	Select category:
2: N/A	Select category:
3: N/A	Select category:

Will national regulations and procedures for EIA be applicable to activities of the programme that have potential environmental impacts? – Yes ☐ - No ☐ When will the EIA be undertaken?:

Next Steps – process action plan
Need for further work during the preparation, appraisal and implementation of the programme arising from the climate change and green growth screening:

Suggested activity:	*Action needed*	*Comments and elaboration:*
1. Assessment of green growth and climate change opportunities in sector development plan.	☐	N/A

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[4] Category A = Intervention is likely to have adverse environmental impacts that may be sensitive, irreversible, and significant in scale/scope; B = Intervention is likely to have negative impacts, but which are less significant, not as sensitive, numerous, major or diverse; C = The environmental risk of the intervention are of little or no concern.

2.	Assessment of capacity for green growth and climate change management in the sector/country.	☐	N/A
3.	Prepare ToR for and conduct Country Analytical Work.	☐	N/A
4.	Prepare ToR for and conduct SEA(s) of sector policies or plans.	☐	N/A
5.	Prepare ToR for and conduct EIA(s) for programme interventions.	☐	N/A
6.	Initiate donor harmonisation in the sector on green growth and climate change.	☐	N/A
7.	Other...?		

Signature of Screening Note

Place and *date*

……………………………………………………….

(name)

Danish Mission in

Annex E: Risk Matrix

Contextual Risks

Context: **Ukraine - Democratisation (Media and Civil Society) Programme (2017-2021)**

File No: 2016-15573

	Risk factor	Likelihood	Background to assessment	Impact	Background to assessment	Risk response if applicable / potential effect on development cooperation in context
C1	Political instability in Ukraine	**Highly Likely**	A fractious political situation characterised by unresolved conflict instability and high tension in Ukraine Frictions among oligarchic structures diminish the control of the central government over regional centres and hamper stabilisation and reform process.	**Medium to Low**	Political crises in Ukraine in the past had only partly reduced the ability of international donors and local actors to operate in the humanitarian and developmental areas. The government has always been reliant on foreign assistance.	Monitor the situation closely and maintain flexibility in engagements to be able to make possible changes in close cooperation with major international actors in Ukraine. UNDP and partly SIDA both have developed resilience and response mechanisms to such risks.
C2	The flare up of conflict in East Ukraine or effective border conflict in Crimea	**Likely**	With no sight to implementation of the Minsk agreement, doubts persist whether Russia wants to disengage fully from eastern areas controlled by separatists. Speculation is also rife that there is political interest in aggravating situation around Crimea	**Medium to Low**	There are few indications that Russia has an appetite to reignite conflict. Rather, it would prefer to legitimise Crimea annexation, and distance itself from the separatist areas in attempts to regain a degree of international respectability.	UNDP is highly experienced in working in many transitional and conflict-ridden areas with vast experience in Ukraine. Similar experience is shared by SIDA. Both organisations have effective mechanisms of appropriate response in such contexts.
C3	Deterioration of human rights situation	**Very Likely**	Human rights are a challenge in Ukraine, where post-	**Low to medium**	Improvement in human rights is the core content and main	This risk is written into the programmatic design of the programme and is in itself

Risk factor	Likelihood	Background to assessment of likelihood	Impact	Background to assessment to potential impact	Risk response	Combined residual risk
		conflict situation pushes them down the list of priorities. There has been deterioration in the past few years exacerbated by large-scale displacement and economic hardship heightened by rampant corruption.		objective of the programme which inherently counteracts the risk addressing it within the programmatic content of the activities.	mitigation. Further, increased advocacy and dialogue with the authorities will work to reverse this possible trend. Monitor the situation closely.	
C4 Financial mismanagement and corruption	**Likely**	Corruption is widespread in Ukraine and the post-conflict instability has exacerbated the situation. But anti-corruption is a vital aspect of international efforts and a top priority of the current government.	**Low**	International community has developed multiple mechanisms of countering corruption in its programme implementation mechanisms in Ukraine, and its evidence is growing. Programme partners have robust tools to deal with this risk pre-emptively or at an early stage.	Assessment of internal control procedures through UNDP and SIDA and the capacity of the partners financed by the programme. Firm financial control through a strict hierarchy in financial transaction authorities, a system of checks and balances built into grant-making systems, and a strong internal audit function.	

Programmatic and Institutional Risks

Title: **Ukraine - Democratisation (Media and Civil Society) Programme (2017-2021)**

File No: 2016-15573

Programmatic Risks

Risk factor	Likelihood	Background to assessment of likelihood	Impact	Background to assessment to potential impact	Risk response	Combined residual risk

P1	Mismanagement of funds and corruption in grant-making and project implementation in the regions where a less skilled and experienced set of CSO partners will carry a greater risk of project failure	**Low to Medium**	UNDP and SIDA previous engagements have resulted in the testing and selection of partners less prone to corruption or mismanagement. Auditing and evaluation mechanisms applied have not identified or experienced this as an issue, primarily because project-based financial management systems are used and financial controls are firm.	**Minor**	Stringent measures and quick response built into programme implementation minimise the risk of diversion of funds, mismanagement or theft.	Detector Media has a long record of engagement with many donors and responds to any threats promptly and decisively. Hromadske UA went through the experience of misappropriation of funds in the past and has developed effective instruments to prevent this with the help of SIDA's institutional strengthening.	**Minor**
P2	Lack of competence and capacity of local sub-grantee IPs	**Likely**	The objective of developing regional and local community outreach in Ukraine requires co-operation with new local IP, which increases the risk.	**Minor**	Medium – the lack of fully professional local partners or implementers may seriously impact on the quality of activities and the expected results	UNDP regional hub strategy has an in-built mechanism of capacity raising and peer-learning, organically growing the resource base of capable organisations. Mapping projects and evaluation mechanisms help identify and strengthen appropriate and promising IPs	**Minor**
P3	Unwillingness of IPs to work in the regions and remote areas	**Unlikely**	UNDP has already implemented similar programmes in the regions and have developed a range of relationships there	**High**	the lack of local partners or implementers may seriously delay implementation or put activities on hold	Transferring some activities to more amenable areas and regions and organising some activities in major cities away from the east of Ukraine if situation gets worse there.	**Low**

	Risk factor	Likelihood	Background to assessment of likelihood	Impact	Background to assessment of potential impact	Risk response	Combined residual risk
P4	Hostility of local authorities to regional and community project activities	**Likely**	Generally, local government institutions may show resistance when pushed too much by CSOs to take active role in policy making and implementation.	**Minor**	local CSOs and activists may be deterred and withdraw from activities	Altering the profile of the activities in a given location to make them less adversarial to the local power breakers	**Minor**

Institutional Risks

	Risk factor	**Likelihood**	Background to assessment of likelihood	**Impact**	Background to assessment of potential impact	**Risk response**	**Combined residual risk**
I1	Delegated coordination and joint undertakings lose viability because of political, rights based and/or corruption where commonly held diplomatic positions and development assistance responses are not agreed.	**Unlikely**	The recent history of development partnerships indicates strong resilience to this. However, differences of opinion can occur.	**Minor**	If likeminded development partners were no longer able to cooperate closely, it would have a negative impact on the credibility of the programme and shared priorities.	Maintain a strong presence in donor fora and lobby for harmonised approaches through this programme	**Minor**

Deviations and follow-up

Title:	**Ukraine - Democratisation (Media and Civil Society) Programme (2017-2021)**
File No:	2016-15573