



# PEACE AND STABILITY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Lessons from Community Based  
Approaches in Water Supply Projects for  
Multi-Ethnic Neighbourhoods in Crimea

The Crimea Integration and  
Development Programme

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St.Gallen, December 2004, Jürg Christen

CBE:	Community Based Enterprise / Entrepreneur
CIDP:	Crimea Integration and Development Programme
CO:	Community Organisation
FDP:	Formerly Deported People
FG:	Functional Group
KomunKhoz:	Communal Enterprise
NGOs:	Non-Government Organisations
O&M:	Operation and Maintenance
RFID:	Regional Forum for Integration and Development
SDC:	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme

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Tenystoye is a relatively small village located in the south-western part of Crimea, between Bakhchisaray and the western coast of the Black Sea. The inhabitants are mainly of Russian origin. About two kilometres outside the main village, a new settlement of 40 or so households has been established on the barren slopes of an adjoining hill. This new settlement is mainly inhabited by Crimean Tartars who had been deported from the region and who had subsequently returned to Crimea, some 15 years ago.

Tenystoye is a typical „compact settlement“ with localised pockets of formerly deported Tartars who are socially, culturally and economically marginalized within the Crimean society. This marginalisation leads to intercultural tensions and can sometimes unleash open conflict.



Figure 1:  
Tenistoye - a typical  
Crimean Tartar  
„compact“ settlement

Against this backdrop, the UNDP Crimea Integration and Development Programme (CIDP) was established with the aims of re-integrating formerly deported people and of contributing towards peace and stability in the area.

This brochure highlights the historic background and the origin of the programme. Based on the experiences in two pilot communities (Tenistoye and Sevastyanovka), it shows that the concept of community participation through social mobilisation can work well in the special social and cultural environment of Crimea. The approach not only contributes to the reduction of economic disparities by providing income opportunities, it also builds mutual understanding and cohesion and enhances governance through transparency and accountability within the communities.



Figure 2:  
Previous water supply  
by tanker

## Historic Background and Origin of the Programme

The Crimean history up to the late 20th century is characterised by waves of large-scale migration. Particularly under Russian rule, forced emigration and deportation occurred so that by 1860 the total population of the region had fallen to about 194,000 - less than 100,000 of whom were Crimean Tartars. When a new railway was constructed in 1876, inward migration of Slavic and other persons into Crimea was fostered and the total population began to rise again.

The victory of the Soviet army over the Germans in 1944 led to mass deportations of more than 200,000 Crimean Tartars out of Crimea. Including other minorities (such as Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks and Germans), the Crimean deportees were relocated to the various central Asian republics and other remote parts of the USSR. These acts were motivated by the Soviet position that the local populations had collaborated with the occupying German forces; the deportations resulted in the deaths of perhaps as many as 40% of those involved. The homes and lands of the deportees were expropriated and given over to

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