



# Supporting Ukraine's Security Sector Reform

## Mapping Security Sector Assistance Programmes

**Richard Steyne & Karina Priajina Khudaverdyan**



**DCAF**  
a centre for security,  
development and  
the rule of law



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## About DCAF

The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) is an international foundation whose mission is to assist the international community in pursuing good governance and reform of the security sector. The Centre develops and promotes norms and standards, conducts tailored policy research, identifies good practices and recommendations to promote democratic security sector governance, and provides in-country support and practical assistance programmes.

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# List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA	German Federal Office for Foreign Affairs
ARMA	National Agency of Ukraine for Finding, Tracing and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes (Asset Recovery and Management Agency)
ATO	Anti-Terrorist Operation Zone
AUC	Association of Ukrainian Cities
BBK	German Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance
BI	Building Integrity
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CANADEM	International Civilian Response Corps
CBIE	Canadian Bureau for International Education
CCC	Center for Combating Corruption
CCL	Center for Civil Liberties
CCLAP	Coordination Center for the Provision of Legal Aid
CCU	Constitutional Court Of Ukraine
CEIS	Criminal Executive Inspection Service of Ukraine
CCPPS	Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening
CEDEM	Centre for Democracy and Rule of Law
CIP	State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine
CoE	Council of Europe
CPLR	Centre for Policy and Legal Reform
CRC	Cyber Threat Response Centre
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DANIDA	Danish International Development Cooperation Agency
DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DDPS	Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports
DM	Detector Media
DFATD	Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DGIS	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DSNS	State Emergency Service of Ukraine
DTRA	U.S. Government, Department of Defense — Defense Threat Reduction Agency
ECEAP	Estonian Center of Eastern Partnership
EED	European Endowment for Democracy
EEF	East Europe Foundation
EESC	Eastern Europe Studies Centre
EF	Eurasia Foundation
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERBD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EU	European Union
EUAM	EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine
FBA	Folke Bernadotte Academy
FISU	Service for Foreign Intelligence of Ukraine
FPU	Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine
FRC	Finnish Red Cross
FRONTEX	European Border and Coast Guard Agency
FSD	Foundation Suisse de Déminage
FSR	Foundation for Support of Reforms in Ukraine
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GICHD	Geneva Centre for International Humanitarian Demining
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit [German Corporation for International Cooperation]
GPG	Global Partners Governance
GPO	General Prosecutors Office
HD	Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue
HRIC	Human Rights Information Center
HRMU	UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
HUR MOU	Main Directorate of Intelligence of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine
IAB	Independent Association of Broadcasters

IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction
ICE	International Consulting Expertise
ICDS	International Centre for Defence and Security
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ICPAC	Initiative Center for Promoting Active Citizenship Initiative and Unity
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IER	Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting
IFES	International Foundation for Election Systems
INL	U.S. Government — Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
INSO	International NGO Safety Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IOM Ukraine	International Organization for Migration — Ukraine
IREX	International Research and Exchanges Board
IRF	International Renaissance Foundation
IRI	International Republican Institute
IRZ	German Foundation on International Legal Cooperation
IWP	Institute of World Politics
IWPR	Institute for War and Peace Reporting
JCI	Justice Cooperation Internationale
JRC	Judicial Reform Council (JRC)
J/TIP	U.S. Government — Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
KSE	Kyiv School of Economics
MECI	Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine
MEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine
MESU	Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine
MHU	Ministry of Health of Ukraine
MIHR	Media Initiative for Human Rights
MinCult	Ministry of Culture of Ukraine
MIP	Ministry of Information Policy
MOD	Ministry of Defence of Ukraine
MOF	Ministry of Finance of Ukraine
Mol	Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine
MolA	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine
MoJ	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine
MRDBH	Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine
MSP	Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine
MTR	Ministry of the Taxes and Revenues of Ukraine
MYSU	Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine
NABU	National Anti-Corruption Bureau
NAMIA	National Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine
NAPC	National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAUCS	National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service
NBU	National Bank of Ukraine
NCAL	National Courts Administration of Lithuania
NCI Agency	NATO Communications and Information Agency
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NED	National Endowment for Democracy
NENO	Network of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations
NGU	National Guard of Ukraine
NLO	NATO Liaison Office in Ukraine
NPU	National Police of Ukraine
NRC	U.S. Government — Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSDC	National Security and Defence Council
NSJ	National School of Judges of Ukraine
NSPA	NATO Support and Procurement Agency
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSCE-ODIHR	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OSCE-PCU	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine
PBC	National Television Company of Ukraine
PfPC	PfP Consortium of Defence Academies
PGG	European Union and Council of Europe Partnership for Good Governance
PIN	People in Need
PPS	Public Prosecution Service of Ukraine
PTF	Partnership for Transparency Fund
PUCF	Polish-Ukrainian Cooperation Foundation
PwC Ukraine	Price Waterhouse Cooper Ukraine
SACPO	Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine
SADR	State Agency of Ukraine for Donbas Recovery
SALAR	Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions
SatCen	European Union Satellite Centre
SBGS	State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
SCA	State Communications Agency of Ukraine
SCOURT	Supreme Court of Ukraine
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SES	State Employment Service of Ukraine
SFMS	State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine
SFS	State Fiscal Service of Ukraine
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SJA	State Judicial Administration of Ukraine
SNRIU	State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate of Ukraine
SSU	State Security Service of Ukraine
STCU	Science and Technology Center in Ukraine
TI	Transparency International
TI Ukraine	Transparency International — Ukraine
TOTI	Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons of Ukraine
UAF	Ukrainian Armed Forces
UCIPR	Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research
UHHRU	Ukrainian-Helsinki Human Rights Union
UHRME	Association of Ukrainian Human Rights Monitors on Law Enforcement
UMDPL	Ukrainian Human Rights Monitors on Law Enforcement
UNDEF	United Nations Democracy Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP Ukraine	United Nations Development Programme — Ukraine
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
URC	Ukrainian Red Cross
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
OFDA	Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance
WB	World Bank
WCO	World Customs Organization
WCG	Ukrainian Women's Guard
WCU	Women's Consortium of Ukraine
WICC	Women's Information Consultative Center

# Supporting Ukraine's Security Sector Reform: Mapping Security Sector Assistance Programmes

## Introduction

In late 2017, the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) received funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to conduct a mapping study on security sector reform (SSR) assistance programmes in Ukraine. Entitled *Supporting Ukraine's Security Sector Reform: Mapping Security Sector Assistance Programmes*, the study seeks to support international engagement on SSR in Ukraine by identifying the extent and scope of current rule of law, security sector governance (SSG) and democratic oversight programming.

The mapping study broadly identifies international and national projects in the field of SSR and democratic oversight of the security sector, as specified by the governing agreement. With a wide range of governance initiatives impacting the reform of Ukrainian security policies and practices, and prior cooperation and discussions, it was agreed to further develop Folke Bernadotte Academy's (FBA) analytical framework – used to map SSR projects in Ukraine in 2015 – to capture an even broader range of international assistance programmes.<sup>1</sup>

To this end, DCAF also consulted a local partner in Ukraine, the Center for Army, Conversion, and Disarmament Studies (CACDS), as a national input provider for the study. CACDS supported the design and development of the methodology, validated desk research and collected data on nationally funded and implemented SSR assistance programmes in Ukraine.

By covering international and regional organizations' initiatives, as well as national projects, the study seeks to comprehensively map current security sector reform/governance (SSR/G) programmes across Ukraine's democratic institutions; executive, government, and independent oversight institutions; and civil society, media and security sector institutions. The study, however, is primarily descriptive: normative questions pertaining to the impact and efficiency of particular projects are beyond its scope. Ultimately, this product is intended to support various nations and organizations in planning future 2018-2022 SSR programming in Ukraine by highlighting the volume of projects in each thematic area.

The study, divided into twenty two chapters, begins by defining key terms, the process of project selection and classification and the methodology used. It then provides a quantitative and qualitative summary of the key findings from the study, using the concept of SSR/G as a normative framework. Each subsequent chapter details international security sector assistance projects, programmes and initiatives by focus area (for example, police reform, defence reform, gender equality, and so on). Chapters begin with a summary of the key findings, as well as resulting recommendations. The study concludes by listing national security sector assistance projects, programmes and initiatives.

<sup>1</sup> Hanssen, Mans (2016). *International Support to Security Sector Reform in Ukraine: A Mapping of SSR Projects*, Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA). Available at: <https://fba.se/en/how-we-work/research-policy-analysis-and-development/publications/international-support-to-security-sector-reform-in-ukraine/> [accessed 25 July 2018]



# Definitions

Based on the concept of human security, this study uses the following definition of security sector reform (SSR):

*‘SSR is the political and technical process of improving state and human security by making security provision, management and oversight more effective and more accountable, within a framework of democratic civilian control, rule of law, and respect for human rights’.<sup>2</sup>*

This broad definition is used rather than narrower, more traditional definitions focused on technical reform of the security sector.

The key goal of a comprehensive SSR process is the establishment of good security sector governance (SSG). In this context, governance refers to all formal and informal processes, actors, and values that shape the provision of any kind of public good – in this case the provision of security in a specific national setting. For the purposes of this report, SSG is defined as:

*‘...the formal and informal influences of all the structures, institutions and actors involved in the security provision, management and oversight at national and local levels’.<sup>3</sup>*

With respect to the normative dimension of SSG, good SSG applies the principles of good governance to a state’s security sector. A reformed and well-governed security sector acts in accordance with the principles of accountability, transparency, rule of law, participation, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency.<sup>4</sup> The table below outlines a security sector characterized by these principles:

<b>Accountability</b>	There are clear expectations for security provision, and independent authorities oversee whether these expectations are met, and impose sanctions if they are not.
<b>Transparency</b>	Information is freely available and accessible to those who will be affected by decisions and their implementation.
<b>Rule of Law</b>	All persons and institutions, including the state, are subject to laws that are known publicly, enforced impartially and consistent with international and national human rights norms and standards.
<b>Participation</b>	All women and men of all backgrounds have the opportunity to participate in decision-making and service provision on a free, equitable and inclusive basis, either directly or through legitimate representative institutions.
<b>Responsiveness</b>	Institutions are sensitive to the different security needs of all parts of the population and perform their missions in the spirit of a culture of service.
<b>Effectiveness</b>	Institutions fulfil their respective roles, responsibilities and missions to a high professional standard.
<b>Efficiency</b>	Institutions make the best possible use of public resources in fulfilling their respective roles, responsibilities and missions.

<sup>2</sup> DCAF (2015). *Security Sector Reform*, SSR Backgrounder Series, DCAF: Geneva. p. 2. Available at: <http://ssrbackrounders.org/fall.php?p=19&l=EN> [accessed 26 July 2018]

<sup>3</sup> DCAF (2015). *Security Sector Governance*, SSR Backgrounder Series, DCAF: Geneva. p. 2. Available at: [https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/DCAF\\_BG\\_1\\_Security\\_Sector\\_Governance\\_EN.pdf](https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/DCAF_BG_1_Security_Sector_Governance_EN.pdf) [accessed 24 July 2018]

<sup>4</sup> For more information on the principles of good security sector governance (SSG), see: DCAF (2015). *Security Sector Governance*, SSR Backgrounder Series.

As democratic oversight of the security sector presupposes the cooperation of a variety of actors, the categorization of actors used in this report reflects DCAF's understanding that a wide variety may influence security policy and practice. Thus, the study reflects the categorization of security sector actors developed in the 2002 UNDP Human Development Report, and as later refined in the OECD Handbook on SSR.<sup>5</sup> Finally, this study defines security sector assistance programmes as any targeted support to structures, institutions or actors involved in security provision, management and oversight at national and local levels.

## Project Selection & Classification

Taking into account the proliferation of assistance projects in Ukraine, and in line with more expansive approaches to security governance and its associated oversight architecture, the study seeks to capture the intersection between a variety of rule of law, democratic governance and specific security governance projects. Projects that affect the strength of the democratic oversight framework, transparency and accountability, and the governance framework are included where relevant. Examples include, but are not limited to, decentralization; voter engagement; support to democratic institutions; anti-corruption initiatives; Disarmament, Demobilization and Rehabilitation (DDR); peacebuilding; and conflict prevention programmes.

For the purposes of this project, law enforcement programmes have been segmented into three distinct thematic headings: police reform; border management, human trafficking and migration; and penitentiaries.

The projects are therefore classified according to the following thematic legend:

Chapter No.	Thematic
1	Anti-Corruption and Building Integrity (BI)
2	Border Management, Human Trafficking and Migration
3	Civil Society
4	Conflict Management, Prevention and Dialogue
5	Cyber Security
6	Decentralization
7	Defence Reform
8	Disarmament, Demobilization and Rehabilitation (DDR), and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) control
9	Humanitarian Demining
10	Human Rights Protection and Promotion
11	Gender Equality
12	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

<sup>5</sup> These include: 1) Core Security Actors; 2) Management and Oversight Bodies; 3) Justice and Rule of Law Bodies; and 4) Non-Statutory Security Forces. For more information, see: OECD DAC (2008). *OECD DAC Handbook on Security Sector Reform: Supporting Security and Justice*, OECD: Paris. Available at: [https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/the-oecd-dac-handbook-on-security-system-reform\\_9789264027862-en](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/the-oecd-dac-handbook-on-security-system-reform_9789264027862-en) [accessed 25 July 2018]

Chapter No.	Thematic
13	Independent Oversight
14	Institutional Development
15	Intelligence and State Security Service Reform
16	Justice Reform
17	Media
18	Parliament
19	Penitentiaries
20	Police Reform
21	Public Finance
22	National Projects

# Methodology

The methodology draws on lessons from previous sector-wide mappings, particularly mappings of Ukraine carried out by Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) in 2015-2016 and a nation-wide mapping studies conducted by the DCAF International Security Sector Advisory Team in Mali and Nigeria.<sup>1</sup>

Three key questions frame the scope of the study and its overall methodology:

- Which donors actively provide technical and/or financial support to security governance programming in Ukraine?
- What specific activities are supported by each donor?
- What are the areas of support in donor programming?

## Data collection

The data collection process began with a desk study to confirm the various state and non-state institutions, agencies and actors that constitute Ukraine's security governance architecture. While these issues are already well mapped, recent changes within the Ukrainian security sector – for instance, the transfer of the Special Transportation Service to the Ministry of Defence – necessitated this step.

The second phase of the desk study was to research relevant bilateral and multilateral international support to security sector assistance programmes in Ukraine, using open source data. The third phase of data collection was undertaken by the Centre for Army, Conversion and Disarmament Studies (CACDS), and involved the collection of data on security sector assistance programmes fully funded and implemented by Ukrainian national authorities.

## Scope

Security sector governance (SSG) includes a broad variety of actors: democratic institutions, executive, government, independent oversight institutions, civil society, media, and security sector institutions. On that premise, the study seeks to capture the intersection between various rule of law, democratic governance and specific security governance assistance projects. Thus, the scope of data collection used in this study was expansive, including not only SSR-specific projects and programmes, but also projects that have direct relevance to the framework for SSG and oversight – both in the short term and the long term. Consequently, projects that affect the strength of the democratic oversight framework, transparency and accountability, and the governance framework are included where relevant.

Thus, the criteria for data selection in this study is that a project's focus must contribute to the overall framework of- and agencies responsible for security sector oversight, as well as the provision of human security as a public good. For example, projects that seek to improve the oversight and independence of judicial authorities will also affect not only their ability to ensure that law enforcement personnel use their powers appropriately and within the law, but also that evidence gathered by police is used to prosecute crimes. Similarly, projects that seek to increase the investigative skills of journalists will impact their ability to monitor and report on the actions of security providers. The same

<sup>1</sup> To view these mapping studies, see: <https://issat.dcaf.ch/Learn/SSR-in-Practice/Countries-Regions/Mali/Mappings-of-Donor-Support-to-SSR-in-Nigeria-and-Mali> [accessed 25 July 2018]

principle applies to the effectiveness of extensive anti-corruption and public finance best practice reform programmes that will ultimately determine the effectiveness of security provision not only in the short but also the longer term.

To highlight the political and normative dimensions of security sector reform (SSR), projects concerning conflict management, prevention and dialogue, as well as human rights protection and promotion have also been included in the mapping. In particular, projects which seek to improve human rights protection for minority groups, or to increase the general capacity of civil society to monitor human rights issues, have an effect on civil society's capacity to engage with the security sector on policy development and monitoring issues. Overall, this approach reflects the reality that SSR and SSG are never isolated from larger cross-cutting issues such as democratic governance and gender equality; and that SSR can be affected by factors both inside and outside the security sector.

In the case of Ukraine, linkage between clusters of broad governance reforms and security provision has come into sharper focus over the last few years and will be of even greater relevance from 2019 onwards. Of these, decentralization initiatives will be highly relevant in terms of how they are – or are not – linked to relevant justice and law enforcement reforms. The future level of security provision for the general public, including the principle of gender equality, will arguably be dependent on clear linkages being made between all three sets of reforms, a trend already reflected in international analyses of ongoing reform needs.<sup>2</sup> In this context, in order to facilitate decisions on future programming, a decision was taken to include decentralization projects in this mapping study.

A total of 283 international SSR assistance programmes were identified during the data collection process, along with fifty three national programmes. These range from targeted, small-scale projects, to multi-year programmes with substantial budgets.

Specific criteria were used to define the scope of data collection. First, although a large number of projects closed during 2017, they have been included so as to provide context to ongoing projects. Second, projects were only included in the study if data on the following could be procured and verified: 1) the duration of the project; 2) the donors of the project; 3) the agencies responsible for implementing the project; and 4) the amount committed for the duration of the project. In cases where such data was not procured, or could not be verified, the projects were still included in the study to provide context and additional information, but are displayed at the end of each chapter, and not used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

Furthermore, in some cases, the date given for a projects closure may refer to a specific phase in a larger programme cycle, and thus may be subject to extension or renewal. Additionally, for the purposes of this study, and taking in account the nature of the data available, the term 'implementing agency(ies)' is used to refer to all actors/institutions who implemented a given project/programme, and does not denote the precise role they played, nor their level of responsibility in its implementation.

Finally, in accordance with OECD DAC, the use of the term 'beneficiaries' in this study refers to '[t]he specific individuals or organizations for whose benefit the development intervention is undertaken.'<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See, for example, UNDP Ukraine (2017). *Security and Justice in Ukraine: Perspectives from Communities in Three Oblasts*, UNDP: Kyiv. Available at: <http://www.ua.undp.org/content/dam/ukraine/docs/Donbas/Security%20and%20Justice%20FINAL-ENG.pdf> [accessed 22 June 2018]

<sup>3</sup> OECD DAC (2004). *Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management*, Annex 4: Basic vocabulary for Results Based Management and

## Data verification

Given the multiplicity of data sources, the risks of double-reporting, and authenticity problems associated with the use open-source data, a triangulation approach – the use of two or more methods to check the same data set – was used to verify the collected data.

As a first step, all data collected on security sector assistance programmes in Ukraine, both national and international, was cross-checked by CACDS against the Ukrainian national register of technical assistance programmes, administered by the Ukrainian Ministry of Economy and Trade, and the most authoritative repository of international assistance projects in Ukraine.

In cooperation with DCAF, CACDS noted where discrepancies existed with respect to project information (for example, duration or budget); where the same project was reported twice, but under different names, or if projects were entirely missing from the national register. The initial collection of projects and programmes was then revised taking into account these findings.

If ambiguities remained – or if due to secrecy concerns, certain projects were omitted from the national register but known to be in existence by DCAF and its partners – DCAF and CACDS contacted respective points of contact to verify such information.

Data collected by the national partner, CACDS, went through the same rigorous verification process.

## Data analysis and presentation

After collecting and verifying the data, the desk study team proceeded to aggregate and summarize the data in a consistent, user-friendly format. This entailed presenting the data thematically, with each chapter addressing one target area of reform (e.g. police reform or defence reform). It should be noted that while many projects and/or programmes identified were cross-cutting in thematic focus, for the purposes of this study they have been placed into the thematic category that best reflects their overall objective.

Each chapter commences with infographics, comparing the funds committed by respective donors; the number of projects by implementing agency; the main beneficiaries of the projects; as well as subject-specific recommendations for current and future security sector assistance programming in Ukraine.

For comparative purposes, the main metric used to present the data within and between each chapter was ‘amount’,<sup>4</sup> defined herein as *the total sum or budget committed for each project/programme*. Thus, in this context, ‘amount’ does not necessarily refer to actual expenditures or disbursed funds, but rather to the sum earmarked by a donor for a project or programme. It is also important to note that the figures do not necessarily represent what has been allocated to a project for any one calendar year. In many cases, they reflect multi-year allocations. Finally, all aggregated financial figures relate to values for projects in-force this year, or closed during 2017.

Furthermore, in many instances, the amount earmarked to a programme or project

Evaluation, p. 2. Available at: [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/280558-1274453001167/Results\\_Readiness\\_Basic\\_Vocabulary.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/280558-1274453001167/Results_Readiness_Basic_Vocabulary.pdf) [accessed 26 June 2018]

<sup>4</sup> For the purposes of the study, all amounts are specified in Euros.

cannot be disaggregated to the level of individual components. So, in cases where the focus of a given programme or project is broad, such as ‘institutional development’ or ‘decentralization’, as per the scope of the study,<sup>5</sup> it has nevertheless been included in the study. In these and other instances it is not always possible to ascertain how much of a project is security governance focused, or how much is purely SSR-related. Thus, according to the scope of this study, the figures presented at the beginning of each chapter are for indicative and comparative purposes, as well as to provide a general overview of project amounts and donor priorities.<sup>6</sup>

For reference purposes, the relevant project URLs used for research are listed in the final Annex.<sup>7</sup>

## Limitations

Despite the rigorous methodological approach taken during the study, various constraints and limitations remain. With respect to the data collection phase, the main limitations included the risk of double-reporting projects and/or programmes due to the use of multiple open-data sources, many of which refer to the same projects and programmes but with differing titles. Additionally, problems persist in terms of verifying details provided through open-source databanks, for example, the duration and budgets given for projects and programmes. However, the use of triangulation aimed to mitigate these limitations as much as possible.

The most pronounced constraint faced during the data collection phase was the limited time available; as well as difficulties in accessing detailed information concerning programme activities. With regard to this issue, it was intended that the use of a local partner would allow the mapping team to identify data that was not available through open-source databases. However, there were cases in which due to confidentiality concerns, particularly on the part of Ukrainian national authorities, information gathered relating to some programmes could not be included in the final report.

In addition, while the majority of programmes and projects active in Ukraine were documented, some agencies and donors contacted did not wish to participate in the mapping and are therefore not included in this report. It is therefore important to note that the report only covers information available to the authors. As such, it does not claim to contain information on every project or programme.

In terms of data verification, various methodological constraints were faced by the mapping team. The foremost amongst these reflected limitations similar to those experienced during the data collection phase, namely problems relating to confidentiality and donor secrecy. In some cases, agencies and donors were unable to provide additional details on projects, resulting in incomplete data for some projects or programmes (for example, some donors were reluctant to provide information on programme budgets).

In terms of data analysis and presentation, some caveats should be added. While this study sought to be as comprehensive as possible, it is primarily descriptive in nature: the study aims to identify the landscape of SSR in Ukraine, rather than to evaluate the effectiveness or efficacy of particular projects or programmes. That said, tentative conclusions are reached concerning current support to security governance and rule of law programming in Ukraine, both in terms of engagement on certain thematic areas

<sup>5</sup> See the ‘Scope’ section of this chapter.

<sup>6</sup> Related issues are also addressed in the following section on ‘Limitations’.

<sup>7</sup> The URLs were active as of March 31, 2018. For certain projects, URLs are not provided in the Annex as data was directly procured from project focal points.



(for example, a focus on reforming one element of the security sector, and a lack of engagement in another) or certain actors (for example, a focus on core security providers, rather than management and oversight bodies). These can then serve to provide entry points for donors, Ukrainian authorities or international organizations who wish to gain a comparative advantage when considering funding or implementing future SSR projects in Ukraine. Next, the financial size of each project has also in many cases been subject to currency conversions from that given by the original donor. Thus, there may be minor discrepancies between the sums presented in this study and those in other sources. The below table illustrates the currency conversion rates used in this study.<sup>8</sup>

Currency	Value per EUR
British Pound (GBP)	1.12615
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	0.66491
Norwegian Krone (NOK)	0.10157
Swedish Krona (SEK)	0.10158
Swiss Franc (CHF)	0.85497
Ukrainian Hryvnia (UAH)	0.02945
US Dollar (USD)	0.83470

Finally, the scope of the information available to the research team meant that project and/or programme budgets could not be disaggregated by year. Thus, it is important to note that all aggregated financial figures in this report relate to values for projects/programmes at the time of writing (2018), or that closed during 2017, regardless of when they commenced.

<sup>8</sup> Currency exchange rates as of 31 December, 2017. Available at: <https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/> [accessed 25 July 2018]



# Key Findings

## Introduction

This section presents a brief overview of the study's overall quantitative data and key findings and recommendations. As the findings are context and time-specific, this study – in combination with Folke Bernadotte Academy's (FBA) earlier 2016 Mapping Study<sup>1</sup> – is intended to serve as a basis for further monitoring of international assistance to security sector reform (SSR) in Ukraine, contribute to improved coordination between donors and their implementing agencies, and also to fill knowledge gaps, limit project duplication and enhance the strategic steering of international support in this area.

International assistance is presented here by the amounts dedicated to each thematic area, as well as by the number of projects within that area (as of March 2018). Also included, is a list of implementing agencies classified by the number of projects. Due to the large number of donors – and the fact that international assistance is often multilateral – a breakdown by amounts per donor cannot be offered here. However, snapshots of this data can be found at the beginning of each thematic chapter and correspond to a breakdown of funding by donor for each specific thematic area. The accuracy of the data remains dependent on what has been made publicly available or otherwise disclosed upon request. Although national spending on security sector reform (SSR) is also mentioned here, specifically in the recommendations section, a broader overview and quantitative data are detailed in a dedicated chapter at the end of the study.

## Overview

This study has identified a total of 388 projects and/or programmes related to SSR in Ukraine,<sup>2</sup> of which 335 have been used for quantitative and qualitative analysis. Although it is difficult to determine the exact total amount committed to SSR projects by the Ukrainian authorities, the estimated amount (EUR 2'013'923'480) is only marginally higher than that disbursed by the international community for the same purpose (EUR 1'808'581'153). While any assessment of the reforms' impact falls outside the scope of this study, the data gathered in this section is sufficient to allow some recommendations to be made for both national authorities and international donors. Theme-specific recommendations will be included at the beginning of each thematic chapter.

<sup>1</sup> Hanssen, Mans (2016). *International Support to Security Sector Reform in Ukraine*. Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA).

<sup>2</sup> The total number of projects includes: 336 international assistance programmes and projects, and 52 nationally-funded projects.

## Overview of International Assistance<sup>3</sup>

### ***Between EUR 500 million and EUR 300 million:***

The overall findings indicate that the area of ‘defence reform’ receives most of the international funds destined for SSR projects with almost half a billion Euros (EUR 478’029’500), almost a quarter of the total sum. These funds are divided among eleven projects, with a large proportion provided by the United States. This data is heavily impacted by one specific project – the U.S. Funding Program for the Provision of Military Equipment, Property and Services to Foreign Countries (FMF) – a package worth up to EUR 437,424,000. Publicly available data for this project indicates that elements comprising the project, not only include SSR (such as defence planning and financial management, military education, legislative and institutional reforms), but also other aspects concerning technical assistance (interoperability and capability upgrades).<sup>4</sup> Although it was not possible to precisely determine the value of the SSR component, the programme has been included into the study.

### ***Between EUR 300 million and EUR 200 million:***

In terms of funding, ‘defence reform’ is followed by ‘border management, human trafficking and migration’ with project values of over a quarter of a billion euros (EUR 256’546’924) and twenty-five projects within this thematic area. ‘Institutional development’ stands next with twenty projects amounting to EUR 216’489’555.

### ***Between EUR 200 million and EUR 100 million:***

‘Decentralization’, ‘police reform’ and ‘justice reform’ receive considerable attention with total budgets of between EUR 200 million and 100 million. ‘Justice reform’ leads in terms of the number of projects with a total of twenty-nine projects, but not in terms of funding (EUR 118’801’675), whereas the contrary may be said for ‘decentralization’ with only nine projects and EUR 178’502’002 in funding. ‘Police reform’ accounts for thirteen projects and EUR 135’986’321 in international funding.

### ***Between EUR 100 million and EUR 50 million:***

‘Internally displaced persons (IDPs)’, ‘public finance’, ‘conflict management, prevention and dialogue’, and ‘civil society’ SSR projects receive between EUR 50 and 100 million in international assistance. At the lower end of the funding scale, ‘civil society’ and ‘conflict management, prevention and dialogue’ account for the most projects in this section, with twenty-eight each; while at the higher end of the funding scale, projects targeting ‘public finance’ and ‘IDPs’, account for less, with ten and thirteen respectively.

### ***Between EUR 50 million and EUR 10 million:***

Thematic areas that receive between 50 million and 10 million euros in international assistance are, in descending order:

- Humanitarian demining (EUR 43’584’784)

<sup>3</sup> For a more detailed overview of nationally-funded SSR projects and programmes, please see Chapter 22 on ‘National Projects’. Moreover, please note that the figures contained in this section only relate to projects for which complete data could be found. Please see ‘Methodology’ for further details, and the Annex to each chapter for information on omitted projects.

<sup>4</sup> United States Department of State (2017). *Fiscal Year 2017 Congressional Budget Justification: Foreign Operations*, Appendix 3, p. 121. Available at: <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/252734.pdf> [accessed 2 August 2018]

- Anti-corruption and building integrity (EUR 26'152'370)
- Human rights protection and promotion (EUR 24'849'881)
- Media (EUR 24'337'650)
- Gender equality (EUR 22'925'493)

#### ***Between EUR 10 million and EUR 2 million:***

- Parliament (EUR 7'255'369)
- Disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation (DDR), and small arms and light weapons (SALW) control (EUR 6'776'564)
- Cyber security (EUR 3'267'707)

#### ***Below EUR 2 million:***

- Independent oversight (EUR 1'691'578)
- Penitentiaries (EUR 1'335'615)
- Intelligence and state security service reform (EUR 100'657)

Although the overall number of projects has grown, the main international support trends identified in the 2016 FBA study remain<sup>5</sup>: most international SSR assistance continues to be heavily focused on core security sector actors – including the Armed Forces, National Police, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Justice – and areas such as defence management and border security. The focus of this support remains to a large extent centred on technical assistance and capacity building.

An emerging trend identified in the present study concerns the growing support for decentralization and IDP projects and programmes, most of which are funded by the EU countries. Other areas, such as conflict management, prevention and dialogue; humanitarian demining; as well as civil society; anti-corruption and building integrity; independent oversight; gender equality and human rights promotion and protection, are overlooked in comparison. Moreover, most of these areas are almost exclusively funded by the international community, and have very limited funds assigned to them by Ukrainian national authorities. This is the case for humanitarian demining projects, for example, with EUR 43'584'784 committed by international donors, versus EUR 606'758 by Ukrainian national authorities.

Corruption is a leading cause of concern for Ukrainian citizens according to two recent public perception surveys conducted by the Razumkov Centre in the framework of DCAF's two-year Netherlands' funded project.<sup>6</sup> However, anti-corruption and building integrity projects receive limited support from the international community. Similarly, human rights, media, and gender equality projects are also overlooked. Although the number of projects in these thematic areas appears to have grown since 2016, their scope and sustainability may be limited in the medium to long term due to lack of both national and international support. This is especially concerning since each of these thematic areas are vital to good security sector governance.

With the completion of a number of projects before the end of 2017, international support to the Parliament on security governance issues currently remains limited, as does assistance to independent oversight institutions.

<sup>5</sup> Hanssen, Mans (2016). *International Support to Security Sector Reform in Ukraine*. Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA), p 12-19.

<sup>6</sup> Nationwide sociological surveys conducted by the Razumkov Centre in 2016 and 2017 see: <https://ukrainesecuritysector.com/opinion-polls/> [accessed 23 July 2018]

Finally, although Ukrainian intelligence and state security services benefit from international assistance classified under other rubrics (including training on anti-corruption and investigation techniques), intelligence reform has been overlooked in comparison to law enforcement and defence. Similarly, penitentiaries are also less of a focus for international assistance in comparison to other law enforcement components. Despite its relatively high profile internationally, cyber security does not receive the same attention as other thematic areas of this study. However, this may be attributable to Ukraine having developed a national cyber security capacity sufficient to prevent and respond to cyber-attacks. International assistance to DDR and SALW projects and programmes also remains limited. This may be attributable to projects on these issues being completed either before the events of February 2014, or a lack of consensus on what form assistance should take after a cessation of hostilities.

## Overall Recommendations

- A centralized online registry/database for international development aid projects and programmes, which is easily accessible and publicly available, would enable greater monitoring of the progress, scope and content of internationally funded SSR, rule of law and governance projects in Ukraine. Data should be simplified and follow a consistent classification system including thematic area of the project/programme, its duration, total budget, donors, implementing agencies, beneficiaries and a brief description. An established international or regional organization, or nation or group of nations could advocate for the creation of such a database.
- Given the volume of projects, further donor coordination may be required to avoid duplication, to identify options for a more strategic distribution of funds, and to synthesize cross-cutting thematic issues across governance and rule of law programming.
- A broad impact assessment addressing the use of funds and current programmes' outcomes will be vital to ensure the effective targeting of future SSR, governance and rule of law support, as well as to identify the absorption capacity of various Ukrainian institutions and society.
- The sustainability of both the programmes/projects and implementing agencies could be considered in more detail when prioritising continued SSR support. Taking a long term perspective, both the commitment and capacity of national authorities to participate in future initiatives could also be factored into any continued support programming.
- Linkages between decentralization, law enforcement and justice reform programmes need to be identified in order to not only improve security provision, but also to support transparency of security policy and practice. Incorporating a security governance component within local governance programming may have a substantive impact on politically significant decentralization programming.
- Scope remains for greater gender equality programming to be incorporated into all SSR initiatives, not only those funded by international assistance, but also those funded and implemented by national authorities. Moreover, earmarking a certain proportion of funds to be committed to gender equality by national authorities could be a prerequisite for longer-term international assistance, alongside more nationally driven engagement.
- Scope remains for greater support to democratic institutions in their security sector oversight role; in particular, in the aftermath of elections in 2019 the capacity of the Parliament to improve security sector oversight and coordinate with other stakeholders on further issues will remain critical to the long-term impact of security sector reforms.

- Scope also remains for greater support to the security sector oversight architecture beyond democratic institutions, particularly civil society, independent oversight institutions and the media, in order to maintain their monitoring capacities in the medium to long term. A lack of well-capacitated stakeholders will negatively affect the long-term success of SSR and rule of law assistance programmes.
- Transparency remains a major issue in Ukraine, in regard to the public availability of key data on a variety of government policies and practices including those of the security sector. Future programming will need to involve multiple stakeholders – national government, local government, civil society and independent oversight institutions – to eradicate past malpractices and a default culture of secrecy.
- In the same vein, continued support to multi-stakeholder, anti-corruption initiatives will likely be required to ensure the long-term impact of current reform programming.



*Total estimated amount of international assistance to SSR in Ukraine:*

**EUR 1,808,581,153**

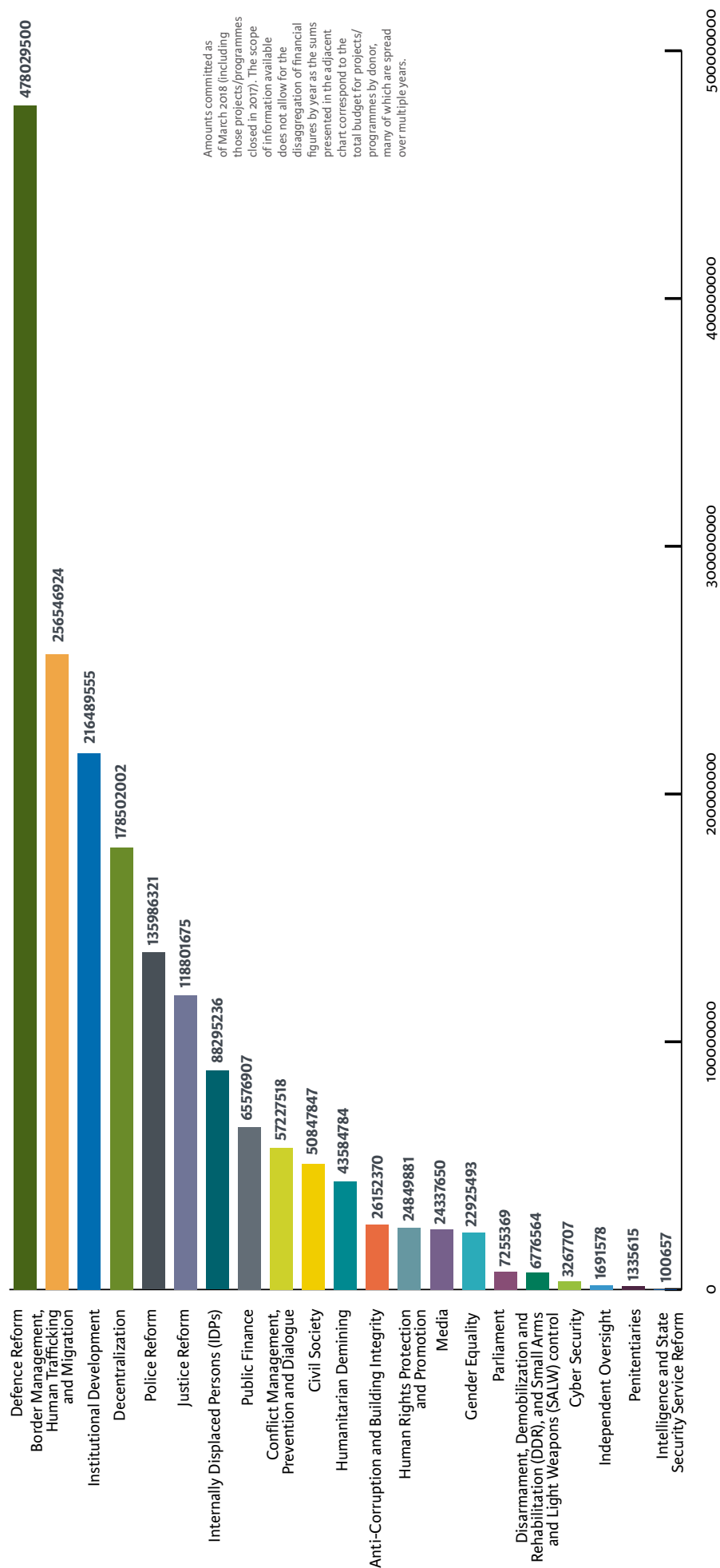


*Total estimated amount of assistance by Ukrainian national authorities to SSR in Ukraine:*

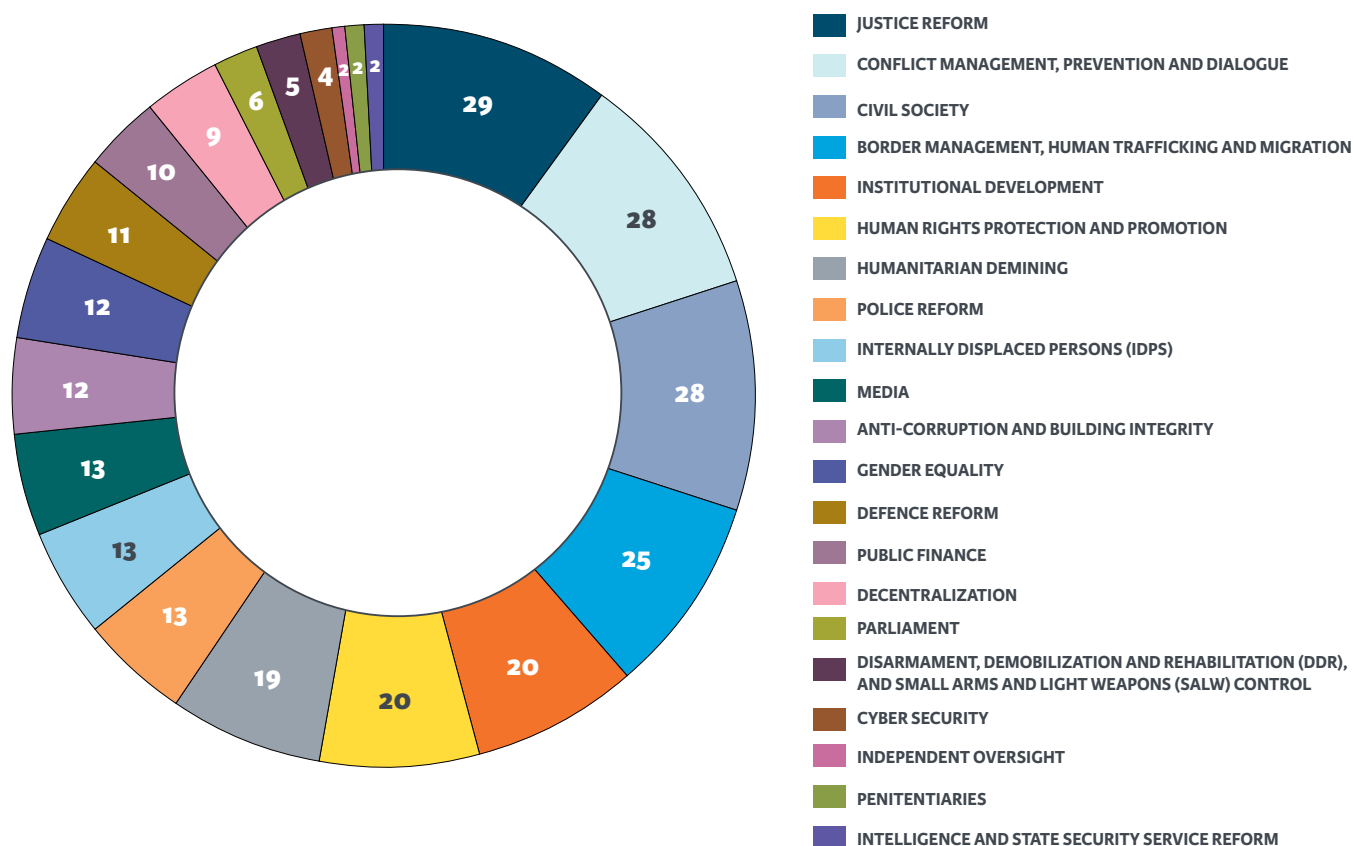
**EUR 2,013,923,480**

Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology chapter for further clarifications.

## International Assistance by Funds and Thematic area



## International Assistance by Number of Projects and Thematic Area



## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency

Implementing Agency	Number of Projects
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	30
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (OSCE-SMM)	17
International Organization for Migration (IoM)	10
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit [German Corporation for International Cooperation]	9
Council of Europe (CoE)	8
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	8
Centre for Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR)	6
HALO Trust	5
U.S. (Embassy in Ukraine & International Criminal Investigation Training Program (ICITAP))	5
U.S. (Embassy in Ukraine)	5

Implementing Agency	Number of Projects
NATO Member States	4
European Union Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM)	3
Human Rights Information Center (HRIC)	3
NATO (Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA))	3
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	3
U.S. (Army)	3
Agriteam Canada	2
Chemonics International	2
Cybercrime Programme Office (C-PROC), CoE	2
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	2
Eastern Europe Studies Centre (EESC)	2
European Union (EU)	2
National Democratic Institute (NDI)	2
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe – Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE-ODIHR)	2
Personal Services Contractors – United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	2
Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC))	2
Transparency International Ukraine (TI-Ukraine)	2
Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union (UHHRU)	2
UN Women	2
Ukraine NGO Forum	2
2 May Group	1
Agriteam Canada; Government of Alberta Provincial Ministry of the Solicitor General and Public Security	1
Association of Ukrainian Cities (AUC) & International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX)	1
Ukrainian Human Rights Monitors on Law Enforcement (Association UMDPL)	1
Banque Européenne d'investissement; IBRD (HSBC) C/O the World Bank; & IBRD HSBC T	1
British Council, U.S. (Embassy in Ukraine); NGO Capital English & Kyiv Patrol Police	1
Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE)	1
Canadian Police	1
Centre for Democracy and Rule of Law (CEDEM) & Centre UA	1
Centre for Civil Liberties (CCL)	1
Center Women's Perspectives	1
Centre for Civic Liberties	1



Implementing Agency	Number of Projects
Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD)	1
Chatham House	1
Člověk v t sni & Centre UA	1
CoE; Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ) & the Criminal Executive Inspection Service of Ukraine (CEIS)	1
CoE; EU & CoE Office in Kyiv	1
Consortium “Ukrainian E-Governance Promoters Partnership” & InnovaBridge Foundation	1
Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS)	1
Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania	
Correctional Services	1
Crown Agents Limited	1
Danish Demining Group (DDG)	1
Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)	1
DCAF & Razumkov Center	1
DCAF; Center for Army, Conversion and Disarmament Studies (CACDS) & the Razumkov Center	1
DCAF & La Strada	1
DCAF; The Geneva Centre for International Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) & the OSCE-PCU	1
Denmark (Danish International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	1
Detector Media (DM)	1
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [ <i>German Corporation for International Cooperation</i> ] & the Latvian Ministry of Justice (MoJ)	1
DRC; People in Need; the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) & the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1
East Europe Foundation (EEF) & OSCE-ODIHR	1
Ecorys Polska SP ZOO	1
EEF; Polish-Ukrainian Cooperation Foundation (PUCF) & CASE Ukraine	1
E-Governance Academy, Ukraine	1
Estonian Academy of Security Sciences	1
Estonian Center of Eastern Partnership (ECEAP)	1
Estonian Women’s Studies and Research Centre	1
Eurasia Foundation (EF)	1
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (ERBD)	1
Finnish Red Cross (FRC)	1
Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA)	1
Foundation for Support of Reforms in Ukraine (FSR)	1
Foundation Suisse de Déminage (FSD)	1

Implementing Agency	Number of Projects
Foundation Suisse de Déminage (FSD) & United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	1
Freedom House	1
Frontex, World Customs Organization (WCO); IoM & the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)	1
Germany (Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (BBK))	1
Germany (Federal Police)	1
Germany (Ministry of Finance (MoF)); Poland (MoF) & Lithuania (MoF)	1
Global Communities	1
Global Partners Governance (GPG)	1
GURT Resource Centre	1
Human Rights Euroclub	1
IBRD (HSBC) C/O the World Bank; National Democratic Institute (NDI); UNDP GBP Contributions & the United States (United States Agency for International Development (USAID))	1
Independent Association of Broadcasters (IAB)	1
Initiative Center for Promoting Active Citizenship Initiative and Unity	1
Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting (IER)	1
Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR)	1
Institute of Information Technologies, Private Joint Stock	1
International Renaissance Foundation (IRF)	1
International Centre for Defence and Security (ICDS)	1
International Civilian Response Corps (CANADEM)	1
International Consulting Expertise (ICE)	1
International Law Organization (ILO)	1
International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO)	1
Internews Network	1
IoM & OSCE-PCU	1
IoM; UNDP & World Bank (WB)	1
Expertise France	1
Joint Task Force (Joint Technical Secretariat)	1
Justice Cooperation Internationale (JCI); Ministry of Justice of Poland; Ministry of Justice of Lithuania; Institute of Law of Lithuania; German Foundation on International Legal Cooperation (IRZ) & Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR)	1
Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group	1
Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group; Kharkiv Institute for Social Research & All-Ukrainian Civil Society Organization "Magnolia"	1
Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights	1
Media Initiative For Human Rights (MIHR)	1

Implementing Agency	Number of Projects
Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF)	1
Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ)	1
Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)	1
National Courts Administration of Lithuania (NCAL)	1
National LGBT Rights Organization	1
NATO Building Integrity (BI) Team	1
NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCI Agency)	1
NATO International Staff (Affairs and Security Policy Division (PASP)) & PfP Consortium of Defence Academies (PfPC)	1
NATO Liaison Office in Ukraine (NLO)	1
NATO Support Agency (NSPA)	1
Network of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations (NENO)	1
NIRAS and CPM	1
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	1
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	1
Office of International Cooperation, Cooperation Fund Foundation	1
OSCE-ODIHR; La Strada & the EUAM	1
OSCE-PCU & United Kingdom's National Crime Agency (NCA)	1
Pact, Inc.	1
Parsons Government Services International	1
PAX for Peace & VNG International	1
Price Waterhouse Cooper Ukraine (PwC Ukraine)	1
RASIROM R.A.	1
Rory Peck Trust	1
Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU)	1
Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)) & GIZ	1
SKL International	1
Social Action Center 'No Borders'	1
Solidarity Center	1
Solidarity Fund PL	1
SVOI	1
Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR) & SKL International	1
Swedish Police; United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) & EUAM	1
Tebodin Ukraine	1
The National Democratic Institute (NDI)	1

Implementing Agency	Number of Projects
Transparency International Ukraine (TI-Ukraine); Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (ERBD) & Open Contracting Partnership	1
TI Ukraine; Open Contracting Partnership; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (ERBD) & Omidyar Network	1
Transparency International Defence and Security & TI Ukraine	1
TI Ukraine; Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT); the Deposit Guarantee Fund & the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU)	1
United Kingdom Law Enforcement Agencies	1
UCLA	1
Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research (UCIPR)	1
Ukrainian Women's Guard (WCG)	1
UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine/OHCHR	1
UNDP & the Verkhovna Rada	1
UNDP Ukraine & CoE	1
UNDP & UN Women	1
UNDP Ukraine	1
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	1
United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	1
Universitetet i Nordland	1
Vinnytsya Regional Association of NGO's Open Society	1
Women's Information Consultative Center (WICC)	1
Women's Consortium of Ukraine (WCU)	1
World Bank (WB)	1
World Bank Ukraine (WB - Ukraine)	1



# 01

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## Anti-Corruption and Building Integrity

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes aimed at countering corruption and building integrity. International programmes and projects presented in this chapter are intended for government institutions as well as the security sector. Independent oversight institutions, although dealing with many similar issues, are addressed in Chapter 13 on ‘Independent Oversight’.

Anti-corruption or counter-corruption measures focus on preventing and/or punishing illegal and unethical behaviour, and reducing incentives and opportunities for corruption. Building integrity measures focus on enhancing professionalism and ethical behaviour at both the individual and organizational level.

Ukraine’s reforms are synonymous with anti-corruption challenges and programmes, the latter of which is guided by Ukraine’s Anticorruption Strategy for 2018-2020.<sup>1</sup> Anti-corruption reforms have become a leading example for all reform initiatives in Ukraine, due to progress made over the last four years and international attention on the need for anti-corruption procedures to become embedded in government and society at every level. International assistance – particularly financial assistance – has also become conditional on certain anti-corruption benchmarks being met.

## Overview

This study identified twelve projects on anti-corruption and building integrity (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). According to the data collected for the study, the largest donors – in terms of the amount of funding committed for international security sector assistance programmes on anti-corruption and building integrity in Ukraine – are Denmark and the European Union (EU). The joint project ‘EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine (EUACI) Programme’ accounts for 62.4 percent of all funds committed to this area.

The OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU) and the US Embassy in Ukraine implement the most projects. As may be expected, the primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this area are state bodies that work toward the prevention of corruption, investigation, prosecution, asset registration and recovery, as well as judicial institutions and internal security actors. The most common types of interventions in this area are: 1) capacity building for state bodies involved in anti-corruption (with a particular focus on digital anti-corruption measures and tools, such as electronic databases and asset declaration systems); 2) building integrity in security forces; and 3) capacity building for oversight bodies and civil society awareness-raising.

<sup>1</sup> As of July 2018, Ukraine’s Anticorruption Strategy is awaiting review by the Cabinet of Ministers, and is yet to be adopted. For more information, see: <https://ukraineoffice.blogactiv.eu/2018/07/16/fighting-corruption-by-touch-or-why-ukraine-still-does-not-have-an-anticorruption-strategy-for-2018-2020/>. To view the Draft Law on Anticorruption Strategy for 2018-2020, see: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_17pf3511=63942](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_17pf3511=63942)

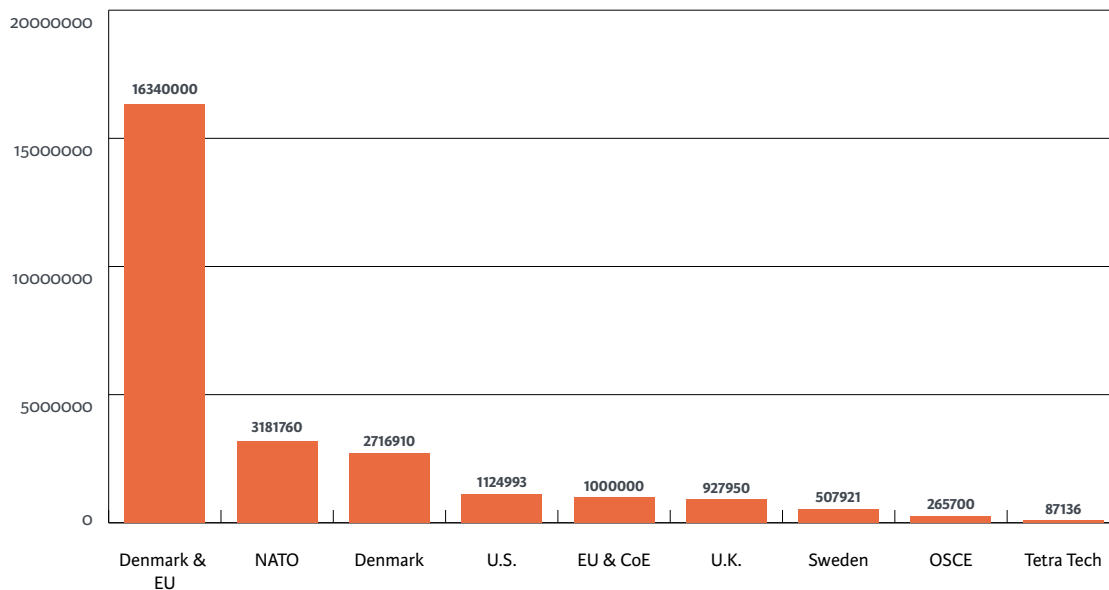


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Anti-Corruption and Building Integrity:

# EUR 26,152,370

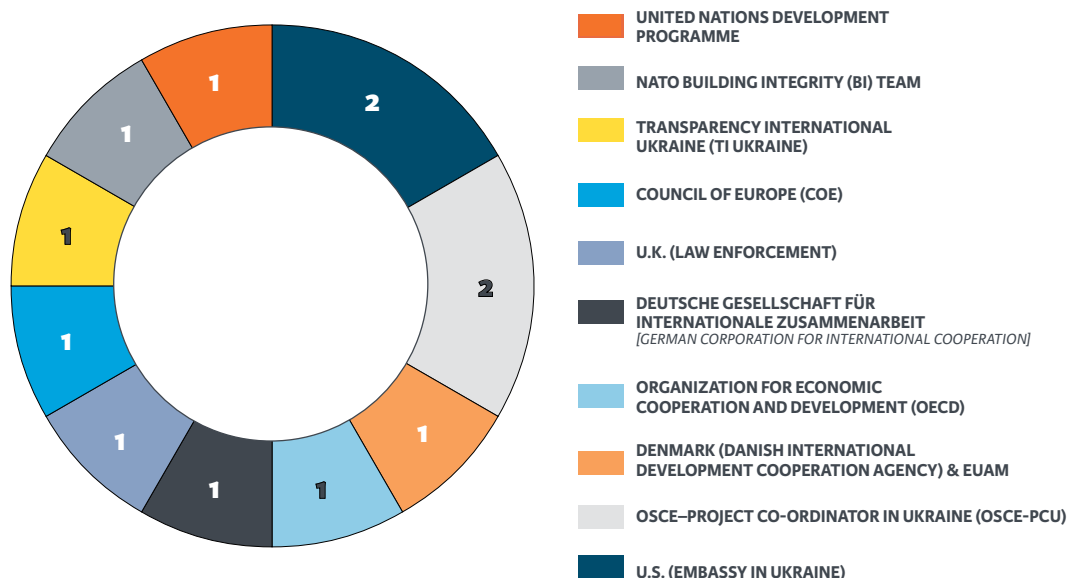
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency





# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ) & the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU); Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (SACPO); State Financial Monitoring Service (SFMS); State Agency for E-Governance & the General prosecutor of Ukraine
<b>Security Actors:</b>	National Guard of Ukraine (NGU) & the National Police of Ukraine (NPU)
<b>Legislature:</b>	Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Preventing and Combatting Corruption
<b>Other:</b>	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Verkhovna Rada; Prosecution Service; Judiciary; Civil Society & Media

## Policy Recommendations

- *Capacity building for oversight bodies:* Anti-corruption and building integrity programmes should focus further on capacity building for state bodies responsible for overseeing and advising anti-corruption agencies, such as the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Preventing and Combatting Corruption. Except for the EU and Danish-funded 'EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine' (EUACI), programmes are currently almost exclusively aimed at anti-corruption agencies themselves. As a result, parliamentarians, public officials and the legislature in general may lack expertise on how to effectively oversee, and where necessary, intervene in the reform process.
- *Enhancing the role of civil society:* More civil society organizations (CSOs) should be included in anti-corruption programmes in order to improve reporting of corrupt practices, stimulate public discourse on corruption, systematically monitor public perceptions of corruption and corruption risks, and to advocate for relevant best practices. In this context, the role of independent oversight institutions as well as the media in anti-corruption programming will remain an important programming area.
- *Targeting building integrity initiatives at the individual level:* To date a number of programmes have focused on security sector personnel including NATO's Building Integrity Programme (Phase 3) focused on defence, a US-funded and implemented project on improving personnel management and staff integrity in the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU) and the National Police of Ukraine (NPU), and EUAM's training on integrity for police and members of the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU). Continued building integrity initiatives across the security sector, not only in terms of training, but also integrity testing<sup>1</sup>, may be required to ensure the continued efficacy of broader security sector reforms.

<sup>1</sup> For information on Integrity Testing, see: Aepli, Pierre (2012). Toolkit on Police Integrity. Eds. Marc Remillard. (DCAF), Geneva. p. 170 & 327. Available at: [https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/Toolkit\\_ENG\\_screen.pdf](https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/Toolkit_ENG_screen.pdf) [accessed 23 July 2018]

Enhanced Public Sector Transparency and Integrity		
Amount: 2'716'910 EUR	Period: 09/2015 – 12/2018	
The objective of the Project is to implement key preventive anti-corruption instruments: an effective asset declaration system for public officials, regulations that prevent and help manage conflict of interest, as well as tools for corruption-risk analysis. The Project takes a three-pronged approach by working to develop capabilities of key anti-corruption agencies, training public officials, and cooperating with CSOs at national and local levels.		
Donor(s): Denmark (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Development Programme Ukraine (UNDP Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ); National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU); the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Preventing and Fighting Corruption; public officials & Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Anti-Corruption Project		
Amount: 507'921 EUR		Period: 12/2015 – 3/2017
<p>The Project aims to strengthen legal and institutional capacity to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute high-profile and complex corruption in Ukraine. Specifically: to provide tailor-made assistance to the Ukrainian authorities for the establishing of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau; to provide capacity building assistance to the specialized unit within the General Prosecutor's Office that will work with the National Anti-Corruption Bureau to ensure effective detection and investigation of corruption cases; to develop a joint training programme on selected aspects of detection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of complex corruption cases, including financial investigations, for law enforcement and judicial bodies; to help guide Ukraine towards a closer compliance with OECD standards on foreign bribery with the focus on liability of legal persons for corruption offences, confiscation, international cooperation and asset recovery.</p>		
Donor: Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Beneficiary(ies): National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU) & Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (SACPO)

Building Capacity within Ukrainian Law-Enforcement to Fight Corruption		
Amount: 292'800 EUR		Period: 4/2016 – 3/2017
The Project supported anti-corruption efforts of Ukraine's law-enforcement agencies by strengthening their investigative and prosecutorial capacity to enable them to fight serious economic and corruption-related crimes more effectively. This included thematic training and access to best international practices, with a particular emphasis on the experience of the UK. The Project is expected to contribute to corruption reduction, higher public trust and, in the long-term, have a positive impact on Ukraine's socio-economic situation.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Conflict, Stability and Security Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Kingdom Law Enforcement Agencies and Specialist Training Services	Beneficiary(ies): Law Enforcement Agencies

Digital Forensic Laboratory and Specialized Analytical System for National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU)		
Amount: 635'150 EUR		Period: 7/2016 – 3/2017
The Project aimed to increase the NABU's analytical and investigative capacity to fight high-level corruption and bribery in the country. Upon its completion, the NABU will have better access to modern investigative and analytical toolkit and complementary specialist training activities. A new database system will help NABU collect, manage and analyse bulk data more effectively in support of investigations. Having a digital forensic laboratory will enable full evidential analysis of digital devices and media which will further improve evidence gathering and complex investigations.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Conflict, Stability and Security Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation]	Beneficiary(ies): National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU)

Building Integrity (BI) Programme – Phase 3		
Amount: EUR 3'181'760	Period: 2/2015 – 2/2018	
<p>The general objective of the Programme was to provide Ukraine with tailored support to reduce the risk of corruption in the defence and related security sector in embedding good governance principles and practices and strengthening individual capacities. Throughout 2015-2017, the BI Programme has been increasing individual knowledge and capacity to reduce corruption risks and mismanagement of resources. For example, the first iteration of the NATO certified BI in Peace Support Operations course was held in 2015. Raising awareness on corruption as a security threat and professional development training focusing on financial and human resource management are held in most of military and security regional academies. Efforts were aimed at embedding BI in military education system by updating national curricula to include BI modules and the BI Reference Curriculum through the NATO Defence Education Enhancement Programme (DEEP). The Kyiv National Defence University's BI Training and Educational Center is supported by the NATO BI Programme to become a BI Implementing Partner and further provide BI education and training activities in Ukraine and build national competencies (train-the-trainers). In 2017-2018, the defence and security sector of Ukraine will complete the NATO BI Self-Assessment and Peer Review Process, which will provide the foundation for further reforms to reduce corruption.</p>		
Donor: United Kingdom Bulgaria, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Denmark & Finland	Implementing Agency(ies): NATO Building Integrity (BI) Team	Beneficiary(ies): The defence and security sector of Ukraine

Development and Enhancement of the Capacity of the National Guard of Ukraine and the National Police of Ukraine in Improving the Personnel Management And Ensuring Staff Integrity		
Amount: EUR 166'939		Period: 5/2017 – 12/2018
No description provided.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL))	Implementing Agency(ies): Law Enforcement Section, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA); National Guard of Ukraine (NGU) & National Police of Ukraine (NPU)

Capacity Building of Newly Established Anti-Corruption Bodies in Combating High-Level Corruption in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 958'054		Period: 3/2016 – 2/2017
The Project provided assistance to the Government of Ukraine in the capacity building of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine and the anti-corruption Prosecutor General Office of Ukraine to investigate effectively and attract to justice the perpetrators of criminal proceedings on high-level corruption in Ukraine.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL))	Implementing Agency(ies): Law Enforcement Section, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine	Beneficiary(ies): National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU); General prosecutor of Ukraine & Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (SACPO)

Fight Against Corruption in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'000'000	Period: 1/2015 – 1/2018	
<p>The overall objective of the Project was to contribute to democracy and the rule of law through prevention and control of corruption in Ukraine. Specifically, the Project looked to strengthen institutional capacities to counter corruption in Ukraine, in accordance with European standards, through targeted technical assistance. Specific aims were to: increase compliance with anti-corruption legislation through; supporting the inclusion of and compliance with the anti-corruption standards as part of legislative drafting and capacity building in the framework of the criminal justice reform; strengthen capacities of National Anticorruption Bureau; strengthen Institutional capacities for (Recovered/Seized) Asset Management; and support National Agency for Prevention of Corruption (NAPC) and strengthen anticorruption prevention measures.</p>		
Donor(s): European Union (EU) and Council of Europe (CoE) (EU/CoE Partnership for Good Governance (PGG))	Implementing Agency(ies): Economic Crime and Cooperation Unit, Action against Crime Department, Directorate General Human Rights and Rule of Law, Council of Europe (CoE)	Beneficiary(ies): Verkhovna Rada and relevant ministries; Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ); National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU); representatives of Law Enforcement Agencies; Prosecution Service; Judiciary; Civil Society & Media

EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine (EUACI) Programme		
Amount: EUR 16'340'000	Period: 12/2016 – 12/2019	
<p>The objective of the Programme is to improve the implementation of anti-corruption policy in Ukraine, thereby ultimately contributing to a reduction in corruption. The first component will provide support for institutions that work towards prevention of corruption, investigation, prosecution, asset registration and recovery, as well as judicial institutions. The second element of the Programme will aim to improve legislation and build capacity to oversee the implementation of reform in the Ukrainian Parliament through support for the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Preventing and Combatting Corruption. The third pillar of the Programme will take the form of support for local government, civil society and the media.</p>		
Donor: European Union (EU) & Denmark (Danish International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Denmark (Danish International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA)) & EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM)	Beneficiary(ies): National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NAPC); National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU); Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (SACPO); State Financial Monitoring Service (SFMS); Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Preventing and Combatting Corruption; Civil Society & the Media

Support to Anti-Corruption Champion Institutions (SACCI)		
Amount: EUR 87'136		Period: 12/2017 – 10/2018
<p>The Project aims to stimulate the development and approval of effective comprehensive anti-corruption programs in key government agencies, work on empowering the government to implement policies, tools and mechanisms in the area of anti-corruption, and assist specific key institutions with development of efficient systems for processing complaints and educating citizens on proper action in corruption-related situations. Additionally, the Project's aims include further engaging citizens in reporting corruption as well as improving people's understanding of corruption and its price, in particular, through promoting the De-Corruption Platform as a potential “single window” of communication about corruption-related activities in Ukraine.</p>		
Donor: Management Systems International (Tetra Tech)	Implementing Agency(ies): Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Government agencies & Civil Society

Support for Diagnosis, Monitoring and Prosecution of Corruption In Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 193'400		Period: 9/2016 – 12/2017
The objective of the Project was to support the effective implementation of methodological tools of detection and diagnosis of corruption; support the improvement of national jurisprudence to ensure compliance with anti-corruption legislation and international obligations; and provide assistance to stakeholders for improving the judicial system to counter corruption.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NAPC)

Assist in the Implementation of Digital Administrative Services		
Amount: EUR 72'300		Period: 2/2016 – 1/2017
The Project involved the introduction of new electronic services in areas where there was a need to increase transparency or prevent corruption.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): State Agency for E-Governance

**Annex: Anti-Corruption and Building Integrity**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Anti-Corruption and Building Integrity, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

### Support to the Kharkiv Anticorruption Centre

Amount: Information unknown		Period: 3/2016 – 2/2018
<p>The Project involved support to the city's newly-launched Anticorruption Centre, focusing on exposing corruption in public finances and local administrative bodies. Launched by Kharkiv Euromaidan activists and some of the recently-elected deputies, the Anti-corruption Centre produced bi-weekly reports on local TV and monitored public procurement deals and decisions of local councils. The team also organized regular press briefings and conducted investigative journalism master classes in Kharkiv, Poltava, Sumy, Dnipropetrovsk as well as Donetsk and Luhansk regions, to increase public understanding of corrupt practices and means of combating them.</p>		
Donor(s): European Endowment for Democracy (EED)	Implementing Agency(ies): Kharkiv Anticorruption Centre	Beneficiary(ies): Kharkiv Anticorruption Centre

### Educational Campaign to Promote Best International Practices in the Area of Anti-Corruption in Ukraine

Amount: Information unknown		Period: 1/2017 – 12/2017
<p>The objective of the Project was to promote best practices in anti-corruption, through such activities as: 1) creation of the Anti-Corruption Hub in the ACREC center at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy; 2) cooperation with Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) in Lviv in delivering anti-corruption modules; 3) creation of anti-corruption schools; and 4) cooperation with the Norwegian School of Economics.</p>		
Donor: Friedrich Naumann Foundation Office in Ukraine and Belarus	Implementing Agency(ies): Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Kyiv-Mohyla Academy; Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) & Anti-Corruption schools

### Reducing Corruption in the Regions

Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
<p>While acknowledging the importance of national reform efforts, this Program in Ukraine emphasizes and assists regional reform initiatives. The aim is to develop and implement the reform agenda launched in Odessa, in an effort to position the Black Sea region as Ukraine's de facto anti-corruption capital. Under this Program, expertise and tools are provided to build the capacity of Odessa's designated Anti-Corruption Team (ACAT) as it implements radical transparency initiatives.</p>		
Donor: Information unknown	Implementing Agency(ies): International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	Beneficiary(ies): Odessa's Anti-Corruption Team (ACAT)

### Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration: Electronic Public Registers in Ukraine

Amount: Information unknown		Period: 1/2017 – 12/2017
<p>The IDLO implemented a Project which aimed to reduce corruption risks associated with lack of transparency and increase the efficiency of public information registries through the application of e-governance tools. Under the Project, the IDLO worked to establish a proper legal basis for a unified system of electronic public registers and ensure their interoperability. Through the use of national and international experts, the IDLO provided Ukraine's E-Governance Agency with professional assistance in drafting normative acts needed for implementation. The IDLO also analysed existing legislation on new online administrative services, propose amendments for better optimization, and sought to increase the number of open data sets and improve access to public records.</p>		
Donor: Information unknown	Implementing Agency(ies): International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	Beneficiary(ies): State Agency for E-Governance





# 02

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## Border Management, Human Trafficking and Migration



# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes on border management, human trafficking and migration. Given the large proliferation of programmes targeting internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine, along with their unique needs, these issues are addressed separately in Chapter 12 on ‘Internally Displaced Persons’.

Border management, migration and human trafficking are all explicitly interlinked. Trafficking in human beings involves the movement of people across borders. In this regard, border control authorities play an important role in preventing and curbing this phenomenon, as noted in the ‘EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2016)’.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, border agencies are the primary actors responsible for the processing of people and goods at points of entry and exit, as well as for the detection and regulation of people and goods attempting to cross borders illegally.

Since the events of February 2014, cooperation on border management, human trafficking and migration in Ukraine has intensified to address ongoing challenges related to various forms of trafficking, EU accession requirements, and EU border regions in the west of the country.

## Overview

The study identified twenty-five projects on border management, human trafficking and migration (either ongoing or closed as of 2017).<sup>2</sup> According to data collected for this study, the largest donors – in terms of funds committed to international security sector assistance programmes in the field of border management, human trafficking and migration – are the European Union (EU), Hungary, Slovakia and Romania, who jointly fund the ‘Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 and ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2014-2020’. The programme accounts for nearly 60 percent of all funds committed to this area. The International Organization for Migration (IoM) is most active in implementing programmes in this area, with eight programmes ongoing or implemented as of 2017.

The primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this area are the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS) and its apparatuses, followed by victims of trafficking and ‘at risk’ groups, and line ministries related to – or involved in – border management, migration and the prevention of and treatment for victims of human trafficking. Finally, the most common types of interventions within this area are: 1) capacity building for state bodies and civil society organizations (CSOs) involved in border management, migration and the prevention of and treatment for victims of human trafficking, in particular the SBGS; and 2) direct assistance to victims of trafficking and ‘at risk’ groups.

<sup>1</sup> For more information, see: [https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/the\\_eu\\_strategy\\_towards\\_the\\_eradication\\_of\\_trafficking\\_in\\_human\\_beings\\_2012-2016\\_1.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/the_eu_strategy_towards_the_eradication_of_trafficking_in_human_beings_2012-2016_1.pdf) [accessed 27 July 2018]

<sup>2</sup> Note that, in line with the methodology used during this study, the European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM) could not be included due to incomplete data. EUBAM is, however, an important tool for border management, promoting border control, customs, and trade norms and practices that meet EU standards. For more information, see: <http://eubam.org/> [accessed 4 July 2018]

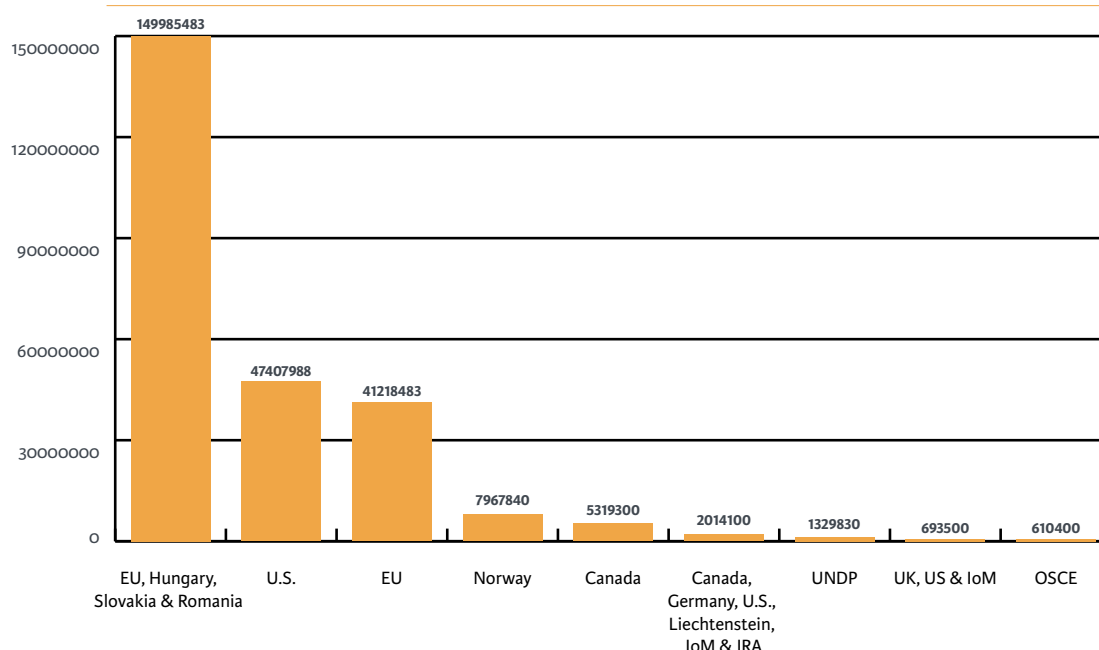


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Border Management, Human Trafficking and Migration:

# EUR 256,546,924

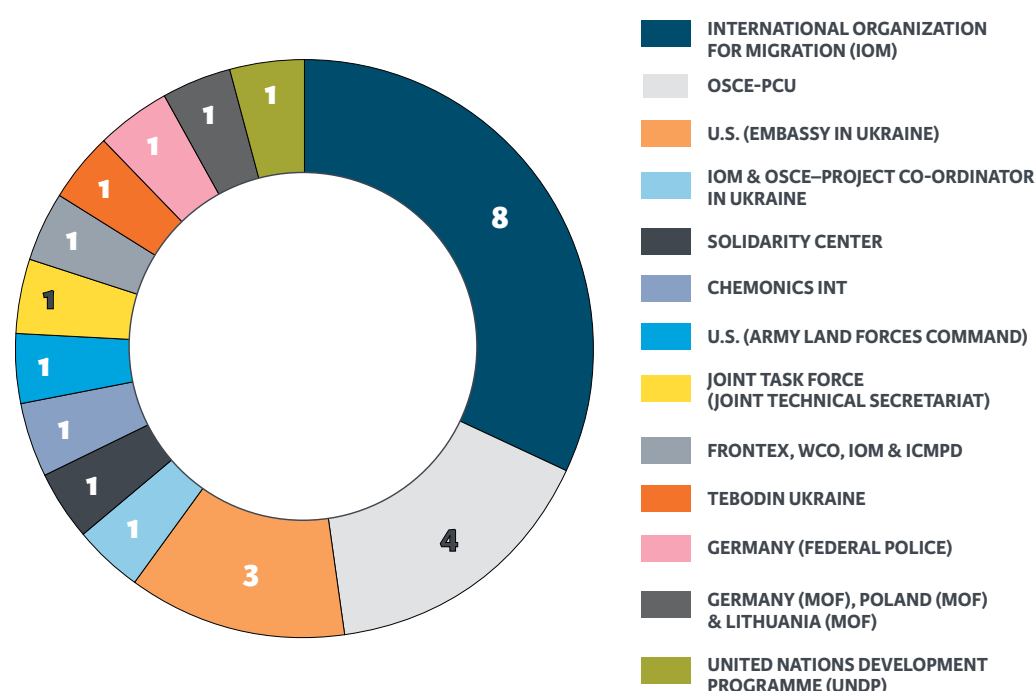
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA); Ministry of Social Policy (MSP); State Employment Service (SES); Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine (MYSU) & the Customs Office of the Ministry of the Taxes and Revenues of Ukraine (MTR)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (SFS)
<b>Security Actors:</b>	State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine (CIP); State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS); Training Center of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine & the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine
<b>Other:</b>	Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]; Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine (FPU); Victims of trafficking & other at-risk groups; civil society; community leaders; service providers & non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

## Policy Recommendations

- *Supporting human rights training for border agencies:* The majority of documented projects targeting border agencies focus on increasing their effectiveness through material support and capacity development (such as infrastructure development, provision of equipment and technical assistance). To ensure that border agencies provide effective assistance to victims of trafficking, refugees and at-risk groups, the international donor community should consider human rights and gender-sensitising training for the SBGS and its apparatuses.<sup>3</sup> As a prerequisite, however, the international community must first engage with the Verkhovna Rada on the importance of developing clear and transparent legal procedures and mechanisms to define the legal status of persons requiring additional protection, refugees and forced migrants. The ‘Strategy of development of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine 2020’ (hereafter MoIA Strategy 2020) identifies this as a key challenge to effective and human-rights-compliant border management.<sup>4</sup>
- *Enhancing regional cooperation on border management:* Given the regional nature of human trafficking and cross-border smuggling, it is noteworthy that, aside from the EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM), only two of the mapped projects take a regional perspective. Scope may exist for enhanced international cooperation on border management, human trafficking and migration and harmonization of national policies and practices.

<sup>3</sup> This could include, for example, mandatory training on gender sensitivity, sexual harassment, human trafficking and human rights, including the rights of women and girl asylum seekers. For more information, see: <https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/Tool%206-Border%20Management%20and%20Gender.pdf> [accessed 31 July 2018]

<sup>4</sup> Strategy of development of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine 2020. Available at: [http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy\\_2020.htm](http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy_2020.htm) [accessed 28 July 2018]

- *Supporting parliamentary committees involved in or responsible for the oversight of border agencies:* While the SBGS has benefited from multi-year engagement from the international community, re-engagement with the parliament and related committees on a number of related oversight issues would help ensure the long-term success and sustainability of reform within the SBGS and the broader security sector. In this context and in line with the MoIA Strategy 2020 and its emphasis on collaboration with CSOs, partnerships with CSOs to monitor border guard, custom and immigration issues – in particular human rights observance – should be considered.<sup>5</sup>
- *Increasing support for anti-corruption initiatives for border authorities:* Given the well-documented relationship between corruption and human trafficking,<sup>6</sup> it is notable that of thirteen projects only two have a dedicated anti-corruption component. International donors should consider anti-corruption and building integrity initiatives that target both institutional and individual corruption risks within border agencies.

<sup>5</sup> The MoIA Strategy 2020 identifies the 'Creation of partnership mechanisms with civil society institutions' and the implementation of '...control mechanisms over... human rights' observance while crossing the state border' as two key priorities. See: [http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy\\_2020.htm](http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy_2020.htm) [accessed 27 July 2018]

<sup>6</sup> For more information, see: <https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/1310rusev-border-thb.pdf> [accessed 31 July 2018]

Combatting Trafficking of Children and Youth in Ukraine (YCAT)		
Amount: EUR 5'319'300		Period: 03/2014 – 12/2019
<p>The Project aims to provide a safe and secure future for children and youth in Ukraine by ensuring protection and assistance for victims and vulnerable persons at risk of human trafficking, particularly children and youth. The Project seeks to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Ukraine and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to provide adequate services to victims and persons at risk of trafficking, in line with international human rights standards. It supports the government in: (i) improving access to protection and assistance services for victims; (ii) establishing a more effective prevention mechanism for vulnerable persons; and (iii) improving capacity in the criminal justice chain to prosecute perpetrators of human trafficking.</p>		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration (IOM) & Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe—Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA) & the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP)

Regional Programme Against Human Trafficking (Phase II)		
Amount: EUR 6'114'760		Period: 1/2017 -12/2019
<p>The Project reinforces a regional approach to combatting trafficking in persons (TIP), strengthening cooperation and dialogue between governments and civil society in Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova and Georgia through regional exchange of knowledge, experience and best practice. The regional approach compliments national efforts of each country to improve response to TIP and protection of trafficking survivors.</p> <p>Expected results/outcomes include: regional and national response to TIP (and protection of victims of trafficking) is improved through consolidated coordination platforms, cooperation among all relevant actors and improved CT policies; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus take a lead advocating for improved counter-trafficking policies and state response; knowledge base on human trafficking is solidified and used to adjust prevention and protection strategies in the region.</p>		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration Ukraine (IOM Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Governments; Civil Society of Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova and Belarus; Victims of trafficking & Other At-Risk Groups

Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Victims of Trafficking (VoT III)		
Amount: EUR 1'853'080		Period: 2014 – 2017
The Project provided complex reintegration assistance to 1500 Victims of Trafficking in Ukraine based on their individual needs, including shelter, medical and psychological care, and legal representation.		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Beneficiary(ies): Governments; Civil Society of Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova and Belarus; Victims of trafficking & Other At-Risk Groups

Global Labor Program: Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 4'173'480		Period: 2/2016 – 1/2021
The objectives of the Project that relate to Security Sector Reform (SSR) include: 1) Building capacity to reduce trafficking in persons; and 2) Anti-corruption and freedom of association initiatives for IDPs, migrants, workers, and the disabled.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): American Center for International Labor Solidarity (Solidarity Center)	Beneficiary(ies): Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine (FPU)

Civic Participation Program		
Amount: EUR 3'454'580		Period: 2016 – 2017
The objective of the Program was to incorporate the additional FAR clause 52.222-50, Combatting Trafficking in Persons (March 2015).		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Chemonics International	Beneficiary(ies): Victims of trafficking & Other At-Risk Groups

Countering Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Project		
Amount: EUR 9'618'880	Period: 8/2004 – 1/2018	
The Countering Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Project is part of a broader U.S. Government effort to address the crime of human trafficking. The initiative aimed to reduce trafficking in Ukraine by increasing awareness and mobilising the government, community leaders, and service providers to engage in CTIP interventions. USAID assistance also aimed to increase expertise in addressing TIP, disseminate best international practices, inform and motivate risk groups on how to protect themselves, and assist victims through rehabilitation programs.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Beneficiary(ies): Government; Community Leaders; Service Providers; Victims of trafficking & Other At-Risk Groups

Combating Human Trafficking in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 2'178'560		Period: 9/2013 – 1/2018
No description provided.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine (MYSU)

Promoting Reform and Capacity Building of the State Border Service		
Amount: EUR 834'696		Period: 7/2016 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL))	Implementing Agency(ies): Law Enforcement Section, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine	Beneficiary(ies): State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine (CIP); State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS); Training Center of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine & the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine

New Face of the Border — Phase 1 & 2		
Amount: EUR 2'904'740		Period: 12/2016 – 1/2020
<p>The objective of the Project is to contribute to the establishment of a new transparent recruitment system for the SBGS. This was done through the following: the IOM Mission in Ukraine designed and implemented a new recruitment system for the SBGS to select and hire border guards through an objective, transparent and impartial process. Out of more than 2,550 applicants, over 1,500 were civilians up to 45 years old and another nearly 1,000 were currently or previously serving border guards. The new recruits received intensive training, organized with the support of the IOM and the U.S. Department of State. In 2018, the Project will expand to introduce similar recruitment processes for the border crossing points in the airports of Lviv, Odesa, Dnipro, and Kharkiv, as well as at the Ukraine-Poland border (Yahodyn, Shehyni and Rava-Ruska).</p>		
Donor(s): U.S. Embassy in Kyiv (Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Division)	Implementing Agency(ies): U.S. Embassy in Kyiv (Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Division)	Beneficiary(ies): State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)

New Look of the State Border		
Amount: EUR 2'003'270	Period: 1/2017 – 12/2018	
The objective of the Project is to deepen reforms in Ukraine's State Border Service (SBGS) through the introduction of a competitive selection process for quality staff, coupled with effective anti-corruption measures and to, consequently, increase public confidence in the SBGS.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL))	Implementing Agency(ies): Law Enforcement Section, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine	Beneficiary(ies): State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS) & the Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine

Sustainable Reform of the State Border Service of Ukraine (SUREBU)		
Amount: EUR 928'460		Period: 9/2014 – 2/2017
The objective of the Project was to support the State Border Service of Ukraine (SBGS) by studying European experience in the reform process and the role and place of border agencies in the national law enforcement system, strengthening the capacity of border service departments, management personnel and training, and implementation of anti-corruption standards in HR management and training.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL))	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Beneficiary(ies): State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)

Enhancement of Prosecution of IT-Facilitated Human Trafficking Crimes in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 693'500		Period: 4/2014 – 6/2019
The Project aims to enhance the capacities of police to better prevent and investigate cybercrimes through the provision of equipment; training on investigative techniques of cybercrimes, proper securing of digital evidence, cybersecurity and misuse of payment instruments by criminals.		
Donor: United Kingdom, United States & the International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)

Enhancing Availability and Accessibility of Services for (Potential) Victims of Trafficking, Especially Children, in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 626'022	Period: 1/2017 – 3/2019	
No description provided.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP))	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration Ukraine (IOM Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP), including its Department for Family, Gender Policy and Countering Trafficking in Persons (National Counter-Trafficking Coordinator) and Department for Children's Rights and Adoption; State Employment Service (SES); Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson], local authorities (Child Welfare Services, Departments of Education, Police, Social Protection and Social Services, Employment Services and others); Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs); Victims of Trafficking & Other At-Risk Groups.

Developing and Building the Capacity of the State Border Service of Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 20'685'300		Period: 11/2016 – 11/2020
The objective of the Project is to improve and maintain the State Border Service of Ukraine's (SBGS) necessary level of military preparedness and ability to perform the tasks of national defence; improve its capacity to respond effectively to emerging military threats; improve mobility and communication; support efficiency and professionalism of the SBGS; and improve interoperability with other components of the Defence forces of Ukraine and the U.S. armed forces.		
Donor(s): US Government (Department of Defense)	Implementing Agency(ies): US Army Land Forces Command	Beneficiary(ies): Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine

Multiplication of Anti-Trafficking National Referral Mechanism (NRM) in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 2'014'100		Period: 1/2012 – 12/2020
The Project aims to develop an appropriate legal framework to regulate assistance to victims of human trafficking in Ukraine. The Project will enhance government institutions and NGOs’ capacity to provide effective assistance to victims of human trafficking, and fight against this phenomenon.		
Donor: Canada, Germany, United States, Liechtenstein, International Organization for Migration Ukraine (IOM) & IRA	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP)

Support to the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in Further Development of IBM Approaches for Travel Document Verification and Stolen Motor Vehicles Detection		
Amount: EUR 1'300'000		Period: 09/2016 - 08/2018
The purpose of the Project is to improve the operational capacity of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS), assist in establishing an integrated border security management system and align it with the EU MS' standards, models and best practices.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Germany, (Department of Federal Police, Department of International Cooperation)	Beneficiary(ies): State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)

EaP Integrated Border Management Capacity Building Project		
Amount: EUR 4'480'000		Period: 07/2014 – 06/2017
The Project focused on capacity building and enhancing the training capacities of national agencies in each EaP country that are involved in border management, ultimately benefiting travelers and commercial operators crossing borders, as well as people in need of special protection such as asylum seekers, potential victims of human trafficking, and unaccompanied minors.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Frontex; World Customs Organization (WCO); International Organization for Migration (IOM) & International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)	Beneficiary(ies): State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)



Assessment of Six Border Crossing Infrastructure Projects Related to Border Crossing Points at the Ukrainian Borders with Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania		
Amount: EUR 17'683		Period: 04/2017 - 07/2017
The assignment involved the assessment of six border crossing infrastructure projects related to Border Crossing Points at the Ukrainian Borders with Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania, including beneficiary's capacity to complete the said projects before the end of 2017.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Tebodin Ukraine	Beneficiary(ies): State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)

Support on Migration and Asylum Management in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 27'200'000		Period: 12/2016 - 12/2019
The aim of the Project is to enhance migration management capacities in Ukraine.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Support to State Fiscal Service (SFS) of Ukraine in Reinforcing IBM Elements in the Area of Customs Matters		
Amount: EUR 1'800'000		Period: 01/2016 - 10/2017
The overall objective of the Project was to establish a basis for effective customs management and integrity in Ukraine based on IBM principles. It aimed to facilitate the effective implementation of customs aspects of IBM to establish greater security at international borders, diminish cross border crime and provide the correct balance between security and trade facilitation.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): German Federal Ministry of Finance; Polish Ministry of Finance & Customs Department under the Lithuanian Ministry of Finance	Beneficiary(ies): State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (SFS)

Enhancing Integrated Border Management Along the Ukraine-Moldova Border		
Amount: EUR 4'750'000		Period: 11/2017 – 3/2020
<p>The overall objective of the Project is to further enhance Integrated Border Management (IBM) and improve the transparency and the operational capacity of Ukrainian and Moldovan border and customs authorities in order to: 1) facilitate faster, secure and more efficient border control; and 2) decrease queues and waiting times for travelers and transport, with an overall positive impact on cross-border trade and the movement of persons.</p> <p>The objective will be achieved by improving the infrastructure, adjusting the premises, enhancing information exchange and optimising border crossing procedures at Ukrainian and Moldovan Border Crossing Points (BCP). In particular, the action will focus on: (1) Kuchurhan-Pervomaisk BCP, (2) Reni-Giurgiulesti BCP, (3) the Common Contact Point to be established at Palanca BCP and (4) the mechanisms for Automated Information Exchange.</p>		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration Ukraine (IOM Ukraine) & International Organization for Migration Moldova (IOM Moldova)	Beneficiary(ies): State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (SFS); State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS); General Inspectorate of Border Police of the Republic of Moldova & the Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova

Strengthening Controls Over Cross-Boundary Movement of Controlled and Toxic Chemicals		
Amount: EUR 370'800		Period: 01/2017 – 8/2018
No description provided.		
Donor: European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)

Support of the State Border Service of Ukraine in Further Introducing Inherovanoho Korddonamy Management, Particularly in Document Verification and Detection		
Amount: EUR 1'300'000		Period: 9/2016 – 9/2018
No description provided.		
Donor: European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Germany (Department of Federal Police, Department of International Cooperation)	Beneficiary(ies): Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine

Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2007–2013 and ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2014–2020		
Amount: EUR 149'985'483		Period: 2007 – 2020
The aim of the Programme is to improve border-crossing transport infrastructure and equipment for border controls. The project is led by Hungary (Hungarian National Police Headquarters). The Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENI CBC Programme 2014-2020 is one of 17 programmes of Cross Border Cooperation (CBC) of the EU.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU), Hungary, Slovakia & Romania	Implementing Agency(ies): Joint Task Force, Joint Technical Secretariat	Beneficiary(ies): State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS) & the Customs Office of the Ministry of the Taxes and Revenues of Ukraine (MTR)

Preventing Human Trafficking in Ukraine through the Economic Empowerment of Vulnerable Persons		
Amount: EUR 610'400		Period: 1/2013 – 4/2019
The Project aims to establish and support social businesses that work to prevent human trafficking by providing beneficiaries with sufficient and sustainable income at home, giving them genuine and viable livelihood options, and therefore decreasing the likelihood of persons taking up deceptive job offers where they may be exploited. The Project involves the delivery of training sessions to social enterprises on how to better advertise and recruit people vulnerable to human trafficking.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP)

Strengthening Border Security of Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'329'830	Period: 09/2016 – 03/2017	
The Project aimed at increasing the capacity of the State Border Service of Ukraine (SBGS) in monitoring compliance in accordance with the law and patrolling along the border by providing uniforms, protective clothing, and military first aid.		
Donor: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Beneficiary(ies): Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)

**Annex: Border Management, Human Trafficking and Migration**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Border Management, Human Trafficking and Migration, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

### The ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020

Amount: Information unknown		Period: 2014-2020
<p>The Programme seeks to improve border management operations, customs and visas procedures – including the following SSR-related measures: joint initiatives to improve the safety of users of the transport network; joint initiatives regarding preparatory actions in case of natural and environmental disasters and emergency situations; joint initiatives on prevention of natural and man-made disasters; joint projects in the field of prevention and fight against serious and organized crime; joint actions regarding law enforcement, police and customs cooperation (exchange of intelligence information); improving qualifications of the staff in charge of rescue actions and developing the ability to participate effectively in a joint response to incurred risks; development of joint prevention, monitoring, response and disaster recovery systems.</p>		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown	Beneficiary(ies): State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)

### European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM)

Amount: Information unknown		Period: 2017 – 11/2020
<p>EUBAM provides assistance in the implementation of the EU ENP Action Plan points related to migration and border management, peaceful settlement of Transnistria conflict, and building the operational and institutional capacity of border management systems. SSR-related activities can be grouped into 6 categories: Support for Customs; Combating Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings; Conflict Resolution; Gender awareness; Good Governance; and Integrated Border Management.</p>		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration (IOM) & European Union (EU)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

### Joint Operational Programme Romania-Ukraine ENI Cross-Border Cooperation

Amount: EUR 66'000'000		Period: 2014-2020
No description provided.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU) Ukraine & Romania	Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown





**03**

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# Civil Society

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes targeting civil society.

Ukraine's active and high profile civil society is internationally acknowledged. However, civil society still faces significant challenges when engaging with democratic institutions, government, and security providers. The following captures a range of projects aimed at developing civil society's capacity to shape not only security policies and practices, but also a broader range of security governance and rule of law reforms.

## Overview

This study identified twenty-eight projects on civil society (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). Despite this, projects targeting civil society only constitute 2.8 percent of total international assistance to security sector reform (SSR) in Ukraine. Similarly, National authorities dedicate limited assistance to this area, with a total estimated amount of EUR 3'595'266, accounting for 0.1 percent of the total funds assigned to SSR by Ukrainian national authorities.<sup>1</sup> According to the data collected for the study, the largest donor – in terms of funds committed to international security sector assistance programmes focusing on the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in security sector reform (SSR) – is the United States with EUR 26'355'460. The second and third largest donors are Denmark with EUR 7'265'610 and Sweden with EUR 4'244'895.

The Centre for Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR) implement the most projects, with three — 'Strengthening the Role of Civil Society in Facilitating Democratic Reforms and Increasing Accountability, Responsibility, and Quality of Government'; 'Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations in the Regions of Ukraine to Influence State Authorities and Local Self-Government in order to Accelerate Reforms'; and 'Core-Support to CSO Centre of Policy and Legal Reform' — followed by the UNDP, with a project on 'Civil Society for Enhanced Democracy and Human Rights' and a programme on 'Democratization, Human Rights and Civil Society Development'.

Beneficiaries of international assistance in this area constitute a wide array of stakeholders from ministries to CSOs. Projects under this thematic area focus on a wide range of capacity building initiatives for CSOs in order to promote and improve their participation in SSR processes. Despite the variety of initiatives, agencies and beneficiaries reflected in this chapter, in general, the monetary value allocated to each civil society project remains low.

<sup>1</sup> See Chapter 22 on National Projects for more information on nationally funded and implemented Security Sector Reform (SSR) initiatives.

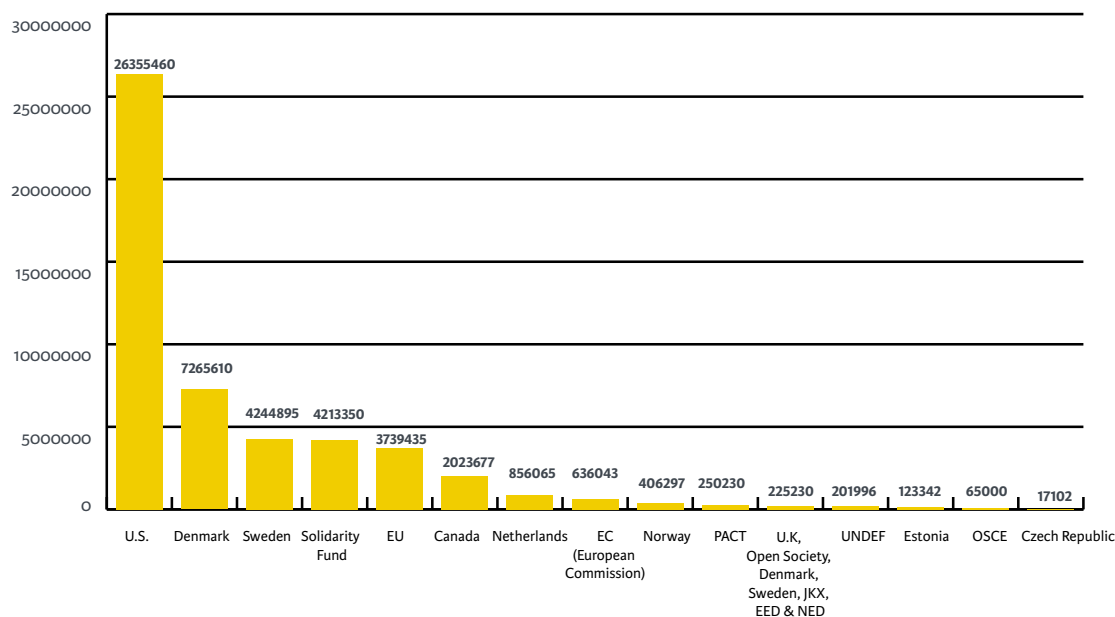


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Civil Society:

# EUR 50,847,847

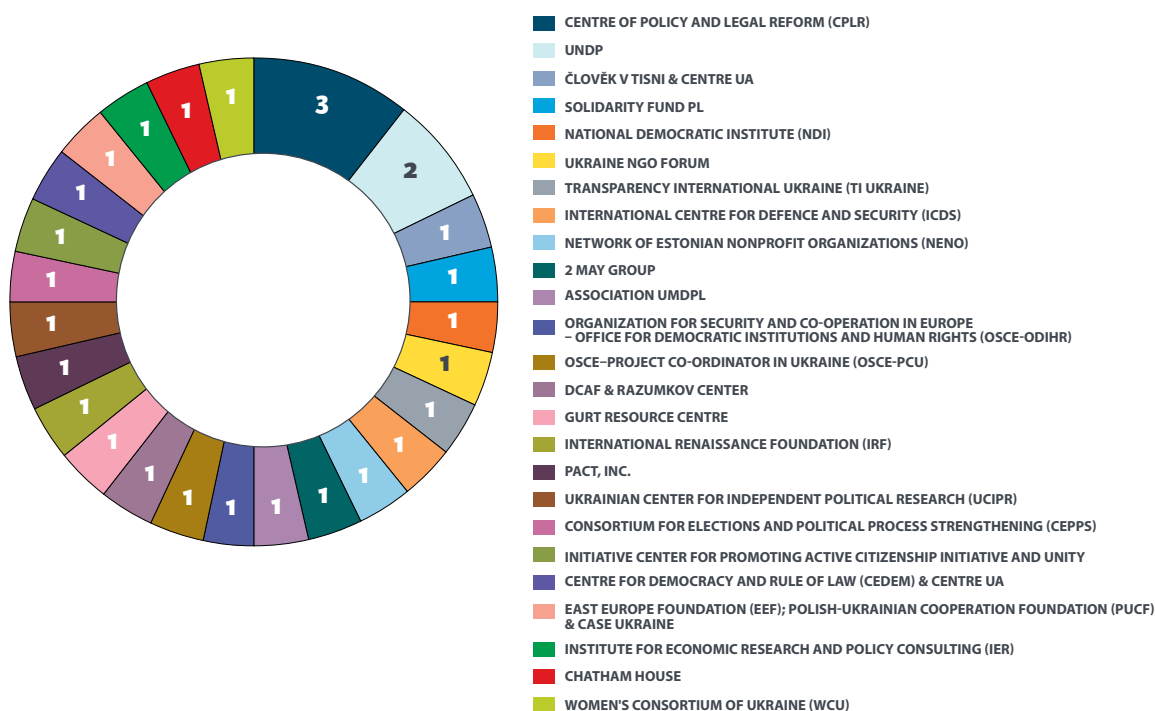
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency





# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Justice (MoJ) & Ministry of Defence (MoD)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]
<b>Security Actors:</b>	the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU)
<b>Legislature:</b>	Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers, Verkhovna Rada Committee on State Construction; Regional Policy and Local Self-Government; Verkhovna Rada Committee on State Construction, Regional Policy and Local Self-Government
<b>Other:</b>	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Civil Society; Media; GURT Resource Centre; International Renaissance Foundation (IRF); Center YAY; Institute of World Politics (IWP); Center for Combating Corruption; Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine); the Initiative Center for Support Social Action and Development “Unity”; Center of Public Advocacy & CCC Creative Center; Center for Political Studies and Analysis “Eidos” & Institute Republic; Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR) Local Authorities; Regional Political Parties & Presidential Administration

## Policy Recommendations

- *Investing in Ukrainian Civil Society:* The data shows a wide array of projects and CSOs active in Ukraine, however, their budgets tend to be small compared to other actors. CSOs play a crucial role in SSR and it is therefore important that they receive more national and international financial support.
- *Including civil society in decision-making:* With civil society increasingly disenchanted with current reforms, efforts are needed on the part of both national and international stakeholders to engage CSOs, facilitate their continued contribution to reforms, and to enhance interaction between democratic institutions, independent oversight institutions, media and CSOs in policy development and implementation. So far, efforts to include CSOs in decision-making processes have remained largely superficial.
- *Establishing channels of communication between state authorities and civil society:* There are currently few projects that involve national authorities, government and CSOs. Establishing channels of communication and cooperation between them is an area that could be further prioritized by donors and the Ukrainian government to enhance transparency and accountability in security policies and practices.
- *Promoting monitoring and oversight:* Civil society has a vital role to play in monitoring and oversight of SSR. There is scope to further develop CSOs capacities to perform security sector monitoring and oversight roles as acknowledged by the National Strategy of Supporting Civil Society Development in Ukraine until 2020.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> National Strategy of Supporting Civil Society Development in Ukraine until 2020. Available at: <http://www.president.gov.ua/documents/682016-19805> [accessed 24 July 2018]

- *Building Integrity (BI)*: BI initiatives constitute a vital part of democratic security sector governance and SSR. CSOs could be supported to play a greater role in building integrity and anti-corruption initiatives.
- *Developing a stronger partnership between civil society and the media*: Further emphasis should be placed on bringing media and civil society together as they can support each other in their efforts of informing the public about current security sector governance challenges, as well as performing monitoring of the security sector and security sector reforms.
- *Developing a stronger partnership between civil society and independent oversight institutions*: Cooperation between independent oversight institutions, including the National Human Rights Institution, as well as anti-corruption-focused institutions, could be further enhanced to support current and long term monitoring of security sector reforms across the defence, law enforcement and intelligence spheres.

Developing Effective and Accountable Democratic Institutions for Ukraine's Citizens		
Amount: EUR 4'213'350		Period: 05/2014 – 05/2017
<p>The Programme provided grants to local Ukrainian Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to implement projects, under the leadership of Polish civil society organizations, in the areas of local governance and media freedom. The Programme supported 30 sub-projects to strengthen the self-governance and strategic planning of 30 local governments and to strengthen the capacities of local media (150 journalists) to promote democratic values and establish a dialogue with local authorities on policies and reforms. These sub-projects applied the Polish experience to design and implement responsive solutions for Ukraine.</p>		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada); Poland (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); & Ukrainian sub-grantee organizations	Implementing Agency(ies): Solidarity Fund PL	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Media & Local Authorities

Strengthening Democratic Parties and Civil Society Organizations		
Amount: EUR 1'994'740		Period: 03/2015 – 12/2017
<p>The Project aimed to advance democracy in Ukraine by enabling Ukrainians to more effectively participate in political life. It sought to help new democratic political parties to gradually grow into national organizations that are collaborative and responsive to the views of citizens, that practice transparent financing, and that promote women's leadership.</p> <p>The project also supported Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in promoting transparent, inclusive policymaking, and offering a sustainable and constructive avenue for civil society to participate in political reforms.</p> <p>Some project activities included: (1) developing a leadership academy to train approximately 60 young women leaders across the political spectrum, based on the values of transparency and responsibility; (2) providing technical assistance to 1,300 civic leaders to develop an advocacy campaign for fair and transparent elections and to improve monitoring of the post-election political process; (3) providing training and technical assistance to 650 civic leaders to support citizen mobilization and the development of public forums with parliamentarians on reform issues; and (4) developing training for 1,500 members of new regional political parties on grassroots funding and decision-making.</p>		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada)	Implementing Agency(ies): National Democratic Institute (NDI)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Women & Regional Political Parties

Transitional Capacity Building Program		
Amount: EUR 28'937		Period: 9/2016 – 3/2017
<p>Programme objectives were to enhance participants' understanding of the transition issues at a country level, including challenges, opportunities and good practices; to exchange views and develop a shared understanding of the requirements for more effective planning, coordination and implementation of the transition phase; and to develop individual strategies and recommendations related to transitioning for participating NGOs.</p> <p>The Programme consisted of several components: a seminar on transition and recovery; workshops on good governance and organizational strategy development, markets/SME, women empowerment and role in communication with communities, conflict sensitivity and peace building; as well as mentorship and support to participating NGOs in strategies development and making their first steps in transition programing. As part of the programme, 30 selected national NGOs from Donetsk, Luhansk, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Khmelnytskyi, Zaporizhya and Vinnystya participated in trainings. The range of their activities varied from purely humanitarian, rights protection and assistance to IDPs, to some advancement towards transition and early recovery.</p>		
Donor(s): Canada (Embassy in Ukraine) & Ukraine NGO Forum	Implementing Agency(ies): Ukraine NGO Forum	Beneficiary(ies): Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Civic Support of Anti-Corruption Court Establishment		
Amount: EUR 17'102		Period: 07/2017 – 10/2017
The main purpose of the Project was to boost the level of citizen involvement in different regions of Ukraine and their support for the establishment of the anti-corruption court, and to facilitate anti-corruption discussion to enhance citizens' awareness of the need to establish a specialized anti-corruption court and further push judiciary reforms forward in Ukraine.		
Donor(s): Czech Republic (Transition Promotion Program)	Implementing Agency(ies): Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society

Civil Society for Enhanced Democracy and Human Rights in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 3'573'190	Period: 04/2017 – 03/2022	
The Project aims to enhance institutional capacity of civil society actors in the regions of Ukraine to have a stronger impact on reform processes in the areas of democracy and human rights and to contribute to more inclusive, democratic and rights-based governance. The three primary goals of the Project are: strengthening Civil Society Organizations' (CSOs) capacity to promote democracy and foster participatory and result-driven Government-CSO dialogue at all levels in Ukraine; enhancing capacities of human rights actors to promote and defend human rights in Ukraine; enhancing civic youth engagement and youth participation in decision-making at all levels.		
Donor(s): Denmark (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Development Programme Ukraine (UNDP Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society; Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers; Verkhovna Rada Committee on State Construction, Regional Policy and Local Self-Government; Ministry of Youth and Sports (MYS) & the Ministry of Social Policy (MSP)

Democratization, Human Rights and Civil Society Development Programme in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 3'692'420		Period: 1/2013 – 3/2017
<p>The Programme sought to strengthen the capacities of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to effectively promote democratic values, support human rights actors, promote and defend human rights in Ukraine as well as foster a participatory and result-driven dialogue between the Government and CSOs. Project Goals included: implementing initiatives on citizen-government interaction, transparency and accountability, as well as participating in decision-making processes; helping CSOs monitor and respond to human rights violations; promoting cooperation between human rights defenders and the Ombuds Institution; supporting civil society through targeted organizational development assistance; and supporting CSOs by creating networks for collaborative action.</p>		
Donor(s): Denmark (Ministry of Foreign Affairs — with some activities funded through United Nations Development Programme TRAC resources)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Development Programme Ukraine (UNDP Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]; Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ); Presidential Administration; Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers & the Verkhovna Rada

Civil Society Support for Strengthening National Resilience and Security in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 93'722		Period: 9/2016 – 2/2018
The Project aimed to bring together government institutions and civil society to advocate a comprehensive approach to national security in Ukraine. The main tasks of project included: promoting Estonia's comprehensive approach to security and national resilience; studying the factors which support or obstruct the involvement of civil society and volunteers into strengthening national security; training Ukrainian stakeholders and beneficiaries on various topics related to national resilience; delivering policy recommendations on the potential of civil society and volunteers for strengthening national security in Ukraine.		
Donor(s): Estonia (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Centre for Defence and Security (ICDS)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society

### Building Membership Based Civil Society Network in Ukraine Based on Resource Centre GURT

Amount: EUR 29'620		Period: 5/2016 – 12/2017	
The Project sought to share the experience of the Network of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations (NENO) on networking with civil society with the Ukrainian NGO 'GURT Resource Centre'.			
Donor(s): Estonia (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)		Implementing Agency(ies): Network of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations (NENO)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society & GURT Resource Centre

### Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations in the Regions of Ukraine to Influence State Authorities and Local Self-Government in order to Accelerate Reforms

Amount: EUR 272'614		Period: 03/2016 – 03/2018
The objective of the Project was to provide civic activists from large cities with the necessary knowledge on how to influence the central government to speed up reforms and to directly address the issues of reforms at the local level to the extent granted within related legislation. The Project was part of the Kingdom of Netherlands Matra Programme.		
Donor(s): Netherlands	Implementing Agency(ies): Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society

### Creating a Legal Monitoring Centre "Dignity"

Amount: EUR 42'347		Period: 8/2016 – 8/2018	
The objective of the Project is to create an effective mechanism for public control over law enforcement bodies in the Odesa oblast.			
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): NGO Expert-Analytical Agency Second Of May Group		Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society

### Raising The Legal Knowledge

Amount: EUR 58'822		Period: 6/2015 – 1/2017	
The objective of the project was to raise the legal knowledge of youth in contact with the police.			
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Association of Ukrainian Human Rights Monitors On Law Enforcement (UHRME)		Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society, in particular youth

### Information and Monitoring Tools on SSR

Amount: EUR 482'282		Period: 2015 – 2017
The aim of the Project was to provide relevant stakeholders with knowledge and tools to address Ukraine's current security sector governance issues. Activities within this project include: nine national multi-stakeholder conferences on SSG issues (2016 and 2017); opinion polls, conference proceedings, recommendations on security policy and practice and other knowledge products; a website <a href="https://ukrainesecuritysector.com/">https://ukrainesecuritysector.com/</a> with English, Ukrainian and Russian language materials featuring: security governance best practices; conference proceedings and recommendations; as well as national documentation on security governance issues.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) & the Razumkov Centre	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society; Media; the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU); Verkhovna Rada; Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]; Independent Oversight Institutions; Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD) & the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (Moj)

Strengthening Dialogue among Civil Society and with Key Governmental Stakeholders in Ukraine on Human Dimension Issues		
Amount: EUR 406'297	Period: 4/2015 – 2017	
The overall aim of the Project was to support civil society actors in human rights monitoring and preventing hate crime, promoting dialogue with the government on democratic governance reforms, and designing a methodology for assessing the compliance of Ukraine's legislation with human rights standards.		
Donor(s): Estonia (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE-ODIHR)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society

GURT Core Support		
Amount: EUR 651'715	Period: 2016 – 2019	
<p>GURT continues to go through a process of institutional development, while implementing its strategy vis-à-vis two principal objectives: (i) excelling in societal expertise and (ii) enhancing and boosting the platform for sharing societal information. During the second cycle of core support, the cooperation partner aspires to implement its new strategic plan and grow into a leading Ukrainian civil society platform. Achievement of the above will enhance the NGO in becoming a driver for enhanced societal development to become empowered actors in influencing and following-up on reforms' agenda, streamlining dialogues issues, production of unique civil society related content as well as becoming an action platform of Ukrainian Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to mobilize active citizens and to implement societal changes based on European values: dignity, responsibility and respect.</p>		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): GURT Resource Centre	Beneficiary(ies): GURT Resource Centre & Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Think Tank Development Initiative II		
Amount: EUR 3'593'180	Period: 2017 – 2021	
The objectives of the Initiative include: enhanced role, visibility and credibility of Ukrainian think tanks in the policy process; institutionally stronger think tanks that produce quality research and policy advice, which is in demand and can influence policy development; enhanced level of the cooperation between public authorities and think tanks at the national and regional levels; strengthening the institutional and expert development of IRF as a capacity building hub for Ukrainian think tanks. The Project also includes online learning as part of the training program of the Think Tank Development Initiative in Ukraine, with seven courses available, including gender.		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): International Renaissance Foundation (IRF)	Beneficiary(ies): International Renaissance Foundation (IRF) & Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

The Programme Promoting Civic Activity “Doluchaysya!”		
Amount: EUR 18’363’300	Period: 10/2016 – 09/2021	
The objective of the Programme is to raise public awareness of- and participation in active public life at national, regional and local levels through increased civic education, promoting the creation of effective national, regional and local civil society coalitions and initiatives to speed up democratic reforms, improve the organizational capacity of civil society organizations, and development of local capacity to ensure long-term public involvement in democratic reforms.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Pact, Inc.	Beneficiary(ies): Center YAY; Institute of World Politics (IWP); Center for Combating Corruption; Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine) & the Initiative Center for Support Social Action and Development “Unity”

Ukraine Civil Society Enabling Environment		
Amount: EUR 1'252'040	Period: 7/2014 – 7/2019	
<p>The overall purpose of the Ukraine Civil Society Enabling Environment project is to improve the legislative and policy environment to become more conducive to civil society needs and to reflect European standards. To achieve this, UCIPR focuses on three objectives: 1) to improve the quality of relevant civil society enabling legislation and policy; 2) to increase capacity of public officials and CSOs to ensure effective implementation of legislation and policy; and, 3) to increase technical and organizational capacity of UCIPR as a leader and driver of civil society legislative efforts. UCIPR's unique approach will cover the full cycle of improvement of legislative and administrative environment for civil society development in its key areas. Namely, UCIPR will combine analysis of shortcomings and opportunities, monitoring of emerging challenges, development of proposals for improvement of legal acts and administrative practices, initiating and leading advocacy campaigns as well as offer awareness and training efforts, methodological support and monitoring of adopted legislation for civil society development.</p>		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research (UCIPR)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society; Center of Public Advocacy & CCC Creative Center

Ukraine Responsive and Accountable Politics Programme (U-RAP) – Component 1		
Amount: EUR 5'133'380		Period: 4/2016 – 3/2020
The objective of the Programme is to promote multi-constitutional dialogue and increase the involvement of citizens in the implementation of national reforms in Ukraine, as a necessary step for the strengthening and consolidating democratic change in the country.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS)	Beneficiary(ies): Center YUE; Center for Political Studies and Analysis “Eidos” & Institute Republic

Development of Civil Society in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'606'740		Period: 7/2014 – 7/2019
The Project aims at strengthening the institutional capacity of Ukrainian civil society in order to better protect citizens' rights. This Project will facilitate further cooperation with state and local authorities in order to involve the public in the decision-making process as well as in the reform process.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government	Implementing Agency(ies): Initiative Center for Promoting Active Citizenship Initiative and Unity (ICPAC)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society

Strengthening the Role of Civil Society in Facilitating Democratic Reforms and Increasing Accountability, Responsibility, and Quality of Government		
Amount: EUR 636'043		Period: 10/2017 – 09/2019
The objective of the Project is to consolidate the role of civil society in state reforms, and increase dialogue between civil society and public authorities on related matters.		
Donor(s): European Commission	Implementing Agency(ies): Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society & Public Authorities

Enhancement of RPR coalition		
Amount: EUR 1'085'367	Period: 06/2016 – 05/2018	
The aim of the Project was to enhance democratic reforms in Ukraine. The specific objectives were to conduct advocacy of the launch and monitoring of implementation of the quality of reforms, communicate the reforms agenda to society, assist international institutions in their work on Ukraine's reform agenda, and promote and support the reforms agenda in different regions of Ukraine.		
Donor(s): European Union ((EU) — contributed 965'000 EUR (88.91 % of total budget))	Implementing Agency(ies): Centre for Democracy and Rule of Law (CEDEM) & Centre UA	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society

Act Local: Empowering Ukraine’s Civil Society in Monitoring Local Authorities and Enhancing Citizen Participation in Policy Making		
Amount: EUR 323’829	Period: 04/2016 – 09/2017	
The Project aimed to strengthen the capacities and cooperation of local activists, journalists and lawyers monitoring the actions of local governments, increase demand for implementation of measures to protect human rights, increase awareness and public dialogue on local governments’ human rights violations and enhance citizens’ involvement in local governance.		
Donor(s): European Union ((EU) — contributed 281’732 EUR (87 % of total budget))	Implementing Agency(ies): Člověk v t sni, o.p.s. [People in need] & Centre UA	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society

Attracting a Wide Range of Civil Society Actors from the Regions of Ukraine for Public Support, Promotion and Monitoring Reforms (Promotion of Reforms in the Region)		
Amount: EUR 1'939'189		Period: 6/2016 – 6/2019
No description provided.		
Donor: European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Institute for Economic Research and Policy	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society

Public Budgets from A to Z: Greater Civil Society Awareness, Access and Participation		
Amount: EUR 615'015		Period: 09/2016 – 09/2018
The overall objective of the Project is to enhance the role of civil society in promoting decentralization reform and inclusive socio-economic development in Ukraine. Specific objectives are to increase the capacities of Ukrainian CSOs to advocate for transparency and fulfill a 'watchdog' function at all stages of the budgetary process; to increase citizens' awareness of and participation in local budgetary processes; to promote national policy dialogue on budgetary decentralization.		
Donor(s): European Union ((EU) — contributed 553'514 EUR (90 % of total budget))	Implementing Agency(ies): East Europe Foundation (EEE); Polish-Ukrainian Cooperation Foundation (PUCF) & Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)



Ukraine Forum		
Amount: EUR 225'230		Period: 2018
<p>The Ukraine Forum is a unique online platform providing insight on internal Ukrainian dynamics in key policy areas. It is part of Chatham House's Russia and Eurasia Programme, and brings together a dynamic group of stakeholders, including politicians, practitioners, civil society leaders, academics and journalists to examine the political situation in Ukraine. It is managed by Orysia Lutsevych and governed by a steering committee of eminent academics, journalists and funders, chaired by Robert Brinkley, UK ambassador to Ukraine (2002-06). It contains expert commentary on a variety of issues in Ukraine, with particular emphasis on the state of reforms in the defence sector.</p>		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Foreign & Commonwealth Office); Open Society Initiative for Europe, Denmark; Sweden; JKK Oil and Gas; National Endowment for Democracy (NED) & European Endowment for Democracy (EED)	Implementing Agency(ies): Chatham House	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Assisting the Government of Ukraine in Implementing the National Strategy for Civil Society Development		
Amount: EUR 65'000		Period: 4/2016 – 1/2017
The Programme aimed to facilitate the implementation of the priority areas of the National Strategy for Civil Society in Ukraine through holding interactive seminars and facilitating continued consultation with the expert community and NGOs.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society & the Verkhovna Rada

Core-Support to CSO Centre of Policy and Legal Reform		
Amount: EUR 250'380		Period: 10/2017 – 09/2020
The objective of the Project is to increase citizen engagement in civic activities; build a national hub-based CSO coalition; strengthen CPLR's organizational capacity as well as the capacity of CSOs in all regions of Ukraine to influence the state and local self-governance to accelerate reforms.		
Donor: Pact, Inc.	Implementing Agency(ies): Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) & the Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR)

Building a Women's Political Lobby		
Amount: EUR 201'996		Period: 05/2016 – 04/2018
The Project aims to strengthen the political role, promote activism, and increase the representation of women in Ukrainian political life; as well as strengthen the support of women from communities and other political institutions by implementation of democratic principles.		
Donor: United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)	Implementing Agency(ies): Women's Consortium of Ukraine (WCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Women

**Annex: Civil Society**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Civil Society, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

Democratic Practice Initiative		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
<p>The International Renaissance Foundation implements the think tank support initiative in collaboration with the OSF Think Tank Fund, which receives support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Its aim is to increase the role of think tanks, their transparency and level of trust during the government decision-making process by strengthening their institutional capacity and ability to produce quality research and recommendations.</p> <p>The program initiative supports changes to laws on conflict of interest in the public sphere, advocates their adoption and public control over their implementation. The program initiative also supports investigative journalism agencies.</p>		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): International Renaissance Foundation (IRF) & OSF Think Tank Fund	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) & Media

Ukraine Civil Society Capacity Building Project		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: 7/2014 – 7/2019
<p>The purpose of the Ukraine Civil Society Capacity Building activity is to improve the organizational capacities of Ukrainian CSOs to become stronger citizen advocates and government watchdogs. To achieve this purpose, ISAR focuses on three objectives: improving organizational development skills of CSOs through the NGO Marketplace (mini-grants voucher system, web-portal and regular capacity development forums); 2) strengthening NGO Capacity Building Marketplace as a tool that provides organizational development assistance to civil society; and 3) increasing technical and organizational capacity of ISAR Ednannia as an Intermediary Support Organization (ISO) and the Marketplace Administrator.</p>		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Initiative to Support Social Action Ednannia (ISAR-Ednannia)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) & Media

Make the City Transparent, Take Part in Government		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: 8/2017 – 3/2018
<p>Transparency International Ukraine worked on increasing transparency in four Ukrainian cities – Mariupol, Melitopol, Sievierodonetsk and Irpin. TI Ukraine won a subgrant competition held by Center for Democracy and Rule of Law (CEDEM) with the support of the EU. CEDEM supported four civic projects; including TI Ukraine’s project Make the City Transparent, Take Part in Government.</p> <p>The Project included an information campaign that helped raise citizens’ awareness of the possibilities and benefits of monitoring and control of the authorities. Experts also taught citizens in cities how to improve transparency in education, social and housing services, as well as in land management and construction policy. These are the exact areas where many Ukrainian cities had extremely low levels of transparency.</p>		
Donor(s): Centre for Democracy and Rule of Law (CEDEM)	Implementing Agency(ies): Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society

Enhancing the role of civil society in public finance oversight		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: 9/2017 – 9/2019
<p>The objective of the Project is empowering civil society and journalists with effective anti-corruption, asset recovery and anti-money laundering tools to perform the public finance oversight and support the launch of Asset Recovery and Management Agency (ARMA). And to: increase capacity and influence of regional anti-corruption activists' network; reduce misuse of public finances at the national and local level; help ARMA in its set up, apacity building and policy development; ensure civic oversight and international assistance to ARMA; reduce the risk of money laundering by public officials, providing Ukrainian citizens and foreign partners with full and up-to-date list of Ukrainian Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs); and maintain the PEPs' registry with the help of civic activists and journalists.</p>		
Donor(s): European Commission	Implementing Agency(ies): Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): National Agency of Ukraine for Finding, Tracing and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes (Asset Recovery and Management Agency (ARMA))

Partners in Empowerment		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: 1/2015 – 1/2018
Partners in Empowerment is a project aimed at strengthening and interconnecting CSOs and CSO leaders in five Eastern Partner countries, through drawing on peer and international expertise to hold governments to account by becoming effective watchdogs engaged in policymaking processes and in leveraging expertise to monitor public service delivery and government decisions.		
Donor(s): European Commission (through the Policy Association for an Open Society (PASOS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Support for the Establishment of a Secretariat Body within the Civic Control Council of Ukraine		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: 11/2017 – 11/2018
The Civic Control Council (CCC) is a civil society oversight mechanism for the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), which also acts as a channel of citizens’ communication on anti-corruption reform. To help the CCC manage its increasing workload, the EED supports the establishment of a Secretariat run by civil society.		
Donor(s): European Endowment for Democracy (EED)	Implementing Agency(ies): European Endowment for Democracy (EED)	Beneficiary(ies): Civic Control Council of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine

Alternativa		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: 6/2016 – 8/2018
Alternativa strives to reinforce citizen participation in local affairs in the Kharkiv region by increasing public oversight and control over local authorities and encouraging activists to take responsibility and run in elections.		
Donor(s): European Endowment for Democracy (EED)	Implementing Agency(ies): PISOCHYNSKA Alternative	Beneficiary(ies): PISOCHYNSKA Alternativa & Civil Society

Support to NGO Legal Hundred		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: 6/2016 – 5/2017
EED support will enable Legal Hundred, an NGO that supports veterans of Ukraine’s Anti-Terror Operations (ATO) in understanding and protecting their rights as active civil society members, to strengthen their regional network and operate in sensitive regions where support is lacking. The initiative pays particular attention to enhancing the civil and political rights of female ATO veterans, who are currently not entitled to the same rights and benefits as men.		
Donor(s): European Endowment for Democracy (EED)	Implementing Agency(ies): Legal Hundred	Beneficiary(ies): Anti-Terror Operations (ATO) Veterans, in particular women

Civil Society Training to Strengthen Public Procurement in Ukraine		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: 1/2017 – 1 /2019
The Project aims to enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor ProZorro, a public e-procurement system created by TI Ukraine in 2014, through enhancing their technical knowledge of the procurement process as well as a good understanding of the legal and institutional environment in which procurement decisions are made. The main aim of the project is to: help CSOs and journalists identify irregularities on ProZorro, and bring evidence-based reports of abuse to the attention of the responsible authorities.		
Donor(s): European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (Ukraine Stabilization and Sustainable Growth Multi-Donor Account (MDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF) & the Kyiv School of Economics (KSE)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) & Media

Empowering Civil Society for Reform		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
The aim of the Project is to empower CSOs to monitor and engage with the current reform processes in public administration, rule of law and justice sectors. The aim is to help government, civil society and citizens build mechanisms to stem the corrosive influence of cronyism and graft.		
Donor: Information unknown	Implementing Partner(s): International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Reforming Ukraine Project		
Amount: Information unknown	Period: Information unknown	
<p>Launched in 2015, Carnegie’s Reforming Ukraine project is an international multidisciplinary effort to monitor and evaluate Ukraine’s progress in key areas such as the security sector, the economy, the judiciary, and reform of political institutions. The Project’s flagship publication, the Ukraine Reform Monitor, brings together Ukraine-based policy practitioners and analysts and experienced Carnegie fellows to provide rigorous assessments of the Ukrainian reform effort via a series of regular policy-focused publications, workshops, and events in Ukraine and key Western capitals.</p> <p>The Project aims to promote a constructive dialogue between Ukraine and its Western partners that informs policymakers by increasing the quality and quantity of available analytical resources on Ukraine during this critical phase in the country’s transition. It is also intended to stimulate creative thinking among Western policymakers about alternative approaches to supporting Ukrainian reform.</p>		
Donor: Information unknown	Implementing Partner(s): Carnegie Endowment for Peace (Russia and Eurasia Program)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown



# 04

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## Conflict Management, Prevention, and Dialogue

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes on conflict management, prevention and dialogue. Due to its ongoing conflict, Ukraine is the focus of a package of conflict mitigation initiatives. In the south east, in areas adjacent to the conflict zone, recovery programming has now been underway for a number of years. The projects included in this chapter impact the provision of security by the government for a significant number of civilians and vulnerable groups.

## Overview

This study identified twenty-seven projects on conflict management, prevention and dialogue (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). According to the data collected for the study, the largest donor – in terms of funds committed to international security sector assistance programmes focusing on conflict prevention, management and dialogue – is the United Kingdom (UK), with EUR 24'160'050, followed by the European Commission with EUR 8'000'000 and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) with EUR 6'969'350.

The OSCE is the most active agency in implementing programmes in this area, with sixteen programmes and/or projects ongoing or implemented (as of 2017). It is worth noting that this chapter includes fifteen projects funded by Denmark that consist of secondments to various agencies, and the amount assigned to these secondments is disbursed rather than committed. The total budget for these secondments amounts to EUR 2'826'488. Overall, conflict prevention, management and dialogue constitute 3.1 percent of total international assistance committed to SSR in Ukraine, and 0.02 percent of national assistance.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Chapter 22 on 'National Projects' for more information.

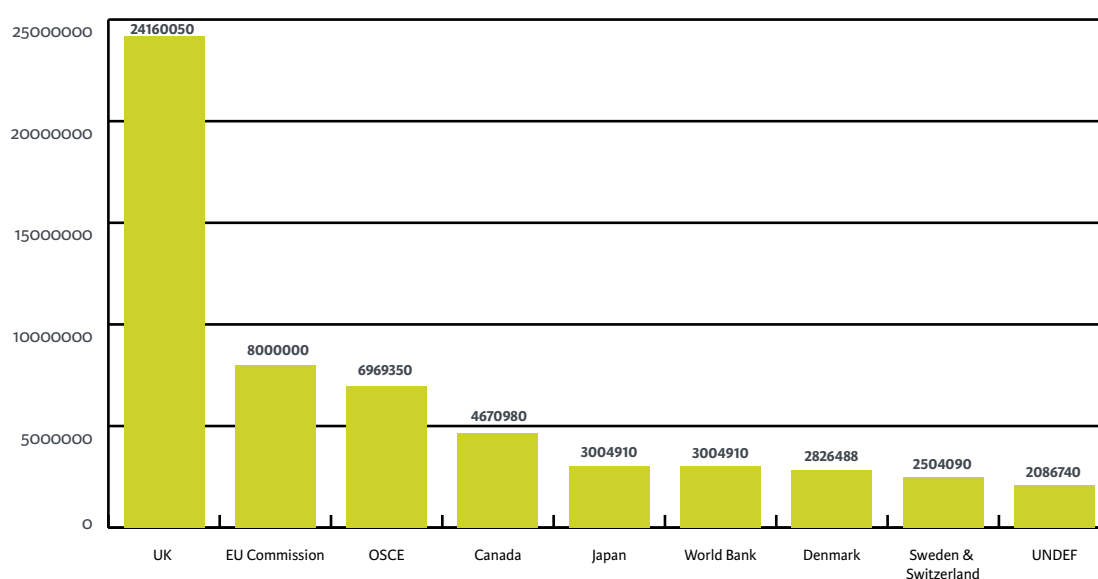


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Conflict Management, Prevention and Dialogue:

# EUR 57,227,518

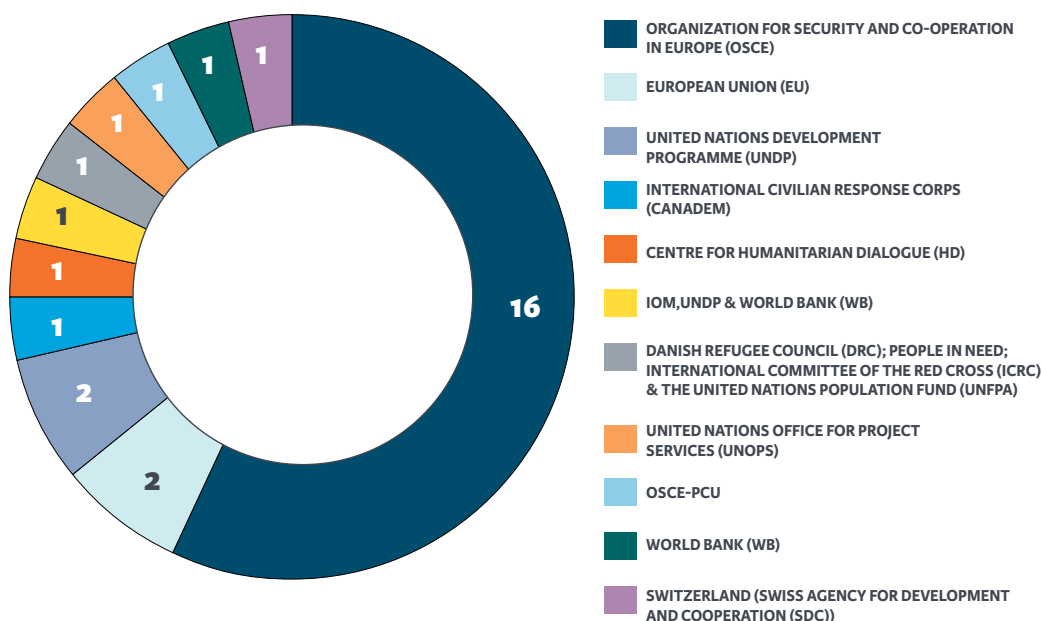
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency





# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Health of Ukraine (MHU); Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH); Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI); Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD) & the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	State Agency of Ukraine for Donbas Recovery (SADR)
<b>Security Actors:</b>	National Police of Ukraine (NPU) & the State Border Service of Ukraine (SBGS)
<b>Other:</b>	Vulnerable Conflict-Affected Communities; Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities & those affected by Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

## Policy Recommendations

- *Encourage stakeholder dialogue on conflict prevention, confidence building and security governance challenges:* Promoting improved dialogue between key national stakeholders could help re-shape relevant security policies and practices in conflict affected areas. Monitoring policies and practices in these areas could assist improved delivery of services including the provision of public security.
- *Identify entry points for joined-up programming on security governance issues:* International donors may seek to identify how public security provision in conflict affected areas can be improved through increased coordination across conflict prevention, recovery, decentralization, demining, IDP assistance and institutional development programmes. Linking with the national agencies and institutions involved in policy and programming, lessons learned from current monitoring and conflict prevention may be used to improve service provision to the general public and especially vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Providing Canadian Monitors to the OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (SMM)		
Amount: EUR 3'282'830		Period: 08/2016 – 03/2018
The Initiative supported Canadian monitors working with the OSCE's SMM. Upon the completion of the screening of candidates, CANADEM provided Canadian monitors being deployed with pre-deployment training on issues such as gender equality and contributes logistics and other duty of care support. Project activities included: (1) recruiting and selecting Canadian monitors; (2) organising an in-person pre-deployment training session and in-country duty of care meetings, including on-going secondment support; and (3) mission adaptation and personnel support/duty of care.		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Civilian Response Corps (CANADEM)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Supporting Sustainable Peace in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'388'150		Period: 11/2016 – 01/2019
The Project aims to further the Minsk Accords by bringing together senior stakeholders and decision makers at the international, national and local levels to address issues of common concern. The goal is to facilitate discussions regarding security, political arrangements, economic relations, ecological risks and reconciliation. The Project aims to build greater trust and confidence in an effort to find a lasting and sustainable resolution to the armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine.		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada)	Implementing Agency(ies): Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment to OSCE ´s SMMU		
Amount: EUR 122’277 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 2016 – 2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of MLN as EU Political Adviser in Kiev		
Amount: EUR 177'472 (disbursed, rather than committed)	Period: 1/2015 – 12/2017	
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): European Union (EU)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of AS as Monitoring Officer to SMM		
Amount: EUR 190'011 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2014 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of LBB as Monitoring officer to SMM		
Amount: EUR 199'636 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2014 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of SP as Monitoring Officer to OSCE’s Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 247’165 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2014 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of LHM as EU Political Adviser in Kiev		
Amount: EUR 181'547 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2015 – 1/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): European Union (EU)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of GH as Monitoring Officer to OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 237'073 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2014 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of KBJ as Monitoring Officer to OSCE’s Special Monitoring Mission		
Amount: EUR 176’961 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2014 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of SHP as Monitoring Officer to OSCE's SMM		
Amount: EUR 195'90 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2014 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of DSL as Monitoring Officer to SMM		
Amount: EUR 160'267 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2015 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of AMH as Monitoring Officer to SMM		
Amount: EUR 207'905 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2014 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of AU as Monitoring Officer to OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission		
Amount: EUR 208'532 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2014 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of LF to OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 88'799 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2015 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of BJJ as Monitoring Officer to OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 235'972 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2014 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Secondment of NN, Monitoring Officer to OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 196'965 (disbursed, rather than committed)		Period: 1/2014 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Denmark (International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Humanitarian and Anti-Terrorism Assistance		
Amount: EUR 3'004'910		Period: 3/2018 – 3/2019
The Project involves the provision of digital radio equipment for police in Ukraine, restoration of medical facilities and repair of houses, professional training, and so forth.		
Donor(s): Japan (Embassy of Ukraine)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Beneficiary(ies): National Police of Ukraine (NPU); Ministry of Health of Ukraine (MHU) & the Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH)

Restoration of Governance and Reconciliation in Crisis-Affected Communities of Ukraine/SIDA-SDC Funded		
Amount: EUR 2'504'090	Period: 1/2015 – 9/2018	
The Project aims to overcome the negative consequences of armed conflict in Donbas, reduce the risk of its reoccurrence, and address existing grievances. It establishes a reliable monitoring system for conflict-affected areas; provides technical and advisory assistance for the re-organization of local governance and the resumption of basic services; and promotes reconciliation and social cohesion.		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)) & Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC))	Implementing Agency(ies): Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC))	Beneficiary(ies): State Agency of Ukraine for Donbas Recovery (SADR); Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI) & the Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH)

Support to the Implementation of the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment for Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 4'362'370		Period: 04/2016 – 03/2018
The objective of the Project was to support delivery of the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment for Ukraine through organizations working to promote socioeconomic recovery, rehabilitation and to improve the ability of the Government of Ukraine to respond to the challenge of post-conflict reconstruction. The Project benefited communities affected by the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, particularly internally-displaced persons and host communities to overcome the social and economic consequences of prolonged conflict.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration (IOM); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) & World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction IBRD))	Beneficiary(ies): Government of Ukraine; Vulnerable Conflict-Affected Communities, in particular Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities

Support to OSCE Special Monitoring Missions to Ukraine (SMM)		
Amount: EUR 4'279'380		Period: 4/2016 – 3/2017
The Project provided observers and HQ staff to the OSCE's SMM. UK support currently stands at over 45 monitors as well as some gifting of armored vehicles and other equipment.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Conflict, Stability and Security Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Emergency Response to Humanitarian Needs in Conflict-Affected Areas of Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 15'518'300		Period: 6/2016 – 3/2020
<p>The objective of the Project is to provide assistance to vulnerable conflict-affected communities in eastern Ukraine. The project aims to provide life-saving assistance to the 3.1 million persons in living in areas directly affected by the ongoing conflict. This is done through multi-purpose cash grants where possible or through delivery of food, shelter, basic household items and repair to critical infrastructure to provide water and electricity. The Project also provides support to those affected by sexual and gender-based violence and helps vulnerable people displaced by the conflict to access basic services, including mental health services.</p>		
Donor(s): United Kingdom	Implementing Agency(ies): Danish Refugee Council (DRC); People in Need (PIN); International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) & the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Beneficiary(ies): Vulnerable Conflict-Affected Communities, in particular those affected by Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Further Satellite Imagery Support to the OSCE in the Area of Satellite Imagery		
Amount: EUR 3'000'000		Period: 3/2017 – 3/2018
The European Union Satellite Centre (SatCen) will conduct the satellite surveillance and provide imagery and analysis to the OSCE, as well as technical support to OSCE. This extra support includes Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), night vision cameras, sensors and other monitoring means.		
Donor(s): European Commission (Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace (ISP))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Further Support to the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 5'000'000		Period: 4/2015 – 6/2017
The Project supported the activities of the OSCE SMM through contributing staff and covering operational costs for the monitors.		
Donor(s): European Commission (Service for Foreign Policy Instruments)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Promoting National Dialogue for Reforms, Justice and Development		
Amount: EUR 6'969'350		Period: 4/2015 – 8/2018
The Project will support Ukrainian partners in systemising and conducting national reforms; improving the transparency of reforms; promoting broad national dialogue on reforms; supporting the creation of a system to prevent human rights violations; improving constitutional justice; and coordinating international cooperation through multilateral negotiations.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU)

Urgent Support in Ukraine for the Provision of Medical Care		
Amount: EUR 2'086'740		Period: 6/2016 – 3/2019
The objective of the Project is to strengthen the capacity of the State Border Service of Ukraine (SBGS) and the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD).		
Donor: United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Beneficiary(ies): State Border Service of Ukraine (SBGS) & the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)

Ukraine: Conflict Response and Recovery Pilot and Capacity Building		
Amount: EUR 3'004'910		Period: 4/2016 – 6/2019
The Project aims to enhance recovery and peacebuilding in Ukraine by supporting the role and effectiveness of the State Agency of Ukraine for Donbas Recovery (SADR), including through capacity building, analytic work and pilot programming for displacement response. As the focal point for recovery efforts, support to the SADR will help build a stronger foundation and national system to coordinate current and future national and international responses.		
Donor: World Bank (State and Peacebuilding Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): World Bank	Beneficiary(ies): State Agency of Ukraine for Donbas Recovery (SADR)

**Annex: Conflict Management, Prevention and Dialogue**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Conflict Management, Prevention and Dialogue, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

OSCE Special Monitoring Mission In Ukraine (OSCE SSM)		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
<p>The SSM deploys international observers in Ukraine with the aim of contributing, throughout the country and in cooperation with the relevant OSCE executive structures and relevant actors from the international community (e.g. UN and the Council of Europe), to reducing tensions and fostering peace, stability and security; and to monitoring and supporting the implementation of all OSCE principles and commitments, in accordance with OSCE internal decision No. 1117. The Mission engages with authorities at all levels, as well as civil society, ethnic and religious groups and local communities to facilitate dialogue on the ground. The SMM has almost 700 monitors deployed across Ukraine; and releases monthly reports with information on ceasefires and conflict-related deaths.</p>		
Donor(s): Latvia, Japan, European Union, Estonia, Denmark, Germany, Bulgaria, Finland, Sweden, Lithuania, Norway, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria & Netherlands	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Various





# 05

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## Cyber Security

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes on cyber security.<sup>1</sup> Cyber space and the use of new technologies for malicious activities increasingly pose challenges to human and state security. These emerging challenges can also affect security provision, management, and oversight. To this end, good governance of the cyber-domain involves the use of cyber security measures to mitigate or respond to technology-driven threats, as well as oversight mechanisms to ensure these measures do not lead to the violation fundamental freedoms and rights.<sup>2</sup>

Ukraine has developed a number of national programmes in relation to cyber security,<sup>3</sup> not least in response to a number of instances where critical infrastructure was disabled by hackers.<sup>4</sup> These have also been coupled with related legislative and strategic reforms, most notably the adoption of the 2016 National Cybersecurity Strategy and the 2017 Cybersecurity Law.<sup>5</sup> Nevertheless, the international community has initiated additional assistance packages on a number of cyber security issues.

## Overview

This study identified four internationally funded projects on cyber security (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). According to the data collected for the study, the largest donors – in terms of the amount of funding committed for international security sector assistance programmes on cyber security – are the European Union (EU) and Council of Europe (CoE), who together account for 61.2 percent of funds committed to this area, or EUR 2'000'000.

The CoE is most active in implementing programmes in this area, with two programmes ongoing or implemented (as of 2017) by its Cybercrime Programme Office (C-PROC). The primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this area are: 1) the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA); 2) the State Communications Agency of Ukraine (SCA); the Cyber Threat Response Centre (CRC); and 3) the National Police of Ukraine (NPU). Finally, the most common types of interventions in this area are those focusing on: 1) developing state capacities to counter cyber threats; and 2) promoting national, regional and international cooperation on cybercrime issues.

<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this study, cyber security is defined as: '...the collection of tools, policies, security concepts, security safeguards, guidelines, risk management approaches, actions, training, best practices, assurance and technologies that can be used to protect the cyber environment and organization and assets.' Republic of South Africa (2010). *Cybersecurity Policy of South Africa*, Pretoria. Available at: [https://www.enisa.europa.eu/topics/national-cyber-security-strategies/ncss-map/strategies/cyber-security-policy-of-south-africa/@download\\_version/ae367eb3c7b5405b987531a39ca81a00/file\\_en](https://www.enisa.europa.eu/topics/national-cyber-security-strategies/ncss-map/strategies/cyber-security-policy-of-south-africa/@download_version/ae367eb3c7b5405b987531a39ca81a00/file_en) [accessed 28 June 2018]

<sup>2</sup> For more information on the intersection of cyber security and SSR, see: <https://www.ppps.dcaf.ch/en/cyber-security-governance>

<sup>3</sup> See Chapter 22 on 'National Projects' for more information.

<sup>4</sup> Dearden, Lizzie, (June 2017). Ukraine cyber attack: Chaos as national bank, state power provider and airport hit by hackers, *The Independent*. Available at: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/ukraine-cyber-attack-hackers-national-bank-state-power-company-airport-rozenko-pavlo-cabinet-a7810471.html> [accessed 28 June 2018]

<sup>5</sup> For more information, see: [https://defense-reforms.in.ua/en/download?path=%2Ffiles%2FPress%2FGeneral%2FInfographics%2FSD\\_EN\\_Cyber\\_Strategy.pdf](https://defense-reforms.in.ua/en/download?path=%2Ffiles%2FPress%2FGeneral%2FInfographics%2FSD_EN_Cyber_Strategy.pdf) [accessed 28 June 2018]

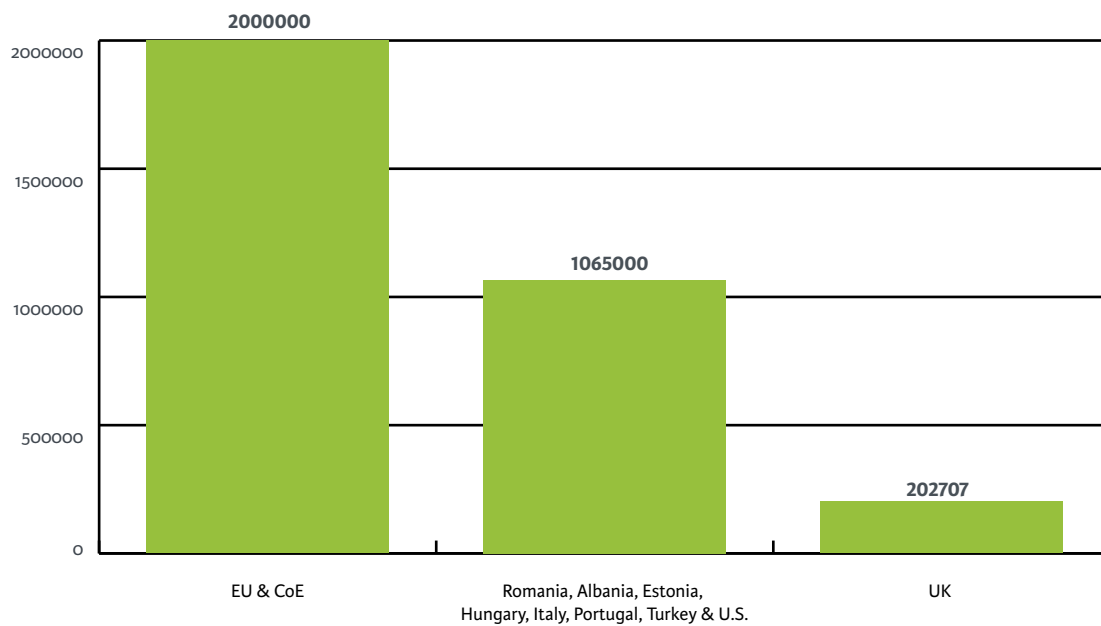


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Cyber Security:

# EUR 3,267,707

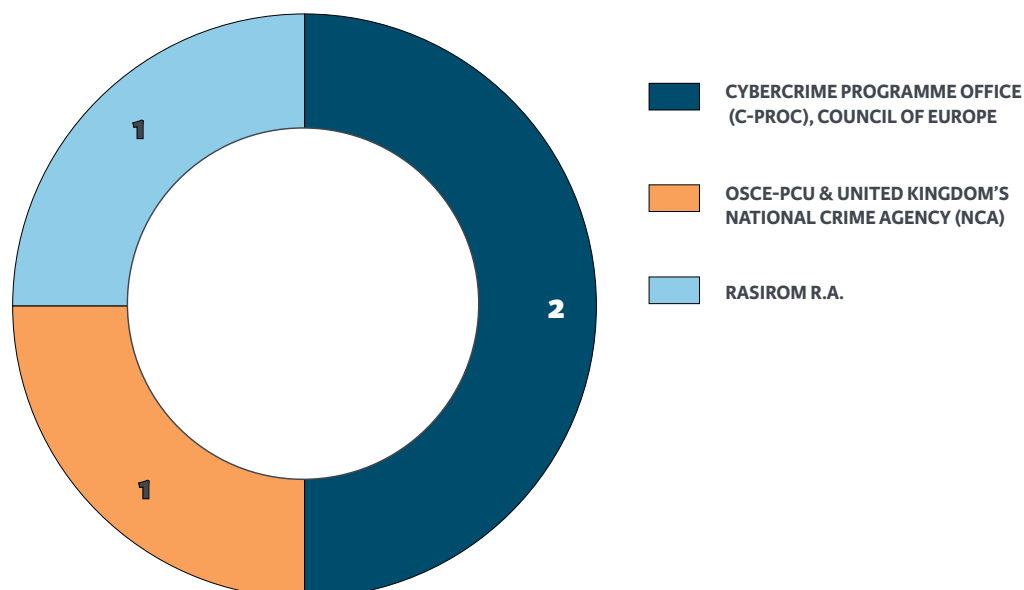
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	State Communications Agency of Ukraine (SCA); and the Cyber Threat Response Centre (CRC)
<b>Security Actors:</b>	National Police of Ukraine (NPU)
<b>Other:</b>	Criminal Justice Authorities and Internet Service Providers

## Policy Recommendations

- *Supporting the National Coordination Centre for Cyber Security:* In line with Ukraine's National Cybersecurity Strategy, and its commitment to 'respect human and civil rights and freedoms',<sup>6</sup> it is crucial that the newly established (June 2016) National Coordination Centre for Cyber Security receives adequate training on the various legislative acts, criminal codes and international conventions that regulate cyber-security activities, and protect personal freedoms.
- *Enhancing the role of civil society in overseeing cyber security reforms:* Given the many legislative and strategic reforms underway with regard to cyber security – in particular the implementation of the 2016 National Cybersecurity Strategy and the 2017 Cybersecurity Law – it is important that civil society is capacitated to take an active role in monitoring such changes; in particular ensuring harmonization with international standards, such as those contained in the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime.<sup>7</sup>
- *Integrating cyber security into security sector reform:* Although Ukraine has developed its own cyber security policies and programmes, long term international engagement will also be required to ensure that best practices are maintained across security sector institutions, government and justice bodies. As Ukraine already has access to a number of regional and international best practices, tailoring support will be important to avoid building duplicative or redundant capacities.

<sup>6</sup> For more information, see: [https://defense-reforms.in.ua/en/download?path=%2Ffiles%2FPress%2FGeneral%2FInfographics%2FSD\\_EN\\_Cyber\\_Strategy.pdf](https://defense-reforms.in.ua/en/download?path=%2Ffiles%2FPress%2FGeneral%2FInfographics%2FSD_EN_Cyber_Strategy.pdf) [accessed 28 June 2018]

<sup>7</sup> For more information on the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, see: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/0900001680081561> [accessed 19 June 2018]

Building Capacity of Cyber Police		
Amount: EUR 202'707		Period: 8/2016 – 6/2017
<p>The Project aimed to build the capacity of the newly reformed Cyber Police. It helped re-train up to 180 Cyber Police Officers, following their successful re-attestation. The re-training programme was delivered by a team of national experts, who participated in the Training of Trainers (ToT) programme. In addition, it provided specialized equipment to enable trained Cyber Police officers to apply their knowledge in daily work and to establish a cybercrime laboratory.</p>		
Donor(s): United Kingdom	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU) & United Kingdom's National Crime Agency (NCA)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA) & the National Police of Ukraine (NPU)

Cyber Defence Trust Fund		
Amount: EUR 1'065'000		Period: 12/2014 – 1/2017
The objective of this Fund was to help Ukraine develop technical capabilities to counter cyber threats. Assistance included establishing an Incident Management Centre to monitor cyber security events, as well as laboratories to investigate cyber security incidents. Ukraine also received training in employing this technology and equipment, as well as practical advice on policy development.		
Donor: Romania, Albania, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Turkey & United States	Implementing Agency(ies): RASIROM R.A. (Romanian state-owned cyber-defence company)	Beneficiary(ies): State Communications Agency of Ukraine (SCA) & the Cyber Threat Response Centre (CRC)

Project Cybercrime@EAP II		
Amount: EUR 800'000		Period: 5/2015 – 12/2017
The objective of this Project was to enable efficient regional and international co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence.		
Donor: European Union (EU) & Council of Europe (CoE) (under EU/CoE Partnership for Good Governance (PGG))	Implementing Agency(ies): Cybercrime Programme Office (C-PROC), Council of Europe	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Project Cybercrime@EAP III		
Amount: EUR 1'200'000		Period: 12/2015 – 12/2017
<p>The Project aimed at improving cooperation between criminal justice authorities and service providers in specific criminal investigations. The Project commenced with an inventory and analysis of public/private initiatives already underway in EAP countries. This phase of the Project not only helped document good practices as well weaknesses and problems encountered but also identified private sector stakeholders and engaged them in the Project. The Project then supported a process of public/private cooperation. It initially focused on cooperation between law enforcement and Internet service providers as well as social media platforms as this was the most pressing concern. It is expected that over time other stakeholders will become involved such as the financial sector, business associations and computer emergency response teams (CERTs).</p>		
Donor: European Union (EU) & Council of Europe (CoE) (under EU/CoE Partnership for Good Governance (PGG))	Implementing Agency(ies): Cybercrime Programme Office (C-PROC), Council of Europe	Beneficiary(ies): Criminal Justice Authorities and Internet Service Providers



# 06

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## Decentralization



# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes on decentralization. Beginning in 2014, Ukraine's decentralization reforms, although incomplete, have already had a significant impact. After twenty years of power being concentrated in Kyiv, new regional administrations have developed more responsibility for local services. Many of these authorities have larger budgets than their predecessors and are using these funds to improve public services.

The fundamental premise of decentralization reforms is that regional and local governments will be capacitated to effectively use newly transferred competences and resources to provide quality public services to citizens and that citizens will benefit from improved local governance.

Despite this clear objective, the linkages between decentralization and provision of public security remain unclear, and will need to be more firmly established in the long term.

## Overview

This study identified nine projects on decentralization (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). According to the data collected for the study, the largest donor – in terms of funds committed to international assistance programmes on decentralization – is the European Union (EU), with over EUR 107'756'249 budgeted for multi-year reforms, followed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), with over EUR 48'413'800 committed. Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)) and Germany (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)) commit EUR 7'685'679 with EUR 7'270'224, respectively, followed by Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)) with EUR 6'626'050.

The implementation of projects in this area appears to be evenly split, with each of the nine identified projects implemented by different organizations. The primary beneficiaries of these projects are the Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH), regional governments and local authorities. Finally, the most common types of interventions in this area are: 1) assistance on public finance issues; 2) assistance on delivery of public services; 3) assistance on cooperation between municipalities; and 4) various communication and education initiatives.

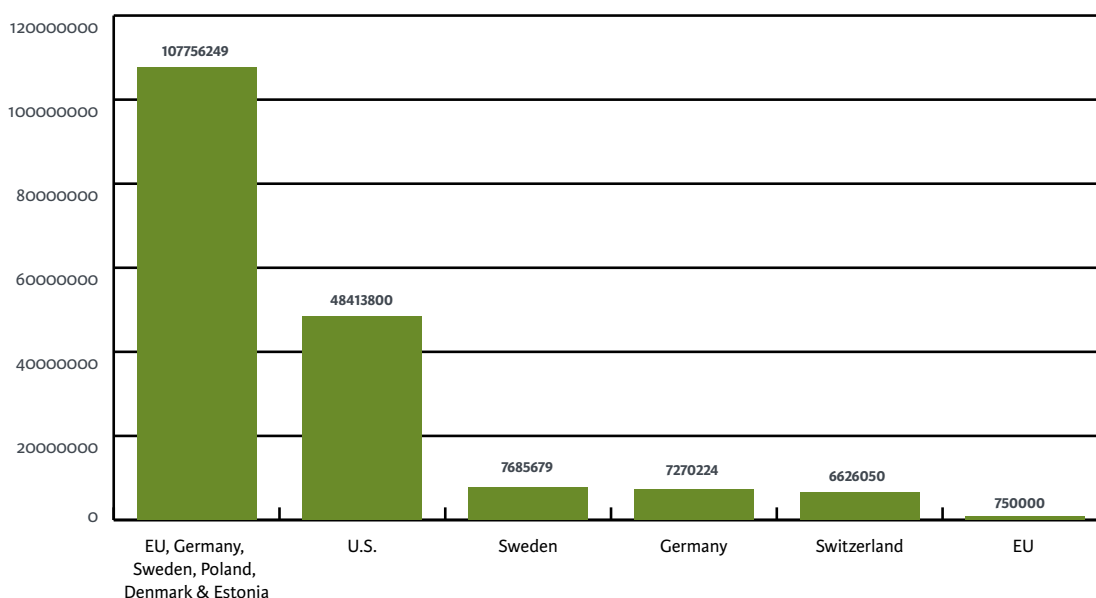


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Decentralization:

# EUR 178,502,002

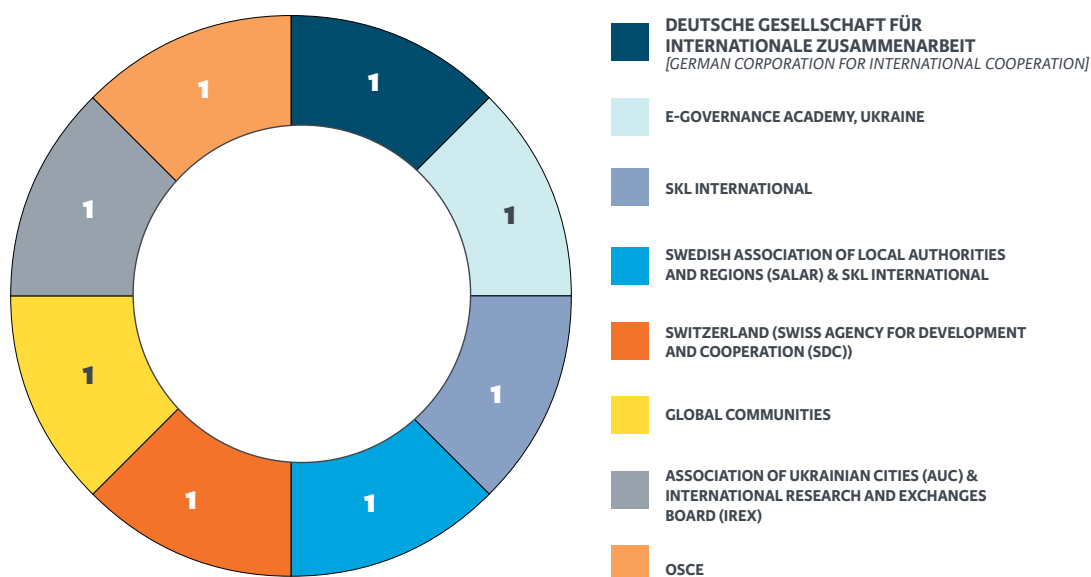
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT); Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH); Ministry of the Taxes and Revenues of Ukraine (MTR); Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF) & the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	Reforms Delivery Office; Central Reform Office & the Project Office for Sectorial Decentralization
<b>Legislature:</b>	Parliamentary Committee on State Building, Regional Policy and Local Self-Government; Parliamentary Committee on State Building, Regional Policy and Local Self-Government & the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers
<b>Other:</b>	Civil Society; Ukrainian Association and Village Councils; local self-government associations; United Community of Dnipropetrovsk oblast; United Community of Ternopil region; United Community of Kherson region; United Community of Kharkiv region; United Community of Ivano-Frankivsk; United Community of Mykolaiv region & United Community of Kirovograd region; Media; NGOs & citizens of target municipalities and amalgamated communities

## Policy Recommendations

- *Establish clear linkages to security sector reforms (SSR):* Rule of law and other governance issues have yet to be clearly linked to broader decentralization reforms in terms of security policy development, security practices and resource management. As the provision of public security will remain a key political issue – and SSR benchmark – for citizens, ensuring multi-year SSR programmes build in relevant elements for regional and local authorities will be a critical issue across Ukraine.
- *Establish a strategy for linking SSR and decentralization:* Establishing a strategy linking substantive SSR and the ongoing multi-year decentralization process will facilitate national and international coordination on the issue, including monitoring of the programmes' impact and lessons learned.

Advisory Fund Decentralization, Economic Development, Public Finance		
Amount: EUR 7'270'224		Period: 02/2015 – 12/2020
The Fund aims to support the reform of Ukraine's economic policy; public finance system; decentralization process; and parliament and ministries, bring them closer to meeting EU standards while improving transparency, efficiency and accountability.		
Donor(s): Germany (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ))	Implementing Agency(ies): Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation]	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT); Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH); Ministry of the Taxes and Revenues of Ukraine (MTR); Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF); Verkhovna Rada & Line Ministries

Ukraine, U-LEAD, SKL Initial Phase		
Amount: EUR 4'337'100		Period: 10/2016 – 12/2017
SKL International implemented the Project U-LEAD Component 2, Inception Phase, in support of the decentralization process in Ukraine. The Project piloted the design, set up and management of administrative service centres, and also supported awareness raising and communication, citizen participation and cooperation between municipalities.		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): SKL International	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH); Ministry of the Taxes and Revenues of Ukraine (MTR); Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF) & Civil Society

Support for Decentralization in Ukraine (DSP) 2014-2017		
Amount: EUR 3'225'300		Period: 2014 – 2017
<p>The objectives of the Project included support to: 1) Fiscal Decentralization – The DSP interventions strived to strengthen the analytical and policy making capacities of the GoU and other Ukrainian key stakeholders with regard to fiscal decentralization; 2) Education – The main objective of the DSP in the education sector was focused and sustained support to the reform of education decentralization and finance and capacity development of key education stakeholders in Ukraine; 3) Communication of Reforms – Interventions of embedding and integrating principles and practice of transparency and access of information flows throughout the reform process, and improving the communication of reforms to national and sub-national stakeholders as well as to the public; and 4) Reform Process Management &amp; Coordination – Strengthening of inter-ministerial and inter-institutional coordination of policy design, legal drafting and policy implementation processes; improving individual and organizational capacities to manage the change process.</p>		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR) & SKL International	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH); Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF) & the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU)

Support to Decentralization in Ukraine (DESPRO) – Phase 4		
Amount: EUR 6'626'050		Period: 07/2017 – 12/2021
Switzerland's continued support to decentralization and local governance reform in Ukraine builds upon the good results achieved in previous phases. By strengthening capacities of the key national reform stakeholders and improving national policies, SDC will contribute to further advancing the reform. Local governments will be capacitated to effectively use newly transferred competences and resources to provide quality public services to citizens; and citizens of Ukraine will benefit from improved local governance, better access to and quality of public services resulting from the advanced decentralization reform.		
Donor(s): Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC))	Implementing Agency(ies): Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC))	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH); Parliamentary Committee on State Building, Regional Policy and Local Self-Government; Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers and Reforms Delivery Office; local self-government associations; Central Reform Office and Project Office for Sectorial Decentralization; Media; NGOs; citizens of target municipalities and amalgamated communities; representatives of Oblast Councils and Oblast State administrations; and Regional Offices of Reform

Decentralization Offering Better Results and Efficiency (DOBRE)		
Amount: EUR 42'748'700		Period: 6/2016 – 6/2021
DOBRE provides comprehensive assistance to local communities by making local government effective, responsive, capable of delivering tangible benefits to citizens, and able to quickly implement reforms in key sectors. DOBRE is part of a coordinated package of international donor assistance to the Government of Ukraine to implement nationwide decentralization reforms and ensure the success of newly consolidated communities.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Global Communities	Beneficiary(ies): Ukrainian Association and Village Councils; United Community of Dnipropetrovsk oblast; United Community of Ternopil region; United Community of Kherson region; United Community of Kharkiv region; United Community of Ivano-Frankivsk; United Community of Mykolaiv region & United Community of Kirovograd region

Policy for Ukraine Local Self Governance (PULSE)		
Amount: EUR 5'665'100		Period: 12/2014 – 12/2020
The Project aims to strengthen local governance, deepen democracy, improve conditions for development of communities and promote stability. It assists the Government of Ukraine and local governments to adopt and implement sound decentralization policies.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Association of Ukrainian Cities (AUC) & International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX)	Beneficiary(ies): Government of Ukraine & Local Authorities

Supporting Decentralization in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 750'000		Period: 09/2016 – 03/2018
The overall objective of the Project was to help Ukrainian authorities implement their decentralization reforms and strengthen the institutions of public governance at national and sub-national levels across the country. The specific objective of the Project was to support the successful implementation of Ukraine's decentralization reforms via the provision of both analytical inputs and capacity-building activities aimed at various levels of government.		
Donor(s): European Union ((EU contributed 600.000 — 80% of total budget))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): Government of Ukraine & Local Authorities

EGOV4UKRAINE		
Amount: EUR 5'756'249		Period: 11/2016 - 10/2020
The EGOV4UKRAINE Project is a complimentary action to U-LEAD Programme. The overall objective of the U-LEAD programme is to contribute to the establishment of multilevel governance which is transparent, accountable and responsive to the needs of the population. The project is part of Ukraine's decentralization programme for more transparent and accountable governance and supports activities financed by U-LEAD.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU), Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Poland & Sweden	Implementing Agency(ies): E-Governance Academy	Beneficiary(ies): Government of Ukraine & Local Authorities

U-LEAD with Europe: Ukraine Local Empowerment, Accountability and Development Programme — Component 1 and 2		
Amount: EUR 102'000'000		Period: 01/2016 – 06/2020
U-LEAD contributes to the establishment of multilevel governance which is transparent, accountable and responsive to the needs of the population through: enhancing the capacity of key actors at central, regional and local levels to implement the regional policy and decentralization reform, as well as, improving the delivery of local administrative services for the benefit of the citizens of Ukraine.		
Donor: European Union (EU), Germany, Sweden, Poland, Denmark & Estonia	Implementing Agency(ies): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)) & Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation]	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH); Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF) & the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU)

**Annex: Decentralization**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Decentralization, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

### Decentralization and Local Government Reform in Ukraine

Amount: Information unknown		Period: 7/2015 –12/2017
The Programme aimed at establishing a sustainable local governance system in Ukraine through decentralization, territorial amalgamation or inter-municipal co-operation, increasing the capacity of amalgamated local authorities, launching reforms of the national training system for public officials, and modernising human resource management in local governmental authorities.		
Donor(s): Council of Europe (CoE) (Action Plan for Ukraine for)	Implementing Agency(ies): Council of Europe (CoE)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH); Verkhovna Rada Specialized Committees & Mayors of Newly Amalgamated Communities

### Enhanced Parliament for Decentralization in Ukraine

Amount: EUR 123'279		Period: 2017 – 2018
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown







# 07

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## Defence Reform

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes on defence reform. Defence reform refers to the process through which the...‘effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and affordability of the defence sector and its components [is enhanced] in order to contribute to sustainable peace, security, good governance and development for the State and its peoples without discrimination and with full respect for human rights and the rule of law, and in accordance with national and international norms, laws and nation-specific agreements.’<sup>1</sup>

Defence reform has a significant profile in Ukraine, not least due to the challenge of reforming logistics and procurement to ensure the efficient use of scarce resources. Beyond defence management reform issues, and the continued need for reform and civilianization of the defence institution itself, the need for improved democratic oversight of the defence sector remains an ongoing concern and a focus of various international reform efforts at the level of the defence institution and amongst other oversight stakeholders.

## Overview

This study identified projects on defence reform (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). According to the data collected for the study, the largest donor – in terms of the amount of funding committed for international security sector assistance programmes targeting defence reform in Ukraine – is the United States (US). The US-funded project ‘U.S. Funding Program for the Provision of Military Equipment, Property and Services to Foreign Countries (FMF)’<sup>2</sup> accounts for 91.5 percent of all funds committed to this area.

NATO member states implement the most projects in the area of defence reform. The primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this area are the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD), followed by the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU), and the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU). The most common type of intervention in this area is: increasing the effectiveness of core security providers, in particular the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) and the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU), through material support and capacity building.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) (2011). *Policy: Defence Sector Reform*. p. 4. Available at: [http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/2011.17\\_Defence\\_Sector\\_Reform\\_Policy.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/2011.17_Defence_Sector_Reform_Policy.pdf) [accessed 27 July 2018]

<sup>2</sup> Publicly available data for this project indicates the key project components include not only SSR elements (e.g. assistance on defence planning and financial management, military education, legislative and institutional reforms), but also other aspects comprising purely technical assistance (e.g. interoperability and capability upgrades). As it was not possible to precisely determine the value of the facility's SSR component, the decision was taken to include the entire assistance package at its face value. For more information, see: United States Department of State (2017). *Fiscal Year 2017 Congressional Budget Justification: Foreign Operations*, Appendix 3, p. 121. Available at: <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/252734.pdf> [accessed 31 July 2018]

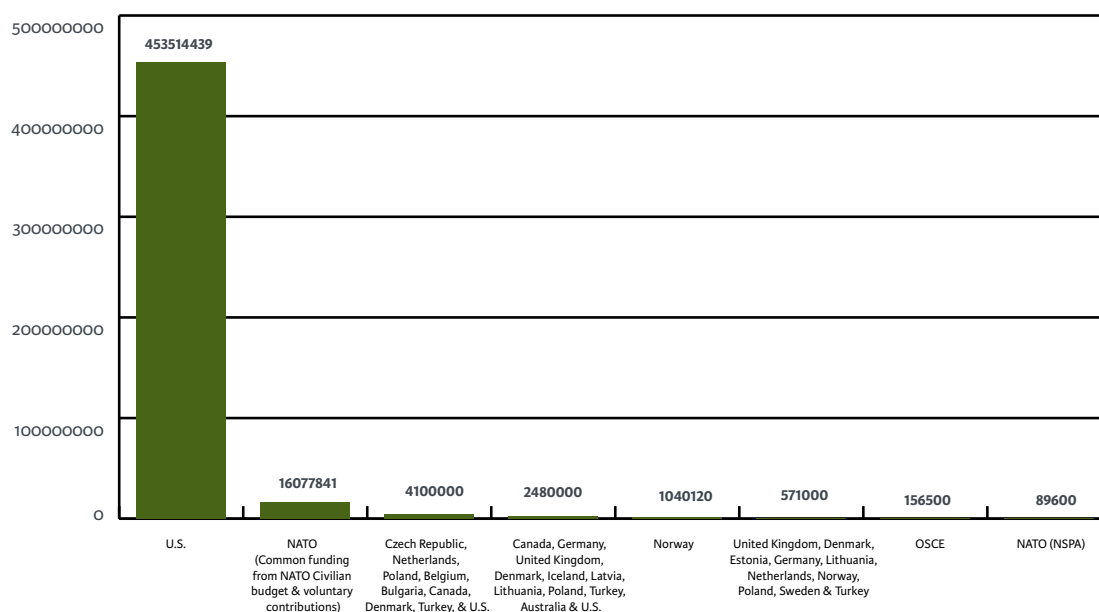


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Defence Reform:

# EUR 478,029,500

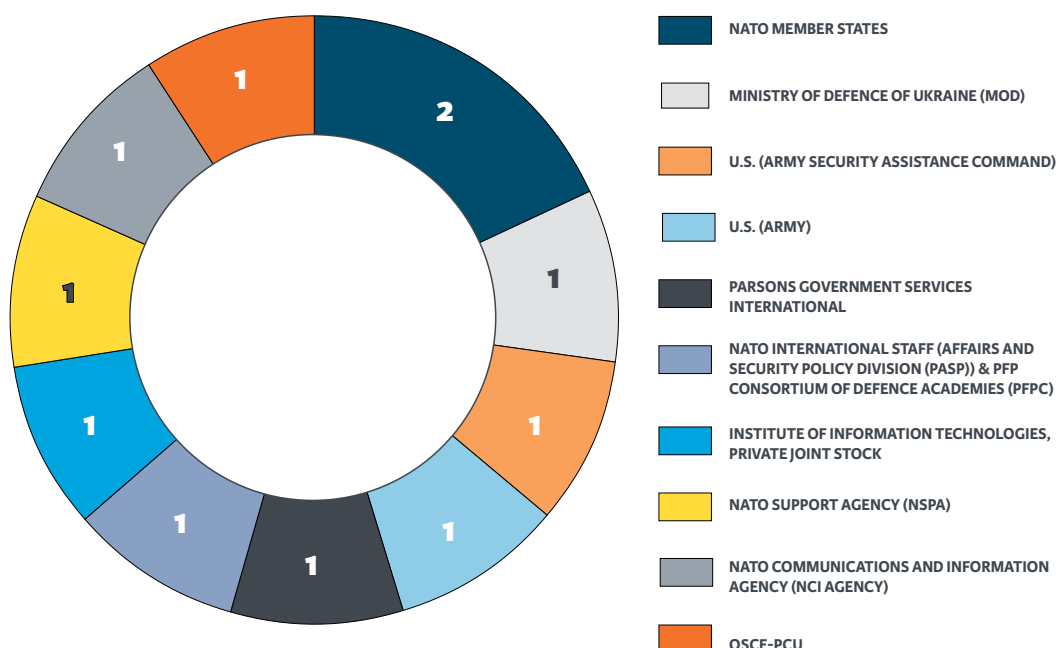
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## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD) & the Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine (MECI)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate of Ukraine (SNRIU);
<b>Security Actors:</b>	National Guard of Ukraine (NGU); Security Service of Ukraine (SSU); Ukrainian Armed Forces (AUF) & the State Border Security Service of Ukraine (SBGS)
<b>Legislature:</b>	Verkhovna Rada Committee on National Security and Defence
<b>Other:</b>	Military Educational Facilities

## Policy Recommendations

- *Explore options to rebalance support across core security providers:* While Ukraine's national defence challenges are well documented, the profusion of support to the defence sector, rather than to other security sector institutions including specific law enforcement components, may be a significant policy issue for donors to consider in the medium term. Similar considerations may apply to the proportion of assistance deployed to democratic governance and rule of law programmes that guarantee the emergence of an effective oversight and accountability framework.
- *Refine defence reform assistance:* A substantial component of defence assistance appears to comprise train and equip-type projects. Material support without the development of adequate civilian managerial capacity development may lead to a lack of transparency and accountability in defence policy and practice, as well as lack of engagement with other key stakeholders on security sector oversight issues.
- *Prioritize reforms for the full civilianization of the Ministry of Defence:* The new Law on National Security makes clear the renewed commitment to civilianising the defence ministry. Policy and programmatic defence institution building and defence capacity building assistance needs to incorporate clear objectives and benchmarks related to the civilian management of financial and human resources, policy development and programme implementation. Without fully skilled civilian managers, broader defence reforms may be negatively impacted, not least in the oversight dimension.
- *Integrate gender equality into assistance programmes:* Both the ministry and the armed forces have well documented challenges related to gender equality at policy and programming levels. Assistance that can ensure capacity development programmes retain a gender equality component will positively impact broader defence reforms via improved – and gender responsive – policies and practices.

Human Resources Management in MoD in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'040'120		Period: 2015 – 2018
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): Ministry of Defence (MOD)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)

Developing and Building the Capacity of the National Guard of Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 15'923'500		Period: 9/2016 – 9/2020
The project provides support to the National Guard of Ukraine, seeking to ensure the necessary level of military preparedness and ability to perform tasks of national defence, improve capacity to respond effectively to emerging military threats, improve mobility and communications support efficiency and professionalism of the National Guard of Ukraine, and improve interoperability with units of other components of the defence forces of Ukraine and U.S. forces.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of Defense)	Implementing Agency(ies): U.S. Army Security Assistance Command	Beneficiary(ies): National Guard of Ukraine (NGU), Central base for the Main Directorate of the National Guard of Ukraine (military unit 3078)

U.S. Funding Program for the Provision of Military Equipment, Property and Services to Foreign Countries (FMF)		
Amount: EUR 437'424'000		Period: 6/1998 – 12/2018
No description provided.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of Defense)	Implementing Agency(ies): U.S. Army	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)

Project of Complex Education and Trainings on Preparation of Reaction Forces		
Amount: EUR 166'939		Period: 9/2015 – 9/2019
No description provided.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of Defense/Defense Threat Reduction Agency)	Implementing Agency(ies): Parsons Government Services International	Beneficiary(ies): Security Service of Ukraine (SSU); Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine (MECI) & the State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate of Ukraine (SNRIU)

NATO Science For Peace And Security (SPS) Programme		
Amount: EUR 15'000'000	Period: 2014 – 2019	
<p>The NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme is a partnership tool that promotes security-related practical cooperation between experts and scientists from NATO and Partner countries. Active engagement between Ukraine and the SPS Programme dates back to 1991 and has been deepening ever since.</p> <p>Since 2014, Ukraine has been the largest beneficiary of the SPS Programme, with 57 new activities launched from 2014 to 2017 to address a wide variety of emerging security challenges such as counter-terrorism, energy security, and defence against chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) agents. Many of the ongoing SPS activities help Ukraine to deal with the effects of the current crisis. New flagship projects in Ukraine's priority areas of cooperation have been developed and launched, namely: Support to humanitarian demining; Development of an innovative 3D mine detector; Creation of a multinational telemedicine system; Remediation of a fuel polluted military site in Kyiv; and Development of an advanced X-ray generator.</p>		
Donor: Common funding from NATO Civilian budget & voluntary contributions	Implementing Agency(ies): NATO Member States	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Defence Education Enhancement Programme (DEEP)		
Amount: EUR 1'077'841		Period: 2013 – 2020
<p>DEEP assists Ukraine in improving military education and professional training systems. The Programme took a long-term facilitation role for NATO nation's bilateral support in order to assist the creation of a new Euro-Atlantic-like Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO) corps. In 2016, DEEP began implementing an assistance package for NCO with the aim to build a fully professional NCO corps by 2022. As of August 2017, the Programme has already prepared around 1,500 Non-Commissioned Officers instructors, graduated from newly developed NATO standard courses.</p> <p>The Programme is delivered based on three main tracks of support: 1) Officers' level – with the main focus being Institution Building, and from 2017 onward, assistance for curriculum development in the areas of: civilian democratic control, personnel managements, strategic communication, leadership, quality management and NATO operational planning; 2) Non-Commissioned Officers' level (NCO) – with four target areas: a) Basic Combat Training Program b) Train the trainers for UAF Instructors c) Development of a Professional NCO Career System d) and Creation of a Professional Military Education for NCOs, for which much of the assistance draws from the similar experiences of Poland and Lithuania; and 3) Diplomatic Academy (now discontinued). In 2018, 97 events under DEEP have been planned or executed.</p>		
Donor: Common funding from NATO Civilian budget & voluntary contributions (the Wales Initiative Fund (WIF), administered by the Pfp Consortium of Defence Acadmies (PfPC) provides an additional 100,000-200,000 USD per year to DEEP)	Implementing Agency(ies): NATO International Staff (Affairs and Security Policy Division (PASP)) & Pfp Consortium of Defense Academies (PfPC)	Beneficiary(ies): Military Educational Facilities

Ukraine-NATO Program to Assist Ukraine’s Logistics and Standardization Systems		
Amount: EUR 89’600		Period: 01/2016 – 09/2018
The project provides advisory and technical support to the reform of the logistics system of the Ukrainian MOD.		
Donor: NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA)	Implementing Agency(ies): Institute of Information Technologies, Private Joint Stock	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)

Professional Development Programme (PDP) – Phase 2		
Amount: EUR 571'000 (for 2017)		Period: 2009 – 2017
<p>The PDP Phase II aimed at three key objectives to assist Ukraine in strengthening civil and democratic control over its security and defence structures: 1) facilitating organizational development and implementation of reforms in Ukraine's public sector; 2) building the capacity of Ukrainian professional development agencies; and 3) enhancing individual skills of Ukraine's civil servants engaged in Euro-Atlantic integration.</p> <p>As of 2017, the Programme was working with ministries, services, institutions and educational establishments, focusing on support in developing good human resource management structures and leadership skills. The Programme teaches English to around 600-800 each year, 100 in IT, 200 in Euro-Atlantic defence and security structures and standards, and 200 in different specialized courses linked to specific reforms. In addition, the Programme facilitates and organizes a selection of conferences and workshops in cooperation with Ukrainian partners.</p>		
Donor: United Kingdom, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden & Turkey	Implementing Agency(ies): NATO Member States	Beneficiary(ies): Ukrainian Ministries, Services, Institutions & Educational Establishments

Logistics and Standardization Trust Fund		
Amount: EUR 4'100'000		Period: 10/2015 – 10/2018
The Project supports the ongoing reform of Ukraine's logistics and standardization systems for the Ukrainian Armed Forces, as well as other national military formations, including the National Guard and the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS). The Project aims will be achieved through the implementation of three capability driven initiatives: 1) National Codification Capability Enhancement; 2) Supply Chain Management Capability Improvement; and 3) Standardization Management Capability Improvement.		
Donor: Czech Republic, Netherlands, Poland, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Turkey & United States	Implementing Agency(ies): NATO Support Agency (NSPA)	Beneficiary(ies): Ukrainian Armed Forces (AUF); National Guard of Ukraine (NGU) & the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)

Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4) Trust Fund		
Amount: EUR 2'480'000		Period: 12/2014 – 1/2017
The Trust Fund assisted Ukraine in the modernization of its C4 structures and capabilities by enhancing Ukraine's ability to provide for its own security. The Trust Fund promoted the interoperability of C4 structures with the Alliance, facilitating Ukraine's contribution to NATO-led operations and exercises. Assistance included: Assessment, introduction and implementation of a modern C4 architecture; procurement of C4 equipment and provision of associated training.		
Donor: Canada, Germany, United Kingdom, Denmark, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Turkey, Australia & United States (U.S. providing in-kind contribution including equipment, advisory support and training)	Implementing Agency(ies): NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCI Agency)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)

Strengthening Democratic Control of Ukrainian Security Sector and Armed Forces		
Amount: EUR 156'500		Period: 8/2017 – 12/2017
The Project supported discussions and reviews concerning the first draft Concept on Democratic Control of the Ukrainian Armed Forces.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD) & the Verkhovna Rada Committee on National Security and Defence



**Annex: Defence Reform**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Defence Reform, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

### Military Capacity Building, including Operation ORBITAL

Amount: Information unknown		Period: 2015 – 2018
<p>Operation ORBITAL was launched in February 2015 in response to a request from the Ukrainian government to provide guidance and training to the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF). Our training is defensive in nature, conducted away from the conflict in the east and it is focused on skills for which the Ukrainians have sought our assistance. These include medical, logistics, ground sign awareness and general infantry skills. Operation Orbital complements the wide range of support the UK provides through our Defence Attaché and Special Defence Adviser.</p>		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Conflict, Stability and Security Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): Uited Kingdom (Ministry of Defence )	Beneficiary(ies): Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF)

### UK Support to Ukraine's Defence Reform Agenda

Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
<p>The UK's Special Defence Advisor (SDA) provides high-level bilateral advice and assistance to the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD), General Staff, and National Security and Defence Council (NSDC) on defence and security reform and good governance. This complements the activities of the Embassy's Defence Attaché and the UK's training presence in Ukraine, Operation ORBITAL. Embedded in the Ministry of Defence the SDA works closely with NATO (UK is Lead Nation for 3 NATO Programmes in Ukraine), Transparency International and the UK Defence Academy to deliver a range of projects to support reform in areas such as defence planning, procurement, logistics and crisis management, in addition to delivering anti-corruption, building integrity and strategic communications training.</p>		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Conflict, Stability and Security Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): UK Special Defence Adviser	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD); General Staff; & the National Security and Defence Council (NSDC)





# 08

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Disarmament,  
Demobilization and  
Rehabilitation (DDR),  
and Small Arms  
and Light Weapons  
(SALW) control

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes in the area of disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation (DDR), and small arms and light weapons (SALW) control. DDR is defined as: ‘A process that contributes to security and stability in a post-conflict recovery context by removing weapons from the hands of combatants, taking the combatants out of military structures and helping them to integrate socially and economically into society by finding civilian livelihoods.’<sup>1</sup> SALW control is defined as: ‘Activities that, together, aim to reduce the social, economic and environmental impact of uncontrolled SALW spread and possession. These activities include cross-border control issues, legislative and regulatory measures, SALW awareness and communication strategies, SALW collection and destruction operations, SALW survey and the management of information and SALW stockpile management.’<sup>2</sup>

In Ukraine, the ability to demobilize veterans and reintegrate them into society remain ongoing social and political issues. Additionally, the proliferation of SALW due to the conflict in the south east has been well documented, even as Ukraine deals with the legacy of Soviet stockpiles on its territory. The need to formulate effective policies impacts the governance of the security sector and the provision of security to the general public.

## Overview

This study identified five projects on DDR and SALW (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). One further project which includes SALW control sub-components can be found in Chapter 9 on ‘Humanitarian Demining’. However, it was excluded from this Chapter owing to the fact that its primary focus was Demining.<sup>3</sup>

According to the data collected for the study, the largest donor – in terms of the amount of funding committed for international security sector assistance programmes on DDR and SALW control – is Norway. The Norway-funded project ‘Retraining and Social Adaptation of Military Officers and their Families’ accounts for 51.5 percent of all funds committed to this area. The primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this area are the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU), in particular former and current participants of the Anti-Terrorist Operation Zone (ATO), followed by the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD). Finally, the most common type of intervention in this area is: 1) support, in particular social-economic and psychological, for current and former ATO participants.

<sup>1</sup> UN Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Resource Centre (UNDDRC) (2006), *Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards: Level 1 General IDDRS Glossary: Terms and Definitions*, p. 6. Available at: <http://www.iddrtg.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/IDDRS-1.20-Glossary1.pdf> [accessed 26 June 2018]

<sup>2</sup> UN Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Resource Centre (UNDDRC) (2006), *Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards: Level 1 General IDDRS Introduction to the IDDRS*, p. 21. Available at: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/FB214DD405CC900BC125750D0035FDEB-UN\\_aug2006.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/FB214DD405CC900BC125750D0035FDEB-UN_aug2006.pdf) [accessed 26 June 2018]

<sup>3</sup> See project ‘Destruction of Conventional Ammunition, Small Arms and Light Weapons and Antipersonnel Landmines – Phase 2’.

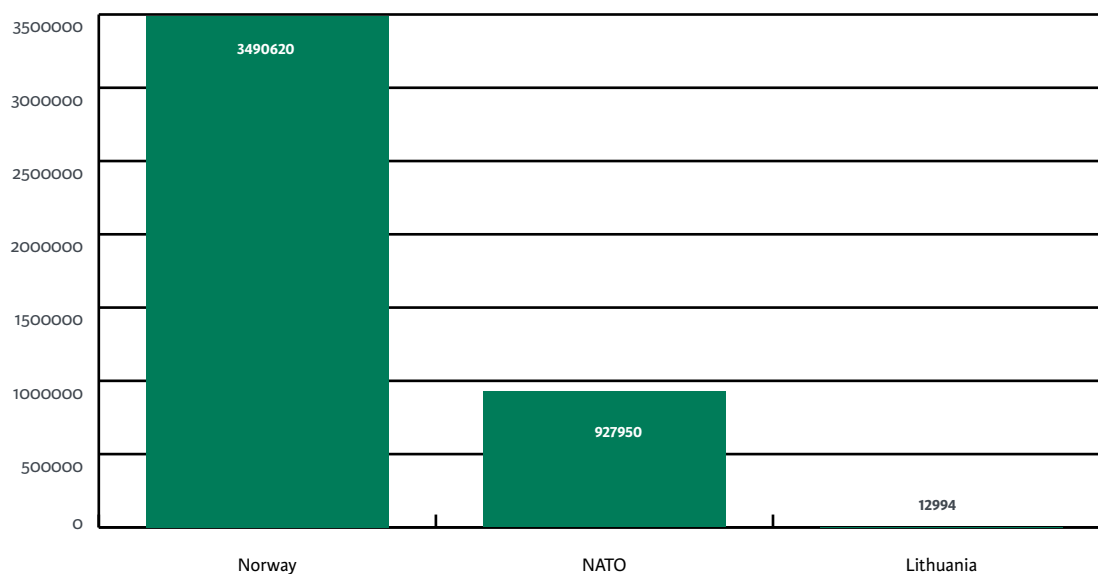


*Estimated total amount of international assistance to DDR and SALW control:*

**EUR 6,776,564**

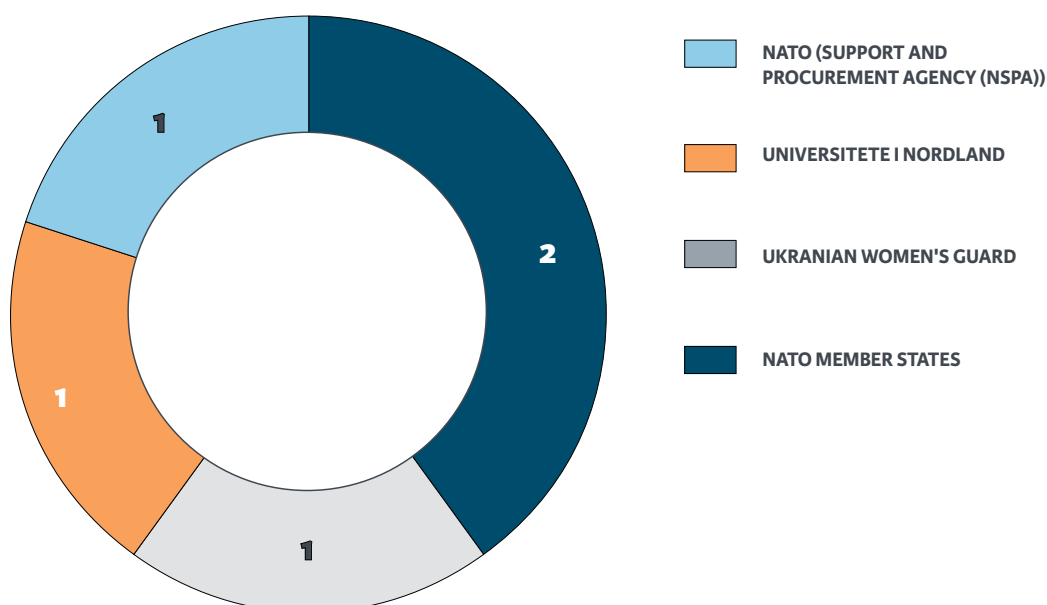
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Defence (MoD); Ministry of Social Policy (MSP); Ministry of Health (MoH); Ministry of Defense (MoD); Ministry of Sport (MoS); Ministry of Education (MoE) & the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA)
<b>Security Actors:</b>	Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU); National Guard of Ukraine (NGU) & the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)
<b>Other:</b>	Widows, ATO veterans and their families & Military officers and members of their families

## Policy Recommendations

- *Increasing investment in DDR:* With Ukraine estimated to have more than 200,000 active-service military personnel, many of whom are fighting or have fought in the ATO zone,<sup>4</sup> it is notable that international assistance to DDR programmes in Ukraine accounts for less than 0.5 percent of all funds committed by international donors to security sector assistance.
- *Supporting reintegration of women ex-combatants:* The international community should consider ways to address the needs of female ex-combatants. Currently, only the NATO 'Medical Rehabilitation Trust Fund' has a sub-component that focuses specifically on the inclusion of women in rehabilitation programmes.<sup>5</sup>
- *Supporting the creation of a National DDR Committee:* Given that national authorities reintegrate ex-combatants into both military (Ministry of Defence) and civilian structures (Ministry of Internal Affairs), the international community should consider providing support for the creation of a Joint National DDR Committee, including representatives of ministries, institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs) which deal with the matters of ex-combatants. This Committee would facilitate information sharing between national military and civilian reintegration programmes, as well as provide expert input.

<sup>4</sup> Akimenko, Valeriy (2018). *Ukraine's Toughest Fight: The Challenge of Military Reform*, Reforming Ukraine Project, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Available at: <http://carnegieendowment.org/2018/02/22/ukraine-s-toughest-fight-challenge-of-military-reform-pub-75609> [accessed 26 June 2018]

<sup>5</sup> This excludes the project 'Support to NGO Legal Hundred', which makes specific reference to 'enhancing the civil and political rights of female ATO veterans'. Consult Annex to Chapter 3 on Civil Society for further information.

- *Assisting Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) of SALW*: Currently, no identified projects render assistance to the area of Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM)<sup>6</sup> for SALW, a concern as officials suggest that from 2013 – 2015 alone; 300'000 small arms and light weapons were looted or lost in Ukraine.<sup>7</sup> In addition, in recent years various Unplanned Explosions at Munitions Sites (UEMS) have been documented in Ukraine, many attributed to poor PSSM.<sup>8</sup> As a signatory to the 'Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA)',<sup>9</sup> and in pursuance of the national 'Plan of Action to implement the UN Program of Action and the OSCE Document on SALW',<sup>10</sup> Ukraine agreed to improve stockpile management. The international community should therefore consider providing technical assistance and training on stock evaluation, planning, segregation and distribution of ammunition, as well guidance on weapon marking (for tracing purposes) and record-keeping, to reverse such trends.<sup>11</sup>
- *Supporting creation of a comprehensive central registry for firearms*: Sustainable Development Goal 16, Target 16.4, calls on states to significantly reduce the flow of illicit arms. Additionally, Ukraine's Strategy of development of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine 2020 specifically identifies 'illegal...arms' as a priority challenge.<sup>12</sup> However, weak inter-agency coordination between security and defence agencies, combined with 'a lack of clear rules and procedures for establishing and maintaining a comprehensive central registry',<sup>13</sup> makes it difficult to differentiate between legal and illegal firearms, and thus to effectively monitor and address illicit arms flows. As a first step, the international community should advocate for- and assist where necessary in the creation of a primary law adopted by parliament regulating the manufacture, purchase, possession, storage, accounting, transportation and use of firearms.

<sup>6</sup> For more information on PSSM, see: <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/regulations-and-controls/control-measures/pssm.html> [accessed 26 June 2018]

<sup>7</sup> Martyniuk, Anton (2017). *Measuring Illicit Arms Flows Ukraine*, Briefing Paper, Small Arms Survey, p. 4. Available at: <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/T-Briefing-Papers/SAS-BP3-Ukraine.pdf> [accessed 26 June 2018]. Also see: Lister, Tim (2014). How Rebels in Ukraine Built up an Arsenal Capable of Reaching the Skies, *CNN*, 20 July; and, Prentice, Alessandra and Anton Zverev (2016) Ukraine, after War, Becomes a Trove for Black Market Arms Trade, *Reuters*, 25 July.

<sup>8</sup> Small Arms Survey, UEMS incidents by country (1979–2018). Available at: <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/weapons-and-markets/stockpiles/unplanned-explosions-at-munitions-sites/uems-incidents-by-country.html> [accessed 26 June 2018]

<sup>9</sup> For access to Ukrainian UN Programme of Action National Reports, see: <http://www.poa-iss.org/Poa13/CountryProfiles/CountryProfileInfo.aspx?Col=203&pos=30> [accessed 26 June 2018]

<sup>10</sup> For more information, see: <http://www.poa-iss.org/CASACountryProfile/PoANationalReports/2016@203@2016%20-%20PoA%20-%20Ukraine%20report%20plus%20measures.pdf> [accessed 26 June 2018]

<sup>11</sup> Ukraine is also a signatory to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), which emphasizes '...the importance of improving State capacity to trace illicit SALW and of state cooperation in this endeavour.' For more information on the ITI, see: [http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/A.60.88%20\(E\).pdf](http://www.un.org/events/smallarms2006/pdf/A.60.88%20(E).pdf) [accessed 27 June 2018]

<sup>12</sup> *Strategy of development of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine 2020*. Available at: [http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy\\_2020.htm](http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy_2020.htm) [accessed 27 June 2018]

<sup>13</sup> Martyniuk (2017). *Measuring Illicit Arms Flows Ukraine*, p. 4.



Support for People Involved in Anti-Terrorist Operations (ATO)		
Amount: EUR 12'994		Period: 2017
The purpose of the Project was to support the social rehabilitation of widows, ATO veterans and their families by establishing a social enterprise and training centre.		
Donor(s): Lithuania (Lithuanian Embassy in Ukraine)	Implementing Agency(ies): Ukrainian Women's Guard	Beneficiary(ies): Widows, ATO veterans and their families

Retraining and Social Adaptation of Military Officers and their Families		
Amount: EUR 3'490'620		Period: 2015 – 2020
The Project aims at retraining military officers and members of their families, contributing to their employment and social integration, and further development of the retraining model.		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): Universitetet i Nordland (tidl. Høgskolen i Bodø)	Beneficiary(ies): Military officers and members of their families

Psychological Rehabilitation for Former ATO Participants		
Amount: EUR 588'000		Period: 2014 – 2017
The objective of the Project was to provide qualified assistance in psychological rehabilitation for former ATO participants from the Armed Forces and the National Guard to facilitate their overcoming of post-traumatic stress disorder as well as contributing to the development of a sustainable system for the psychological rehabilitation of the military personnel.		
Donor: Various (through NATO member state contributions)	Implementing Agency(ies): NATO Member States	Beneficiary(ies): Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) & the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU)

Military Career Trust Fund (MCTR)		
Amount: EUR 435'000		Period: 6/2015 – 6/2018
<p>The objective of the Trust Fund is to assist in developing and implementing a sustainable, effective and integrated approach of military personnel career transition embedded in the Ukrainian Armed Forces personnel management function. The Project aims to increase Ukrainian officials' understanding of the main organizational and managerial concepts of social adaptation systems, develops their professional skills, define parameters of assistance for resettlement within the UAF through a combination of seminars, workshops, study tours and analytical surveys. The Project also assists in the provision of an appropriate regulatory framework for a national military career transition system.</p>		
Donor: Various (through NATO member state contributions)	Implementing Agency(ies): NATO Member States	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)

Medical Rehabilitation Trust Fund (MRTF)		
Amount: EUR 2'250'000	Period: 3/2016 – 3/2018	
<p>The objectives of the Trust Fund are to: raise the standards and long term sustainability of Ukraine's medical services in support of treatment and rehabilitation of injured Ukrainian servicemen and women, as well as civilian personnel from the defence and security sector; facilitate access for patients to medical and psychological rehabilitation services and assistive devices, vocational rehabilitation services and sport rehabilitation services; and provide appropriate equipment and training to medical rehabilitation institutions for better services, notably in support of prostheses centres.</p> <p>This will be achieved by implementation in two work packages of a mixed of short, medium and long-term initiatives over a 24-month period in cooperation with Ministry of Social Policy (MSP), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Defence (MoD), Ministry of Sport, Ministry of Education, National Guards of Ukraine, Ministry of Interior and State Border Guard of Ukraine.</p>		
Donor: Various (through NATO member state contributions)	Implementing Agency(ies): NATO (Support Agency and Procurement Agency (NSPA))	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Social Policy (MSP); Ministry of Health (MoH); Ministry of Defense (MoD); Ministry of Sport (MoS); Ministry of Education (MoE); National Guard of Ukraine (NGU); Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) & State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)



# 09

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## Humanitarian Demining

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes on humanitarian demining. Humanitarian demining (otherwise referred to as Mine Action) is commonly understood to include five complementary groups of activities or “pillars”: 1) mine/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) risk education (MRE); 2) demining, i.e. mine/ERW survey, mapping, marking and clearance; 3) victim assistance, including rehabilitation and reintegration; 4) stockpile destruction; and 5) advocacy against the use of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions.<sup>1</sup>

Ukraine’s approach to protecting civilians against mines and other explosive remnants of war will remain a long term endeavour and require coordination across a number of government institutions, agencies and security providers. With the prospect of new mine action legislation facilitating the creation of an independent mine action authority and mine action centre, funding for mine action activities is likely to increase significantly. As projects will impact the delivery of public security, multiple stakeholders – including a variety of security sector components, democratic institutions and government – will need to effectively manage a large pool of funds at national and local levels.

## Overview

This study identified nineteen projects on humanitarian demining (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). According to the data collected for the study, the largest donors – in terms of the amount of funding committed for international security sector assistance programmes on humanitarian demining – relates to Phase 2 of the Partnership for Peace (PfP) Trust Fund ‘Destruction of Conventional Ammunition, Small Arms and Light Weapons And Antipersonnel Landmines’. Jointly-funded by the United States (US), European Union (EU), Belgium, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Turkey and Switzerland, the EUR 25’000’000 Trust Fund accounts for 57.3 percent of funds committed to Humanitarian Demining.

HALO Trust is the most active in implementing projects with five in this area, followed by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU), with four projects ongoing or implemented (as of 2017). The primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this thematic area are vulnerable populations affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), followed by the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU). Finally, the most common types of interventions in this area are: 1) mine risk education (MRE), 2) hazard marking/identification 3) non-technical surveys and 4) mine clearance.

<sup>1</sup> Hoffman, Ursign; Maspoli, Gianluca; Massleberg, Asa; and Rapillard, Pascal (2016). *Linking Mine Action and SSR through Human Security*, SSR Paper 15, The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, DCAF: Geneva. Available at: <https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/ONLINE-DCAF-SSR-15-2016-06-16.pdf> [accessed 4 July 2018]

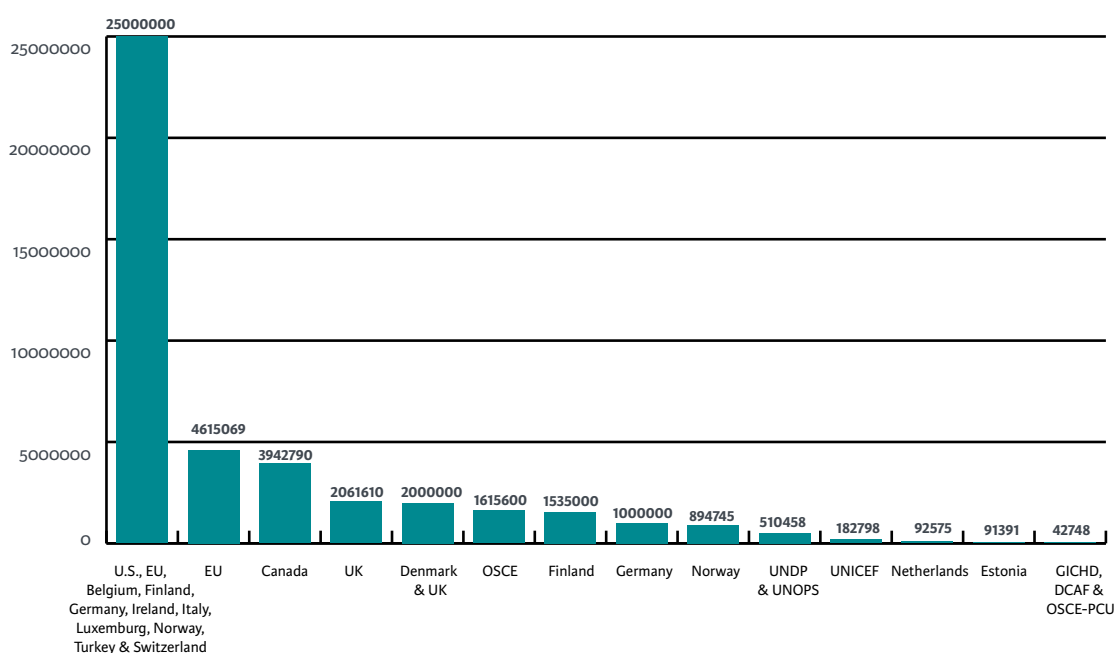


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Humanitarian Demining:

# EUR 43,584,784

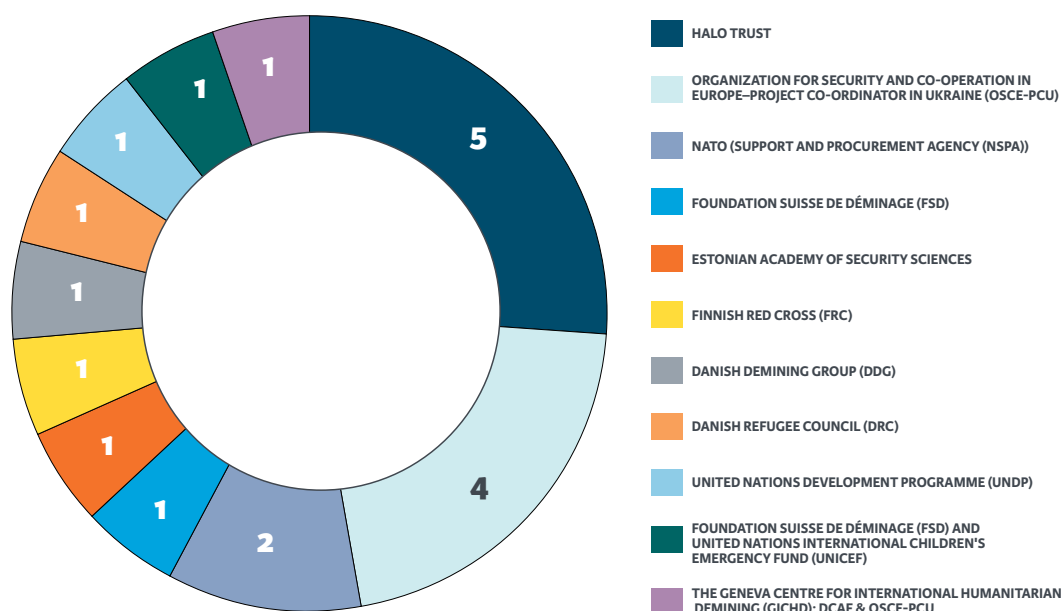
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD); Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine (Mol); Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI) & the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	Ukrainian National Humanitarian Mine Action Authority
<b>Security Actors:</b>	State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) & the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Teams of SESU
<b>Legislature:</b>	Verkhovna Rada
<b>Other:</b>	Civil Society; Vulnerable Populations Affected by Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); National and Regional Authorities; OSCE; Children in conflict-affected areas of Ukraine; Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) & Lviv State University of Life Safety

## Policy Recommendations

- *Strategy for long term engagement on demining issues:* With multiple actors involved in humanitarian mine action, high contamination levels along the contact line, and draft legislation preparing the way for the creation of an independent mine action authority and mine action centre, donors may benefit from planning a coordinated approach to long term engagement on demining as a risk of duplicative projects may emerge. Absorption capacity issues may also need to be considered.
- *Linking demining with security policy and practice:* In common with the involvement of multiple security sector actors in demining, the provision of additional assistance also needs to factor in broader support on governance issues related to resource management, procurement, public finance and decentralization so as to ensure the creation of expanded humanitarian demining capacities and the effective delivery of demining services.

Building Ukraine's Humanitarian Demining Capacity		
Amount: EUR 1'615'600		Period: 04/2016 – 07/2017
The Project aimed to strengthen the Ukrainian government's capacity through assisting in: (1) developing policies, practices and institutions; (2) training; (3) installing and operating a digital map showing hazards and cleared areas; and (4) procuring modern equipment. The Government of Canada's contribution to this project also allows for the provision of demining equipment.		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada), United Kingdom & United States	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)

Threat Reduction and Clearance of Mines in Conflict Affected Areas of Eastern Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 2'327'190		Period: 09/2016 – 02/2019
This project aims to reduce the risk from mines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) to the civilian population in government controlled areas of the Donbass region in Eastern Ukraine. Unexploded Ordnance and mines pose a threat to civilian populations. Project activities include: (1) providing risk awareness education, survey and community liaison to define and prioritize the areas of most concern; (2) conducting hazard marking and clearance operations; and (3) building the capacity of the Ukrainian National Humanitarian Mine Action Authority and national explosive ordnance disposal and clearance teams.		
Donor(s): Canada (Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD))	Implementing Agency(ies): Foundation Suisse de Déminage (FSD)	Beneficiary(ies): Ukrainian National Humanitarian Mine Action Authority; National Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Clearance Teams & Civil Society

Support to the Ukrainian Emergency Situations Service in Establishment of the Training System in the Field of Humanitarian Demining		
Amount: EUR 91'391		Period: 7/2016 – 12/2017
The project supported the establishment of a training system in the field of humanitarian demining in Ukraine through providing training to officers and developing their curricula.		
Donor(s): Estonia (Ministry of Foreign Affairs –Development Cooperation)	Implementing Agency(ies): Estonian Academy of Security Sciences	Beneficiary(ies): Lviv State University of Life Safety & the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS)

HALO/Humanitarian Mine Action in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'000'000	Period: 2017 – 2018	
HALO's community-centred clearance programme supports vulnerable populations affected by mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) close to the conflict line in Eastern Ukraine. The Project will: 1) promote physical security in the conflict zone in Ukraine by removing explosive hazards, 2) promote economic and social stability, 3) facilitate IDP return, 4) facilitate resumption of livelihood activities and 5) infrastructure rehabilitation through mine clearance of residential areas, farmland and infrastructure sites. The Project will also support the Government of Ukraine to fulfill its obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.		
Donor(s): Finland (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): HALO Trust	Beneficiary(ies): Vulnerable Populations Affected by Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



FRC/ICRC/Humanitarian Mine Action in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 535'000		Period: 2016 – 2020
The Project supports communities in front-line and buffer zones to help them reduce the risk of mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) through: 1) supporting humanitarian demining; 2) increasing the capacity of the Ukrainian Red Cross in humanitarian mine action; and 3) supporting two rehabilitation centers. Risk education will be given to children in schools.		
Donor(s): Finland (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): Finnish Red Cross (FRC)	Beneficiary(ies): Vulnerable Populations Affected by Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) & National and Regional Authorities

Assistance to the Ukrainian Government in Rehabilitating Areas Contaminated by ERW and Explosive Ammunition		
Amount: EUR 1'000'000		Period: 3/2015 – 6/2017
The Project focused on enhancing the capacity of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) to conduct humanitarian demining in the east of Ukraine. Several SESU teams were provided with urgently needed equipment such as protective clothing, telecommunications equipment, vehicles and metal and explosive material detectors. Moreover, SESU employees were trained to use the donated equipment, while operating procedures were brought into line with current and situation-specific standards.		
Donor(s): Germany (Federal Office for Foreign Affairs (AA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Teams of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU)

Removal of Land Mines and Explosive Remnants Of War		
Amount: EUR 92’575		Period: 7/2015 – 12/2017
The Project supported Ukrainian authorities in the area of Mine Action in buffer zones in the Donbas area; primarily through the opening of HALO offices in Ukraine.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): HALO Trust	Beneficiary(ies): Vulnerable Populations Affected by Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); National and Regional Authorities

Humanitarian Mine Action		
Amount: EUR 386'874		Period: 2016 – 2017
The Project supported humanitarian mine action; survey and clearance.		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): HALO Trust	Beneficiary(ies): Vulnerable Populations Affected by Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); National and Regional Authorities & the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU)

Mine Action — Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 507'871		Period: 2017
The Project supported humanitarian mine action; survey and clearance.		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): HALO Trust	Beneficiary(ies): Vulnerable Populations Affected by Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); National and Regional Authorities & the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU)

GICHD-DCAF-OSCE PCU Demining Cooperation		
Amount: EUR 42'748		Period: 2015 – 2018
The Project provides support to key national stakeholders to address security governance and humanitarian mine action challenges, in particular legislative and strategic issues, in line with international best practices.		
Donor(s): The Geneva Centre for International Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) & OSCE-PCU Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Implementing Agency(ies): The Geneva Centre for International Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) & OSCE-PCU Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Verkhovna Rada; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS); Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI); Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine (MoI); Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD) & the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)

Humanitarian Demining in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 2'061'610		Period: 9/2016 – 3/2018
<p>The Project provided funding for demining in the Eastern regions of Ukraine affected by the military conflict. Demining is directly aimed at saving people's lives from the large scale contamination by land and anti-personnel mines, improvised explosive devices and explosive remnants of war. A further £500,000 to the OSCE for the establishment of a Mine Action Centre will help the Ukrainian government and the various agencies involved in mine action effectively coordinate internally and with external donors.</p>		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Conflict, Stability and Security Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): HALO Trust	Beneficiary(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe—Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU); Vulnerable Populations Affected by Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); National and Regional Authorities & the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU)

Mine Action in Ukraine Programme		
Amount: EUR 2'000'000	Period: 2017 – 2018	
<p>The DDG Mine Action in Ukraine Programme consists of three major components:</p> <p>1) Risk Education: Through a train-the-trainers approach and the provision of knowledge products, the project aims to increase the capacity of different actors, including school teachers, NGOs, and state services, to deliver Mine Risk Education (MRE) across Ukraine. In total, 425 people were trained on how to deliver MRE in 2017. In 2017, DDG also delivered MRE to over 50,000 people in Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts. As of January, 2018, the DDG has six staff in Ukraine covering delivering MRE. The DDG is also active on mass media and social media with an active campaign running on TV, Facebook and YouTube as well as a dedicated website, Stopmina.com, to help raise awareness and promote the adoption of safer behaviour in affected areas.</p> <p>2) Demining: The DDG has two demining teams deployed in Luhansk oblast to clear agricultural land. Once located, landmines/UXO are identified and then referred to the State Emergency Services for final disposal. In 2018, DDG expects to train and deploy another 3 teams, bringing the total to 5.</p> <p>3) Non-Technical Survey (NTS) &amp; Capacity Building: the DDG retain a small capacity for NTS who directly support DRC's shelter rehabilitation project by checking reconstruction sites for the presence of UXO. The DDG also supports the State Emergency Services of Ukraine for specific training (EOD and paramedic) as well as procuring equipment on their behalf.</p>		
Donor(s): Demark (Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)) & United Kingdom (Department for International Development (DFID))	Implementing Agency(ies): Danish Demining Group (DDG)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society; Vulnerable Populations Affected by Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); National and Regional Authorities & the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU)

Supporting De-Mining of Transport Infrastructure in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 985'600		Period: 11/2016 – 01/2018
The Project's objective was to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine for demining transport infrastructure.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine (Mol)

Destruction of PFM1 Series Ammunition in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 2'050'113		Period: 12/2014 – 10/2018
The overall objective of the Project is to ensure the destruction of 3,000,000 PFM-1 landmines-circa 55% of Ukrainian stockpile of PFM-1 ammunition - as support to the Ukrainian Government obligation, and thereby in effect reducing the threat from ageing stockpiles to the outer world. In particular the Project will cater for the safety and security of the population in Ukraine and in the region. An adjacent objective will be to increase Ukraine's capability and capacity to conduct destruction of stockpiles.		
Donor(s): European Union ((EU) — contributed 1,800,000 EUR (87.8% of total budget))	Implementing Agency(ies): NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society; Vulnerable Populations Affected by Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); National and Regional Authorities & the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU)

Humanitarian Mine Action Assistance in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'579'356		Period: 9/2015 – 3/2018
The Project aimed to: 1) increase the State Emergency Service's capacity to manage and implement mine action activities in accordance with IMAS; and 2) modify the behaviour of people living in hazardous areas, returnees and IDPs, and thereby contribute to reduction in number of casualties.		
Donor: European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society; Vulnerable Populations Affected by Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); National and Regional Authorities & the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU)

Destruction Of Conventional Ammunition, Small Arms And Light Weapons And Antipersonnel Landmines – Phase 2		
Amount: EUR 25'000'000	Period: 3/2012 – 3/2021	
Phase 2 of the PFP Trust Fund Project has established three initiatives to improve regional security and safety of the population, and support Ukraine to fulfil Ottawa Convention Commitments in safe destruction of anti-personnel landmines, as well as in safe destruction of obsolete and surplus arms and munitions, namely: destruction of 366,000 Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), 46,800 tons of Conventional Ammunition (CA), 5,7 million PFM1 anti-personnel landmines, the totality of Ukrainian stockpile; and provision of an e-Management system for CA and SALW.		
Donor(s): United States, European Union, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Turkey & Switzerland	Implementing Agency(ies): NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society; Vulnerable Populations Affected by Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW); National and Regional Authorities & the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU)

Development of Ukraine’s Mine Action Capacity		
Amount: EUR 1’615’600		Period: 04/2016 – 07/2018
The Project aims to increase the potential of Ukraine in the field of humanitarian demining.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): The State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) & the Ministry of Defence Ukraine (MoD)

Strengthening Hospital Diagnostic Capabilities and Capacity Building for Mine Action in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 510'458		Period: 08/2017 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) & United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Beneficiary(ies): The State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) & the Ministry of Defence Ukraine (MoD)

Mine Risk Education		
Amount: EUR 182'798	Period: 9/2017 – 2/2018	
The Project provided Mine Risk Education (MRE) presentations focused on children at schools and summer camps in government controlled parts of conflict affected areas.		
Donor: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	Implementing Agency(ies): Foundation Suisse de Déminage (FSD) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	Beneficiary(ies): Children in conflict- affected areas of Ukraine

**Annex: Humanitarian Demining**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Humanitarian Demining, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

**NATO - Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) And  
Counter- Improvised Explosive Devices (C-IED) Trust Fund**

Amount: Information unknown

Period: Information unknown

This NATO Trust Fund has the following objectives: 1) Enhance coordination of EOD and C-IED Capabilities; and 2) Development of respective Doctrine and Concepts, Organizational Structures, Training and Materials.

Donor: Slovakia, Denmark, Luxemburg,  
Montenegro, Norway & RomaniaImplementing Agency(ies): Information  
unknown

Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown





# 10

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## Human Rights Protection and Promotion



# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes on human rights (HR) protection and promotion. Human rights are fundamental universal rights that all human beings are entitled to. Outlined in the thirty articles of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948),<sup>1</sup> they ensure that the protection and promotion of human rights is a key element of any nation's security governance architecture. Upholding human rights and fundamental freedoms, on which democratic societies are based, is essential for more effective, responsive, accountable and transparent security sector institutions.

In 2015 the Ukraine National Action Plan on Human Rights was approved (Decree of the President of Ukraine #501/2015).<sup>2</sup> However, according to the latest World Report from Human Rights Watch, the situation in Ukraine remains concerning.<sup>3</sup> Recent challenges to fundamental rights and freedoms may be argued to include attacks on Sinti in various cities as well as obstacles to freedom of expression and association via the recent law (and its amendments) on asset disclosure requiring all anti-corruption journalists and activists to register their assets. The continuous failure to guarantee media protection and investigate crimes against journalists and activists is another example.

## Overview

This study identified twenty projects on human rights protection and promotion (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). Human rights-related SSR assistance programmes and projects account for 1.3 percent of total international assistance. The amount of funds committed to this area by the national authorities is lower, with 0.2 percent of funds dedicated to human rights.<sup>4</sup> According to the data gathered here, the largest donor – in terms of funds committed to international security sector assistance programmes focusing on human rights – is Denmark with EUR 8'057'660, followed by the European Union (EU) with EUR 4'300'823 and Norway with EUR 3'447'430. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU) is the most active agency in implementing programmes in this area, with four ongoing or implemented (as of 2017).

The largest programme in this area, in terms of funding, is the 'Good governance and Human Rights programme' funded by Denmark and implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Council of Europe (CoE). The primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this area are relevant national authorities, as well as affected groups. Finally, the focus areas of the projects and programmes in this thematic area include: human rights monitoring and promotion; prevention and response to human rights violations; capacity building for human rights institutions and other relevant actors; legislative reform; education and awareness-raising.

<sup>1</sup> *United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948). Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/> [accessed 2 August 2018]

<sup>2</sup> Available at: <https://www.coe.int/t/commissioner/source/NAP/Ukraine-National-Action-Plan-on-Human-Rights.pdf> [accessed 13 June 2018]

<sup>3</sup> For the relevant section on Ukraine, see: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018/country-chapters/ukraine> [accessed 12 June 2018]

<sup>4</sup> For further information on national programmes and projects, see Chapter 22 of this Study.

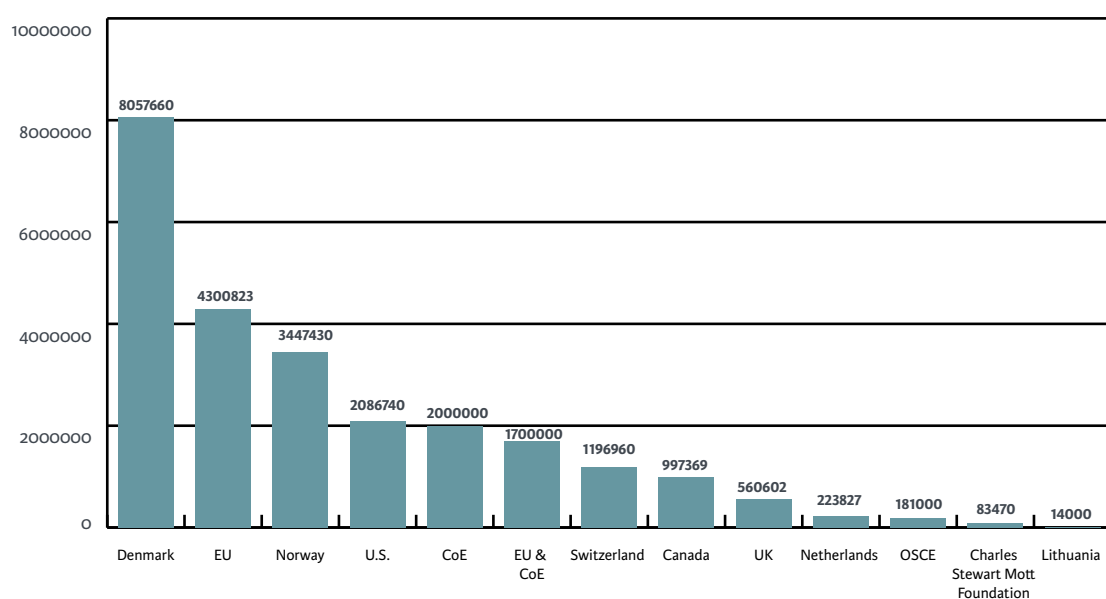


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Human Rights Protection and Promotion:

# EUR 24,849,881

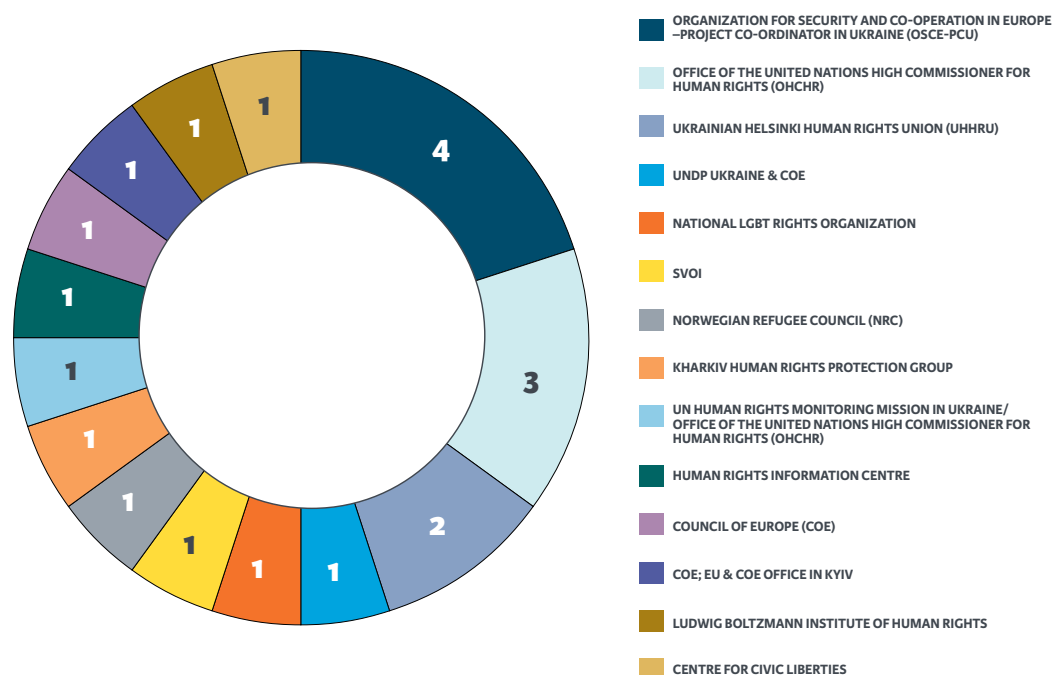
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ) & Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]
<b>Security Actors:</b>	The Security Service of Ukraine (SSU)
<b>Legislature:</b>	Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers, Verkhovna Rada Committee on State Construction; Regional Policy and Local Self-Government; Verkhovna Rada Committee on State Construction, Regional Policy and Local Self-Government
<b>Other:</b>	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Civil Society; Media; GURT Resource Centre; International Renaissance Foundation (IRF); Center YAY; Institute of World Politics (IWP); Center for Combating Corruption; Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine); the Initiative Center for Support Social Action and Development “Unity”; Center of Public Advocacy & CCC Creative Center; Center for Political Studies and Analysis “Eidos” & Institute Republic; Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR) Local Authorities; Regional Political Parties & the Presidential Administration

## Policy Recommendations

- *Include security sector institutions in human rights protection and promotion:* According to the data gathered by this study there is limited involvement of core security providers in projects and programmes dedicated to the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Mainstreaming human rights into security policies and practices could ensure a more effective delivery of public security.
- *Dedicate more resources to human rights protection:* Both national authorities and international community dedicate limited resources to this vital pre-requisite to good governance and democratic development. Independent oversight institutions, civil society and government itself could improve public confidence and public security delivery through improved knowledge of human rights and enhanced integration of human rights-based approaches to public security.
- *Continue support to civil society and independent oversight institutions:* Civil society organizations (CSOs) involved in monitoring human rights are still under-capacitated, despite being under political pressure on issues such as anti-corruption. To ensure that civil society can continue to cooperate with independent oversight institutions, including the National Human Rights Institution and various anti-corruption monitoring platforms, further assistance may be required from the international community.

- *Involve media in human rights promotion and monitoring:* The role of media in promoting human rights and supporting civil society in its monitoring task is crucial to ensure accountability and raise awareness about the importance of human rights protection and the role of the security sector in this process. Partnerships that would allow greater public outreach via media would complement the adoption of a human rights-based approach to security provision.
- *The role of the parliament in human rights protection:* It is important that parliamentary involvement in human rights awareness raising projects is extended beyond the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights to include members of parliament and relevant committees. In such a way, their understanding on the importance of human rights monitoring and protection, as well as the role of the security sector in this area, would be strengthened. Any international programming after the next electoral cycle should capacitate parliamentarians and parliamentary committees on these issues in order to boost the implementation of Ukraine National Action Plan on Human Rights.

Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 997'369		Period: 12/2016 – 12/2018
<p>The purpose of the Project is to monitor the impact of the on-going armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine on the protection of human rights. Reporting by the Human Rights Monitoring Mission contributes to the prevention of and accountability for human rights violations and abuses by all parties to the conflict. Project activities include: (1) monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in Ukraine, with particular focus on conflict affected areas and Crimea; (2) supporting national counterparts in monitoring, reporting and advocacy as well as assisting victims to obtain legal redress; and (3) providing advice on United Nations human rights and gender-sensitive protection recommendations, including those on gender equality and mainstreaming, in their programming, planning and advocacy.</p>		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada)	Implementing Agency(ies): Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society & National Authorities Involved in Monitoring, Reporting and Advocacy on Human Rights issues, as well as those Responsible for Assisting Victims to Obtain Legal Redress

Good Governance and Human Rights Programme in Ukraine (2015-2018)		
Amount: EUR 8'057'660	Period: 1/2015 – 12/2018	
The objective of the Programme is strengthen transparency and accountability of public institutions. This will be achieved through three development engagements in the areas of (1) justice reform, (2) anti-corruption, and (3) human rights. The Programme's implementation is to use two nationally based international actors (Council of Europe and UNDP) as anchors for support to the reform activities of key national stakeholders, including the General Prosecutors Office, the Centre for Legal Aid Provision, the National Agency for Corruption Prevention, the Ombudsman Office as well as strategically placed NGOs and other bodies.		
Donor(s): Denmark (Danish International Development Cooperation Agency (DANIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Development Programme Ukraine (UNDP Ukraine) & Council of Europe (CoE)	Beneficiary(ies): General Prosecutors Office (GPO); the Centre for Legal Aid Provision; the National Agency for Corruption Prevention (NACP) & the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]

Promotion of Democracy – Independent Information Dissemination from the Human Rights Perspective		
Amount: EUR 14'000	Period: 2018	
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Lithuania (Lithuanian Embassy in Ukraine)	Implementing Agency(ies): National LGBT Rights Organization	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

“I Have A Right!”		
Amount: EUR 63'827		Period: 7/2017 – 2/2019
The Project aims to: 1) ensure human rights activists are provided with tools to solve human rights issues; 2) consolidate local communities through common work and the creation of a powerful anticorruption system, able to speed up democratic reforms in Ukraine; 3) improve the protection of human rights; and 4) increase the level of social and legal protection of vulnerable population groups in Ukraine.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): SVOI	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society; Human Rights Activists & Vulnerable Population Groups

Contributing to Stability And Security in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 160'000		Period: 1/2015 – 12/2017
The Project sought to contribute to (recovery) stability and security in Ukraine related to tensions concerning (ethnic) minority issues.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Support through Section for Russia, Eurasia and Regional Cooperation		
Amount: EUR 3'406'800		Period: 2017 – 2018
The Project supports national authorities in their capacity building to handle conflict, implement elections and promote good governance, democratic processes and human rights.		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Beneficiary(ies): National Authorities

Reform of Asylum System		
Amount: EUR 40'630		Period: 2017 – 2018
The Project aims to reform and adjust asylum system in Ukraine by proposing and preparing changes to the legislation, capacity building and monitoring of relevant authorities and providing legal aid to asylum seekers.		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group	Beneficiary(ies): Local and National Authorities & Asylum Seekers

Support to the United Nations Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'196'960		Period: 09/2016 – 12/2018
The Project aims to contribute to the prevention of and accountability for human rights violations and abuses stemming from the conflict and support the development of a coordinated response of all stakeholders.		
Donor(s): Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC))	Implementing Agency(ies): Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Beneficiary(ies): Vulnerable Groups, in Particular those in Conflict-Affected Areas

Protection of Human Rights in Conflict-Affected Areas of Eastern Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 450'461		Period: 8/2016 – 3/2017
The Project aimed at a reduction in human rights violations by strengthening permanent field presence of human rights monitors in areas controlled by armed separatist groups and under Ukraine's control, along the contact line in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. It also helped document and share information about the human rights situation and foster partnerships between citizens and the government in addressing conflict-generating issues.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Conflict, Stability and Security Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMU)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Beneficiary(ies): Vulnerable Groups, in Particular those in Conflict-Affected Areas

Supporting Journalists and Human Rights Defenders in Crimea		
Amount: EUR 110'141		Period: 8/2016 – 3/2017
The Project sought to defend fundamental rights and freedoms in Crimea by documenting human rights abuses and increasing pressure on the de-facto authorities to respect human rights.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Foreign & Commonwealth Office - Magna Carta Fund for Human Rights and Democracy in Ukraine)	Implementing Agency(ies): Human Rights Information Centre	Beneficiary(ies): Vulnerable groups in Crimea

Responding to Human Rights Violations and Empowering Citizens and Human Rights Defenders in Ukraine (Human Rights in Action program)		
Amount: EUR 2'086'740		Period: 2017 – 2022
The Program aims to respond to human rights violations and empower human rights activists through: 1) increasing and strengthening human rights advocacy; 2) increasing strategic litigation; 3) raising awareness and increasing citizen empowerment; 4) strengthening the Educational Human Rights House in Chernihiv; and 5) providing support and assistance to survivors of torture and those affected by conflict.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union (UHHRU)	Beneficiary(ies): Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]

The General Purposes Project Funded by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation		
Amount: EUR 83'470		Period: 1/2017 – 31/2018
<p>The main objective of the Project is to strengthen and develop Ukraine's human rights network and foster a favorable environment for human rights activities in Ukraine.</p> <p>Project activities include: 1) ongoing monitoring of human rights in Ukraine and related analytical work; 2) human rights advocacy and informing the public about human rights abuses; 3) human rights education and awareness raising; 4) legal consultations for people in cases of human rights and freedoms violations; 5) strategic human rights litigation; and 6) strengthening capacity of UHHRU's network.</p>		
Donor(s): Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	Implementing Agency(ies): Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union (UHHRU)	Beneficiary(ies): Vulnerable groups as prisoners, ethnic/religious and other minorities, women, minors, senior citizens, people with disabilities, conscripts, survivors of torture and conflict-affected populations in eastern Ukraine, particularly victims of human rights abuses in occupied Crimea

Strengthening the Human Rights Protection of Internally Displaced Persons in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 2'000'000		Period: 7/2015 – 12/2017
<p>To Project sought to strengthen the human rights protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine by: 1) contributing to the advancement of the legislative and regulatory framework for the human rights protection of IDPs in Ukraine, in line with European and universal standards; 2) enhancing the capacity of relevant authorities, civil servants, legal professionals, public health managers, NGOs and other stakeholders to effectively protect the rights of IDPs, including through better coordination, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups; and improving access to remedies for IDPs whose rights may have been violated; 3) raising awareness among law and policy-makers, IDPs themselves, host communities, public officials and the general public on the situation of IDPs, their rights and difficulties in accessing those in practice; and 4) promoting the development of an integration policy for IDPs and support community-based IDP empowerment and integration initiatives, with a view to providing durable solutions.</p>		
Donor(s): Council of Europe (CoE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Human Rights Policy and Development Department, Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law, Council of Europe (CoE)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI); Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP); Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ); Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]; Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights, National Minorities, and Interethnic Relations; Coordination Center for Legal Aid Provision; Donetsk Regional State Administration; Luhansk Regional State Administration; Dnipropetrovsk Regional State Administration; Kyiv Regional State Administration; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) & Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Strengthening the Implementation Of European Human Rights Standards In Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'700'000		Period: 1/2015 – 12/2017
The Project's goals are: 1) to support the implementation of police reform and fight against ill-treatment and impunity; 2) to enhance the operational capacity of the Ombudsperson's Office in the sphere of implementation of the National Preventive Mechanism, non-discrimination and data protection advocacy; and 3) to promote the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights at the national level through trainings.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU) and the Council of Europe (CoE) (EU/CoE Partnership for Good Governance)	Implementing Agency(ies): Directorate General for Human Rights and Rule of Law, Council of Europe (CoE); European Union (EU); the Council of Europe Office in Kyiv	Beneficiary(ies): National Police of Ukraine (NPU); Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson] & Civil Society

Support to UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMU)		
Amount: EUR 2'500'000		Period: 12/2016 – 05/2018
<p>The Project aims to improve the observance of human rights in Ukraine, particularly in respect of violations and abuses stemming from the conflict in the east. Specific objectives are to: 1) raise awareness on human rights violations among Ukrainian stakeholders, UN system and the broader international community; and 2) develop the capacity of local stakeholders to identify and address human rights violations.</p>		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Beneficiary(ies): Vulnerable Groups, particularly those Living in Conflict-Affected Areas & Local Authorities



### Implementation of Best European Practices to Strengthen the Institutional Capacity of the Secretariat of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights to Protect the Rights and Freedoms

Amount: EUR 1'500'000		Period: 1/2017 – 1/2019
The Project aims to ensure effective prevention and response to human rights violations by strengthening the institutional capacity of the ombudsman as an effective mechanism for parliamentary control over the observance of human rights at the national level.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights	Beneficiary(ies): Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]

### Human Rights Agenda for New Ukraine

Amount: EUR 300'823		Period: 01/2016 – 12/2018	
The Project aims to improve human rights in Ukraine through greater public support for human rights reforms, monitoring of the government's actions and increased international scrutiny of such efforts. The Project will strengthen the role of the Platform "Human Rights Agenda for the Parliament" in the reform processes through monitoring and advocacy of the legislative process.			
Donor(s): European Union ((EU contributed 285,000.00 EUR — 94.74 % of total budget))		Implementing Agency(ies): Centre for Civic Liberties	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society, in particular the Platform "Human Rights Agenda for the Parliament"

### Promoting Rule of Law and Human Rights in Legislative and Judicial Practices

Amount: EUR 45'000	Period: 5/2017 – 12/2017	
No description provided.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Parliamentary Committee on European Integration

### Advancing Legal and Human Rights Education

Amount: EUR 86'000		Period: 5/2017 – 12/2017	
The Project sought to mainstream human-rights education into the schooling system of Ukraine; involving the creation of methodological tools, such as the Human Rights Calendar; and the holding of roundtables to assess future priorities, and develop concrete recommendations.			
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)		Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	
		Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU)	

### Help Law Schools to Promote Human Rights

Amount: EUR 50'000	Period: 6/2016 – 1/2017	
The Project provided opportunities for future lawyers to improve their professional knowledge and skills for the effective protection of human rights.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU)

**Annex: Human Rights Protection and Promotion**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Human Rights Protection and Promotion, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

### Monitoring the Observance of Human Rights by Law Enforcement Agencies

Amount: Information unknown		Period: 2/2016 – 12/2017
<p>The Project aimed to generalize the work of the Association in the field of monitoring the activities of law enforcement agencies. It provided for the creation of a geo-information system of human rights violations in the form of a map of Ukraine, which will reflect the results of monitoring campaigns of the Association UMDPL; results of visits in the framework of NPM realization; information from the Special Investigation Department of the Secretariat of the Ombudsman for Human Rights; proven facts of torture or inhuman treatment published in the media or reported to the organization personally by the victim; and openness of law enforcement agencies in the field of access to public information.</p>		
Donor: National Endowment for Democracy (NED)	Implementing Agency(ies): All Ukrainian Ngo Ass. Of Ukrainian Human Rights Monitors On Law Enforcement	Beneficiary(ies): Law Enforcement Agencies

### Human Rights and Justice Program

Amount: Information unknown		Period: 2017
<p>To Program sought to prevent human rights violations, promote effective anti-discrimination legislation and practices, and ensure disadvantaged and vulnerable groups have access to justice and legal aid.</p> <p>The Programme had two sub-components: 1) Access to Justice, involving expanding the system of state guaranteed legal aid and providing stable access to legal information and consultation on the local level; and 2) Monitoring and documentation of human rights violations, involving studying anti-discrimination practices and forming legislative mechanisms to defend against various forms of discrimination and increasing the capacity of civil society activists to monitor and prevent torture and mistreatment in places of detention.</p>		
Donor: Information unknown	Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown



# 11

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## Gender Equality

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes on gender equality or which include a gender equality component. Most recently enshrined in Sustainable Development Goal 5, 'Gender equality is an international norm that calls for the equal rights of women and men to opportunities and resources irrespective of their gender or the sex with which they were born. In the context of the security sector this means that women and men have equal opportunities to participate in the provision, management and oversight of security, and that the security needs of women, men, girls and boys are equally addressed.'<sup>1</sup>

## Overview

According to the data gathered here, the largest donor – in terms of funds committed to international security sector assistance programmes and projects focusing on gender equality and/or including a gender equality component – is the European Union (EU), closely followed by Sweden. Reflecting the findings of the 2016 Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) study,<sup>2</sup> Sweden remains one of the leading actors in this field. UN Women are the most active in terms of implementation, with a programme dedicated to supporting the implementation of the Ukrainian national action plan on 'Woman Peace and Security'; and projects focusing on the promotion of gender-responsive reforms and mainstreaming gender into regional governance restoration and reconciliation initiatives. This last project, funded by the EU, is the largest project in terms of monetary value, accounting for 43.6 percent of all funds committed to this area. The second largest project, 'Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)', is funded by Sweden.

International assistance in the area of gender equality includes a wide array of beneficiaries ranging from the ministerial level to civil society. Despite this apparent variety, overall international funding dedicated to gender equality projects accounts for only 1.2 percent of the total amount of international assistance to SSR in Ukraine. Significantly, no stand-alone gender-equality projects are currently known to be implemented by Ukrainian national authorities,<sup>3</sup> a factor threatening the sustainability of existing international assistance in this area.

<sup>1</sup> Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF: 2015). *Gender Equality and Good Security Sector Governance*, SSR Backgrounder Series, DCAF: Geneva. Available at: [https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/DCAF\\_BG\\_4\\_Gender%20Equality%20and%20SSG.11.15.pdf](https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/DCAF_BG_4_Gender%20Equality%20and%20SSG.11.15.pdf) [accessed 2 August 2018]

<sup>2</sup> Hanssen (2016). *International Support to Security Sector Reform in Ukraine*, Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA), p. 18.

<sup>3</sup> See Chapter 22 on 'National Projects' for more information on nationally funded and implemented security sector reform (SSR) initiatives.

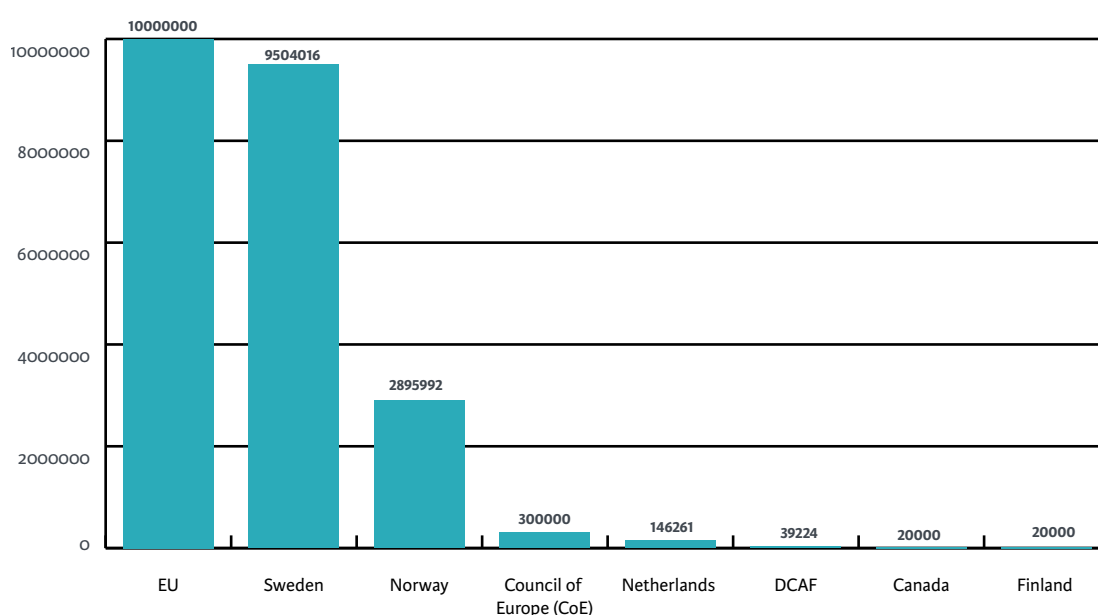


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Gender Equality:

# EUR 22,925,493

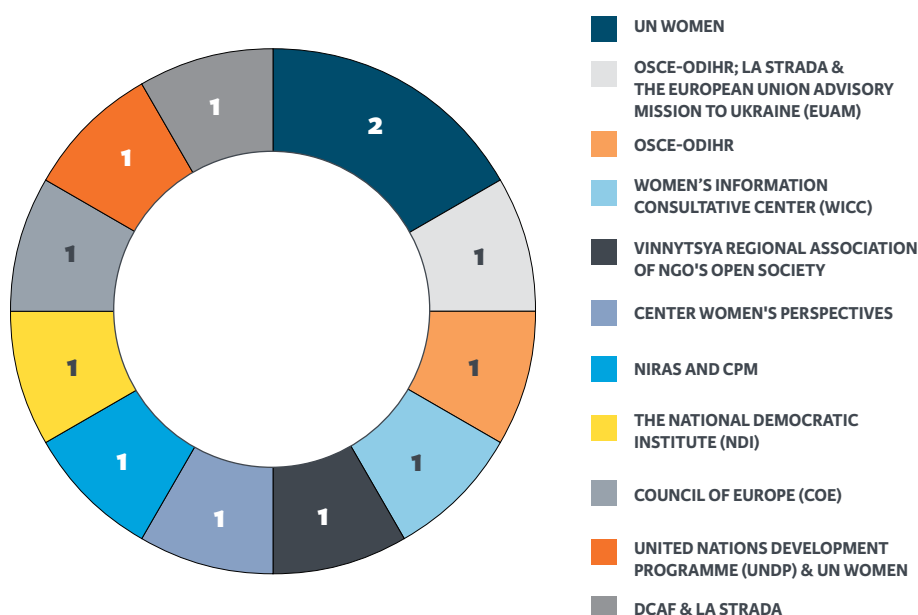
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF); Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP); Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine (MFA); Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA); Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU); Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ) & the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (MHU)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	Office of the Government Commissioner for Gender Policy; General Prosecutor's Office in Ukraine (GPO); Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson] & the Commissioner of the President of Ukraine on Children's Rights
<b>Security Actors:</b>	National Police Human Rights Directorate & the National Police of Ukraine (NPU)
<b>Legislature:</b>	Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and its relevant Committees
<b>Other:</b>	Civil Society; Women in Vinnitsa oblast; Women's Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Local authorities in Lviv, Kherson, Chernihiv, Vinnytsya, Zakarpattia, Rivne & Dnipropetrovsk; National School of Judges; National Academy of Public Prosecution Office of Ukraine; Ukraine's Criminal Justice System; Women & those Suffering from Domestic Violence & Government-Controlled Areas in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts

## Policy Recommendations

- **Awareness raising:** As noted in the 2016 FBA study,<sup>4</sup> gender equality projects constitute an extremely small proportion of overall SSR projects and programmes, both in terms of their number and total value. Additional efforts are therefore needed to raise awareness about the importance of this crucial element of good security sector governance (SSG), particularly in terms of security policies and practices. According to the data gathered in this study, there is currently only one project dedicated specifically to raising awareness on gender equality. The findings of both this and the previous FBA study arguably reflect a lack of understanding about gender equality as a concept and why it is a vital component of security governance programming. In this context, the media could be a key partner in awareness raising: currently, there appears to be no media engagement on this specific issue.<sup>5</sup>
- **Implementing National Action Plan on 1325:** Further efforts should be taken to ensure timely implementation of all the components of the Ukrainian National Action Plan on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution #1325 'Women, Peace, and Security'.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, additional efforts are needed to ensure active participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) and media.

<sup>4</sup> Hanssen (2016). *International Support to Security Sector Reform in Ukraine*, p. 18-19.

<sup>5</sup> More detailed recommendations on this and other areas of gender mainstreaming in Ukraine can be found in the *UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)* (2017). Concluding observations on the eighth periodic report on Ukraine. Available at: [https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1286284/files/CEDAW\\_C\\_UKR\\_CO\\_8-EN.pdf](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1286284/files/CEDAW_C_UKR_CO_8-EN.pdf) [accessed 9 July 2018]

<sup>6</sup> Available at: [http://www.peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/Ukraine\\_NAP.pdf](http://www.peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/Ukraine_NAP.pdf) [accessed 9 July 2018]

- *Supporting civil society organizations (CSOs)*: As urged by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), national and international efforts must be aligned to support the development of civil society, in particular of women's organizations, as a driver of peace able to participate effectively in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacebuilding and reconciliation.<sup>7</sup> Any efforts must ensure that CSOs are supported in the planning, implementation, monitoring and oversight of SSR activities.
- *Donor responsibility*: As gender-responsive SSR appears to be highly limited in Ukraine, further efforts must be made by donors to address this crucial issue and ensure its sustainability. Measures that secure national authorities' commitment to supporting gender equality initiatives should be considered. Donors should reflect on establishing a prerequisite or conditionality for the attribution of international assistance and measures to mainstream gender into all SSR assistance.
- *Enhancing coordination*: The international community, Ukrainian CSOs and national authorities should make greater efforts to coordinate different initiatives in this area and ensure they are consistent with the National Action Plan, related legislation as well as international best practice.<sup>8</sup>
- *Mainstreaming gender in human resources management*: International assistance should consider supporting national authorities in adopting recruitment policies that aim at increasing the representation and retention of women in all positions and ranks, as well as supporting the provision of training on gender equality to all new and existing staff.
- *Including a gender perspective in monitoring and oversight*: In parallel to ensuring that SSR processes promote gender equality, there is also a need to apply a gender perspective to monitoring and oversight functions. As pointed out by the previous FBA study, data needs to be disaggregated by sex and age in order to accurately assess the different security and justice needs of women, men, girls and boys. International donors and actors may consider including Gender responsive evaluations (GRE) in order to better incorporate gender and women's rights dimensions into evaluation approaches, methods, processes and use.
- *Expand gender equality programmes beyond women*: Recalling the UN Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/32/2 on Protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, international assistance in the area of gender-equality should seek to target other gender minorities, such as the LGBTI community, in order to improve public security delivery.

<sup>7</sup> Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) (2014). *Voices from Ukraine: Civil Society as a Driver for Peace Strengthening the Role and Contribution of Ukrainian Women in Conflict Prevention, Resolution, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation*. Available at: <https://wilpf.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Report.pdf> [accessed 9 July 2018]

<sup>8</sup> For further remarks on coordination see CSOs shadow report 2016. Available at: [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/UKR/INT\\_CEDAW\\_NGO\\_UKR\\_24435\\_E.pdf](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/UKR/INT_CEDAW_NGO_UKR_24435_E.pdf) [accessed 9 July 2018]



Human Rights, Gender and Security Programme – Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 20’000		Period: 11/2017
The Project supported the implementation of Ukraine’s National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, and involves a variety of capacity building exercises.		
Donor: Canada	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE-ODIHR); La Strada & the European Union Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM)	Beneficiary(ies): National Police Human Rights Directorate & National Police of Ukraine (NPU)

Training for National Police and Police Educators on Stepping Up Responses to Gender Based Violence		
Amount: EUR 20'000		Period: 4/2017
No description provided.		
Donor: Finland	Implementing Agency(ies): Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)	Beneficiary(ies): National Police of Ukraine (NPU)

Strengthening of Women's Rights Organizations		
Amount: EUR 95'775	Period: 8/2017 – 8/2019	
The Project seeks to: 1) ensure anti-discrimination and a gender component are included in security sector reforms; and 2) increase the capacity of women's CSOs to advocate gender mainstreaming, anti-discrimination and oversee gender mainstreaming during ongoing reforms.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Women's Information Consultative Center (WICC)	Beneficiary(ies): Women's Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); and the Ukrainian Security Sector

Strengthening the Political Rights Of Women		
Amount: EUR 50'486		Period: 8/2016 – 8/2018
The Project aims to strengthen women's political rights through raising the level of political visibility of female leaders in mass-media, as well as through creating a public-and-political Equal Partnership Platform based on the equality principle in the Vinnytsia oblast.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Vinnytsya Regional Association of NGO's Open Society	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society & Women in Vinnytsia oblast

Gender Equality and Women’s Human Rights Protection in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 30’472		Period: 2017 – 2018
The Project provides support to local authorities to develop and establish regional policy documents on gender equality and 1325 UN Security Council Resolution in 7 regions of Ukraine.		
Donor(s): Norway (Embassy in Kyiv)	Implementing Agency(ies): Center Women's Perspectives	Beneficiary(ies): Local authorities in Lviv, Kherson, Chernihiv, Vinnytsya, Zakarpattia, Rivne & Dnipropetrovsk

Building Democratic, Peaceful and Gender Equal Society In Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 2'865'520		Period: 2017 – 2019
The Project supports women’s participation in recovery, decentralization and law enforcement reforms, aims to improve gender equality, protect and promote women's rights; strengthen capacity of self-government and law enforcement bodies to implement gender-responsive reforms; fosters implementation of Women, Peace and Security commitments; aims to prevent and respond to GBV; and eliminate gender stereotypes.		
Donor(s): Norway (Embassy in Kyiv)	Implementing Agency(ies): UN Women	Beneficiary(ies): Women; Self-Government & Law Enforcement Bodies

Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)		
Amount: EUR 7'800'000		Period: 11/2013 – 12/2018
The Project aims to increase the economic efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of budget expenditures through the integration of gender budgeting.		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): NIRAS and CPM	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF)

Increasing Visibility Of Women and Combatting Stereotype in the National and Local Politics of Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'219'010		Period: 4/2015 – 3/2017
The Project aimed to: 1) promote awareness among opinion makers of the benefits of gender equality and combating negative stereotyping of women 2) raise the visibility of women leaders and 3) facilitate the formation of coalitions among women leaders at national and local levels.		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): The National Democratic Institute (NDI)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society & Women

Gender Equality in National Reforms, Peace and Security		
Amount: EUR 485'006		Period: 2017 – 2022
<p>The Project supports the office of the government commissioner for gender policy, and the implementation of the national action plan “Women, Peace, Security.”</p> <p>The Project: 1) monitors gender issues in Ukraine; 2) implements a pilot project to introduce the advisers in law enforcement agencies; and 3) enhances the institutional capacity and improves coordination of all structures that should ensure gender equality.</p>		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): UN Women	Beneficiary(ies): Office of the Government Commissioner for Gender Policy & Law Enforcement Agencies

Combating Violence Against Women And Children In Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 300'000		Period: 3/2017 – 12/2017
The Project sought to strengthen the protection of women and children in Ukraine against all forms of violence in line with the Council of Europe and international standards.		
Donor(s): Council of Europe (Ukraine Action Plan funds)	Implementing Agency(ies): Council of Europe (CoE)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP); Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine (MFA); Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA); Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU); Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ); Ministry of Health of Ukraine (MHU); Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and its relevant Committees; General Prosecutor's Office in Ukraine (GPO); Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]; Commissioner of the President of Ukraine on Children's Rights; National School of Judges & National Academy of Public Prosecution Office of Ukraine

Assessment of the Readiness of the Ukrainian Criminal Justice System to Implement the Principles of the Istanbul Convention		
Amount: EUR 39'224		Period: 3/2016 – 10/2017
The Project explored the readiness of the criminal justice system to implement the principles and obligations associated with the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention), signed by Ukraine in 2011. In this framework, the report is intended to serve as a baseline for the development of policies and projects to improve the criminal justice response to VAW/DV.		
Donor(s): The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)	Implementing Agency(ies): The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) & La Strada	Beneficiary(ies): Ukraine's Criminal Justice System; women & those Suffering from domestic violence

Restoration of Governance and Reconciliation in Crisis-Affected Communities of Ukraine/EU-Funded		
Amount: EUR 10'000'000		Period: 06/2016 – 5/2018
The Project will apply approaches to development that are based on Human Rights and gender equality. Such approaches place emphasis on promotion of gender equality and ensuring gender-sensitive approaches throughout implementation of proposed interventions. The Project operates in 20 communities (Hromadas) across Ukraine.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) & UN Women	Beneficiary(ies): Local and Regional Authorities & Government-Controlled Areas in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts

**Annex: Gender Equality**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Gender Equality, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

### Advancing Women's Participation For Peace And Human Rights

Amount: EUR 5'096'430		Period: 2017 – 2022	
No description provided.			
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))		Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

### Ukraine: Promoting Inclusion and Combating Discrimination – Promoting the Inclusion and Combating Discrimination

Amount: EUR 2'906'420		Period: 2017 – 2020	
No description provided.			
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown		Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

### Mobilization of IDP Women Against Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Amount: Information unknown		Period: 2016 – 2018	
<p>The Project aims to prevent and respond to violence against women in Ukrainian society. The Project covers research on prevalence of GBV among IDPs and the needs of women affected, as well as mobilization of IDP women that unites IDP women of 10 regions around the problem of gender-based violence at the local level and empowers them with new knowledge and skills to actively contribute to solving the problems concerned. Advocacy campaign is an important component of the Project to ensure the impact of IDPs initiatives on regional policies. The Project also allocates sub-grants for 7 GBV prevention initiatives of IDP women that cover 10 influence regions of the Project. In 2017, a rehabilitation center for IDP women and children who survived domestic and gender-based violence should operate in Kyiv region.</p>			
Donor(s): European Commission		Implementing Agency(ies): Convictus Ukraine; and Analytical Centre “Socioconsulting”	Beneficiary(ies): Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS), in particular women

### Training Courses for Mobile Police Teams on Combating Domestic Violence

Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown	
The OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine supported a five-day training course for officers of pilot mobile police teams on responding to cases of domestic violence from 22 to 26 May 2017 in Dnipro. Supported by Ukraine's Interior Ministry and the National Police, the course centred on a victim-oriented approach and encouraged active interaction between different police units, social services and non-governmental organizations.			
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)		Implementing Partner(s): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU), with support from Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA) and the National Police of Ukraine (NPU)	Beneficiary(ies): Officers of pilot Mobile Policing Teams

### Assisting Ukraine's Ministry of Social Policy in helping People Affected by Conflict and Gender-Based Violence

Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown	
The Project provides support to people affected by conflict and gender-based violence, involving the provision of training courses for psychologists and social service providers in the psychological rehabilitation of conflict-affected populations; and the provision and dissemination of related knowledge products.			
Donor: Information unknown	Implementing Partner(s): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)		Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP)



# 12

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## Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes targeting internally displaced persons (IDPs). With more than 1.6 million IDPs on its territory, and many traumatized by their experiences, IDPs remain a significant governance challenge for a variety of Ukrainian government agencies, including the security sector that need to provide services for them.

International assistance programmes are included here to capture the scale of the challenge facing a variety of Ukrainian institutions at national and regional levels, as well as society itself, and also to reflect the need to anticipate IDPs security needs in longer term peacebuilding and recovery programming.

## Overview

This study identified thirteen relevant projects on IDPs (either ongoing or closed as of 2017) focused on rights protection, risk reduction, integration and stabilization support.<sup>1</sup> According to the data collected for the study, the largest donor – in terms of the amount of funding committed for international security sector assistance programmes targeting IDPs in Ukraine – is Germany, followed by the European Union (EU). The German-funded project ‘Strengthening Social Infrastructure for the Absorption of IDPS’ accounts for 60.6 percent of all funds committed to this area, while Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [*German Corporation for International Cooperation*] is most active implementing agency in this area, with three projects ongoing or implemented (as of 2017).

The primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this area are IDPs, followed by the Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI). Finally, the most common types of interventions in this area are: 1) direct assistance to IDPs (taking the form of social and vocational reintegration programmes; developing and expanding social infrastructure; and protection of individual rights); and 2) institutional support for national authorities and non-governmental institutions.

<sup>1</sup> Projects focusing on other IDP issues, including, for example, psychological rehabilitation or the provision of material equipment or temporary accommodation, fall beyond the scope of this study. Moreover, IDP projects have only been included in this chapter if they specifically contain a governance component.

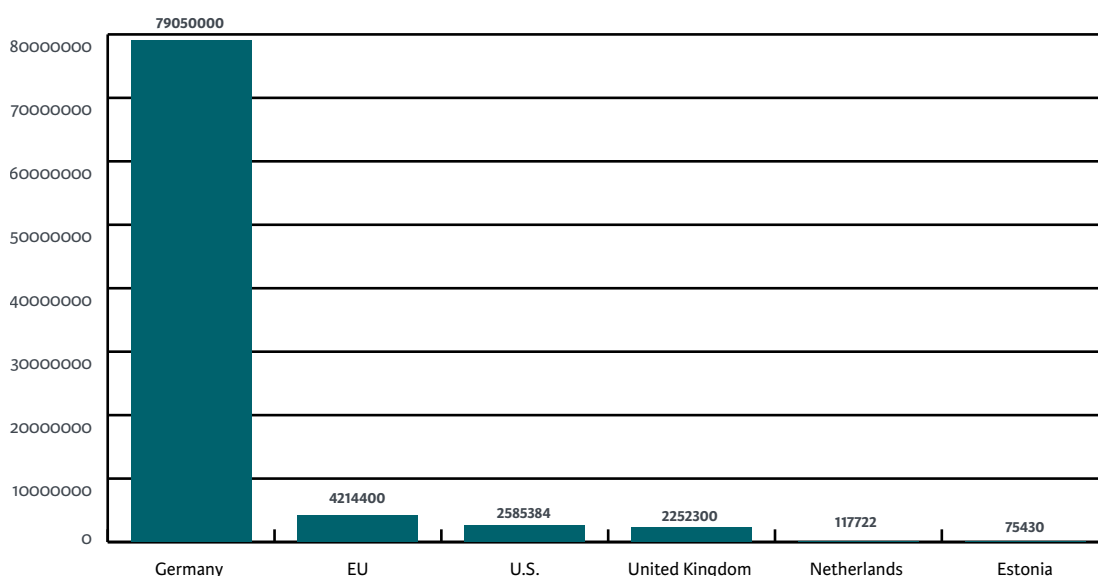


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):

# EUR 88,295,236

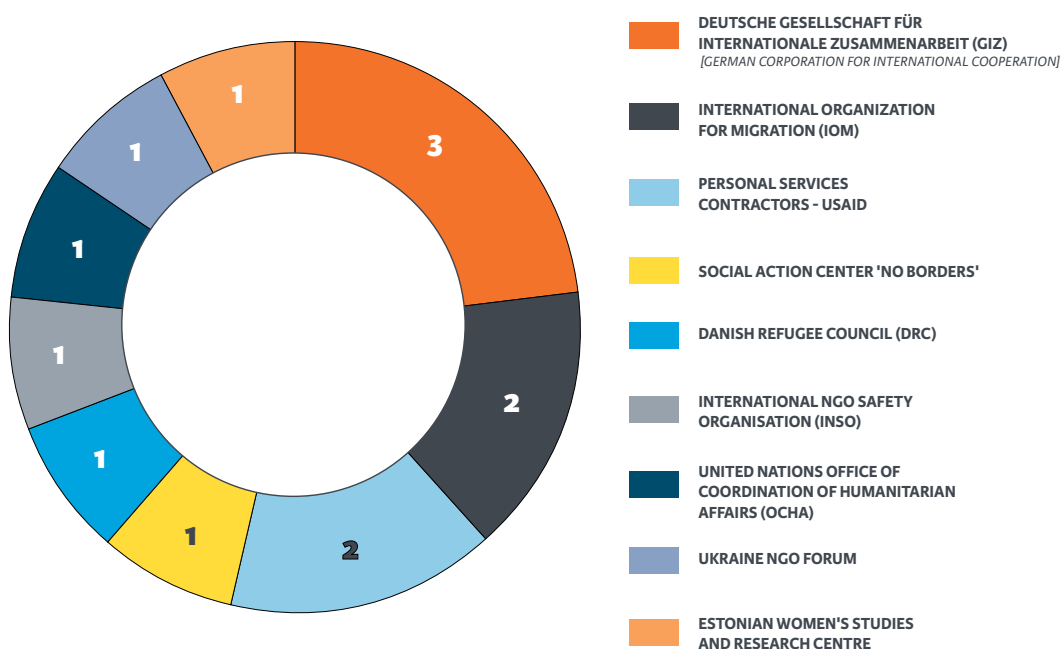
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency





# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH) & the Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI)
<b>Other:</b>	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); Municipal Institutions; Civil Society Organizations; Refugees; Ukraine NGO Forum; Humanitarian Aid Organizations & the United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

## Policy Recommendations

- *Supporting social and economic reintegration of minority groups, including the Sinti community:* IDPs from the Sinti (Roma) community, along with other minority groups, continue to suffer from discrimination. Currently, no projects targeting IDPs include components intended to address such maltreatment. As recently noted by the UNHCR, the international community should advocate with the Government to establish housing policies addressing the major concerns of minority group IDPs; and engage with regional social services, including the Ministry of Social Policy (MSP), and the Roma community, to enhance their access to social assistance and civil documentation by providing information on how and where to apply.<sup>2</sup> While the adopted of a National Action Plan on the Reintegration of Non-Controlled Government Territories by the Government of Ukraine in January 2017 sought to address these issues, without a budget allocation, it has yet to be implemented.<sup>3</sup>
- *Enhancing access of IDPs to legal assistance and legal remedies:* Only one identified project includes a component on the provision of legal assistance to IDPs, meaning IDPs may lack knowledge on their rights and entitlements, particularly vis-à-vis security forces. The international community should seek to enhance its capacity-building of free legal aid centres for IDPs through training and technical assistance to national authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- *Protecting rights of women and gender minorities:* Gender-based violence (GBV) remains prevalent, particularly in settlements near the line of contact. Beside the European Commission-funded project 'Mobilization of IDP Women Against Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)', contained in Chapter 10 of this Study on Gender Equality, and one small-scale Estonian-funded project, IDP-focused programmes make no reference to protecting the rights of IDP women, or gender minorities, from GBV and discrimination. The international community should pursue gender-sensitising training for regional and national authorities involved in the protection and reintegration of IDPs, and pursue awareness-raising efforts on GBV and its consequences on women, men, and their communities. Specific emphasis should be placed on school and college students, in particular teenage girls and boys, as no identified projects included child protection components.

<sup>2</sup> See: UNHCR (2017). *Ukraine 2017 Participatory Assessment*. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2017%2006%20UNHCR%20UKRAINE%20Participatory%20Assessment%20FINAL%20EN.pdf> [accessed 2 August 2018]

<sup>3</sup> For more information on the National Action Plan, see: United States Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (2017). *Evaluation Report: Evaluating the Effectiveness of PRM Multilateral Partners in Ukraine to Assist Internally Displaced Persons and Prepare for the Eventual Transition from Relief to Development*. p. 26. Available at: <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/276051.pdf> [accessed 29 July 2018]

- *Supporting host communities to integrate IDPs:* The international community should continue to engage and support host communities to effectively integrate IDPs through promoting tolerance and creating conditions for social cohesion. Such efforts could involve financial support for the opening of community centres, and the holding of community events targeting both the local population and IDPs. To this end, international support to the Ministry of Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI) via the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for Recovery and Peacebuilding of Ukraine should be continued so the former can effectively roll out its integration programme for host populations and IDPs.<sup>4</sup> Such efforts should also utilize the expertise of existing civil society organizations (CSOs) specialized in IDP protection and reintegration.

<sup>4</sup> The programme was under development as of 2017, and sought to target five eastern oblasts. For more information, see: United States Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (2017). Evaluation Report: *Evaluating the Effectiveness of PRM Multilateral Partners in Ukraine to Assist Internally Displaced Persons and Prepare for the Eventual Transition from Relief to Development*. p. 26.

Protecting the Interests of Ukraine’s Internally Displaced Persons (foremost women’s) and Expanding their Prospects on the Labour Market		
Amount: EUR 75’430		Period: 7/2016 – 7/2017
The Project sought to help Ukraine’s internally displaced persons to become integrated into civil society and to enlarge their (principally women’s) opportunities on the labour market.		
Donor(s): Estonia (Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Development Cooperation)	Implementing Agency(ies): Estonian Women’s Studies and Research Centre	Beneficiary(ies): Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Strengthening of Ukrainian Municipalities Hosting IDPs		
Amount: EUR 20'500'000		Period: 07/2015 – 12/2019
<p>The Project aims to strengthen municipal institutions' and civil society organizations' capacity and facilities to meet basic needs and provide effective services to a large IDP influx.</p> <p>To strengthen Ukrainian host-communities, the Project adopts a conflict-sensitive and sustainable approach that helps to stabilize and improve conditions for the affected population. Government and non-government institutions are supported to meet increased needs and provide effective basic services.</p> <p>To develop human and institutional capacities, the Project carries out trainings and workshops in four areas of intervention. Increased competence of state and non-state actors shall enable them to provide effective and enhanced social services. By supporting creation of a network and institutionalization of transparent structures, the Project helps to improve the social service provision and access, while minimising conflicts between state and non-state actors.</p> <p>The Project entails four areas of intervention: Strengthening capacity and improving facilities of state and non-state actors to provide better services in the concerned communities (Area of intervention 1); Promote increased citizen participation in public service planning and implementation (Area of intervention 2); Provide increased quantity high-quality psychosocial support services (Area of intervention 3); Create the necessary basis to minimize conflict occurrence between IDPs and local host communities (Area of intervention 4).</p>		
Donor(s): Germany (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ))	Implementing Agency(ies): Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation]	Beneficiary(ies): Municipal Institutions; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) & Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Strengthening Social Infrastructure for the Absorption of IDPs		
Amount: EUR 53'550'000	Period: 01/2016 – 04/2020	
<p>By developing and expanding social infrastructure, the Project contributes to improving living conditions for IDPs and affected populations in the host communities.</p> <p>The Project entails three areas of intervention: renovating and building social and public infrastructure, as well as improving and adapting existing objects. This is done with the view to cost-benefit analyses in regards to operational costs, including for example training on increasing awareness of energy efficient buildings in the municipalities (Area of Intervention 1). To efficiently solicit additional funding opportunities offered by bilateral and multilateral organizations in Ukraine, the Project concentrates on conducting trainings to local government and non-government actors on preparing and submitting social and public infrastructure-related project proposals (Area of Intervention 2). To support internally displaced persons and disadvantaged vulnerable groups directly, the Project developed the demand-oriented housing concepts (Area of Intervention 3). All three areas of intervention include capacity-building components and work with government and non-government institutions at municipal level to strengthen and enable them to better collaborate</p>		
Donor(s): Germany (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ))	Implementing Agency(ies): Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation]	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH)

Vocational Integration of Internally Displaced Persons in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 5'000'000		Period: 08/2017 – 07/2021
The Project will comprise of three main fields on intervention: 1) short term qualification measures (up to 4 weeks, e.g. IT Training, language courses, application training) shall be developed and implemented in cooperation with NGOs to ensure maximum outreach of the Project to the target group; 2) re-qualification and higher qualification of IDPs and other affected persons affected by the conflict according to demands on the labour market; and 3) a flexible Qualification Fund shall enable innovative labour market related projects and cooperation between civil society, public and private institutions.		
Donor(s): Germany (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ))	Implementing Agency(ies): Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation]	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI)

Developing Regional Network to Support IDPs		
Amount: EUR 117'722		Period: 5/2015 – 12/2017
The Project sought to strengthen the protective environment for IDPs and other affected populations in all regions of Ukraine through a comprehensive initiative focused on cooperation regarding protection of individual rights, community-based services, and legislative and policy frameworks.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Social Action Center 'No Borders'	Beneficiary(ies): Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Integration and Stabilization Support through Livelihoods for Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and the Conflict-Affected Population in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 2'252'300		Period: 12/2016 – 3/2017
The Project supported self-employment and small business grants to IDPs and members of hosting communities. Integration and stabilization support was provided to a total of 2,730 IDPs and host community members. 1,330 individuals were supported through income-generating grants and business development and self-employment vocational training.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Good Governance Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Beneficiary(ies): Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Protection, Assistance and Solutions (1)		
Amount: EUR 94'562		Period: 10/2016 – 9/2017
The Project supported the provision of effective protection, assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and other victims of conflict and disasters.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): United States Agency for International Development ((USAID) Personal Services Contractors)	Beneficiary(ies): Refugees; Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); & Other Victims Of Conflict And Disasters

Protection, Assistance and Solutions (2)		
Amount: EUR 9'398		Period: 10/2016 – 9/2017
The Project supported the provision of effective protection, assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and other victims of conflict and disasters.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): United States Agency for International Development ((USAID) Personal Services Contractors)	Beneficiary(ies): Refugees; Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); & Other Victims Of Conflict And Disasters

Protection, Assistance and Solutions (3)		
Amount: EUR 919'180		Period: 10/2016 – 9/2017
The Project provided legal assistance, mine risk education, and support to “Ukraine NGO forum”.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society & Ukraine NGO Forum

Protection, Assistance and Solutions (4)		
Amount: EUR 436'507		Period: 10/2016 – 9/2017
To assist humanitarian aid organizations to fulfill their own mandates, the Project supported the provision of essential humanitarian access, security coordination and information services -- flash reporting, crisis management assistance, and safety related statistics.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO)	Beneficiary(ies): Humanitarian Aid Organizations

Protection, Assistance and Solutions (5)		
Amount: EUR 268'504		Period: 10/2016 – 9/2017
The Project supported OCHA coordination activities in Ukraine.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Beneficiary(ies): United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Protecting Rights, Reducing Risks, and Strengthening the Humanitarian Response to IDPs and Conflict-Affected Populations in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 857'233		Period: 2017 – 2018
The following activities will be implemented under the project: 1) coordination meetings on Kyiv and regional levels; 2) capacity building of NGOs, local authorities and Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI); 3) 4 burnout prevention sessions; 5) 3 Sphere trainings for Ministry of TOTI and local authorities of Luhansk and Donetsk regions; 6) 5-day training for top-level managers of national NGOs and national management staff of international organizations by internationally recognized facilitators; 7) 2 capacity building trainings; 8) transition mentorship support program for 15 national NGOs; and 9) interactive mapping of NGOs.		
Donor(s): Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) & Ukraine NGO Forum	Implementing Agency(ies): Ukraine NGO Forum	Beneficiary(ies): Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs); Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); local authorities & the Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI)

Supporting Recovery and Sustainable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and the Conflict-affected Population in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 4'214'400		Period: 01/2017 – 07/2018
The objective of the Project is to comprehensively address internally displaced persons' and host community members' stabilization, recovery and integration needs.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Beneficiary(ies): Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) & Civil Society

**Annex: Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

Civic Platform “CityHub”		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: 8/2017 – 1/2019
City Hub aims to unite and train active people in the Luhansk region to develop city projects, conduct and implement anti-corruption initiatives, as well as inspire and train young leaders who serve as agents of change in their local communities. In addition, the Hub based in Severodonetsk – a city of 117,500 people (where 54,000 are registered internally displaced persons (IDPs)) helps to integrate IDPs and engage the wider public to bring about positive change in their community.		
Donor(s): European Endowment for Democracy (EED)	Implementing Agency(ies): CityHub	Beneficiary(ies): Local authorities; Civil Society & Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Truth Hounds: Promoting Peace and Protecting Children in Donbas		
Amount: EUR 16'000		Period: 2017 – 2021
The Project seeks to promote peace and protect children affected by conflict through ensuring accountability for international crimes committed in Donbas region.		
Donor(s): Finland (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown



# 13

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## Independent Oversight



# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes on independent oversight. Independent oversight refers to independent oversight institutions including national human rights institutions (NHRIs), other human rights monitoring ombudsperson institutions, public defenders, national ethics committees, anti-corruption agencies, auditors, independent complaint mechanisms, and other specialized expert oversight bodies. These bodies are responsible for monitoring security policy and practice, undertaking independent investigations, issuing recommendations, aggregating data on complaints and malpractices, and publicly reporting on oversight and compliance issues. Independent oversight of the security sector is thus a critical component of an effective democratic security sector oversight framework.

In Ukraine, the previous Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights (ombudsperson) made steps towards monitoring a variety of security sector practices. Also included in this chapter is the Independent Defence Anti-Corruption Committee (NAKO), originally established as an independent oversight institution by Ukrainian activists and international experts to monitor transparency and accountability issues related to defence and security including procurement and corruption risks, assist the reform process and perform public control. As a significant step towards independent monitoring of defence and security sector expenditures and analysis of corruption risks, it is notable that in 2018 NAKO will expand its independent monitoring function to the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU), the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU) and the National Security and Defence Council (NSDC).

## Overview

While this study identified four projects as falling under the scope of independent oversight, due to lack of necessary data, only two of them have been included for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis. According to that data, the largest donor – in terms of funds committed to international security sector assistance programmes dedicated to independent oversight – is Denmark with EUR 1'560'050. One of the two projects that have been included here is implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the other by Transparency International (TI). UNDP runs a four-year programme dedicated to building the capacity of the Ukrainian ombudsperson and TI implements a project dedicated to supporting the Independent Defense Anti-Corruption Committee of Ukraine (NAKO). Independent oversight, however, accounts for 0.09 percent of international SSR assistance.

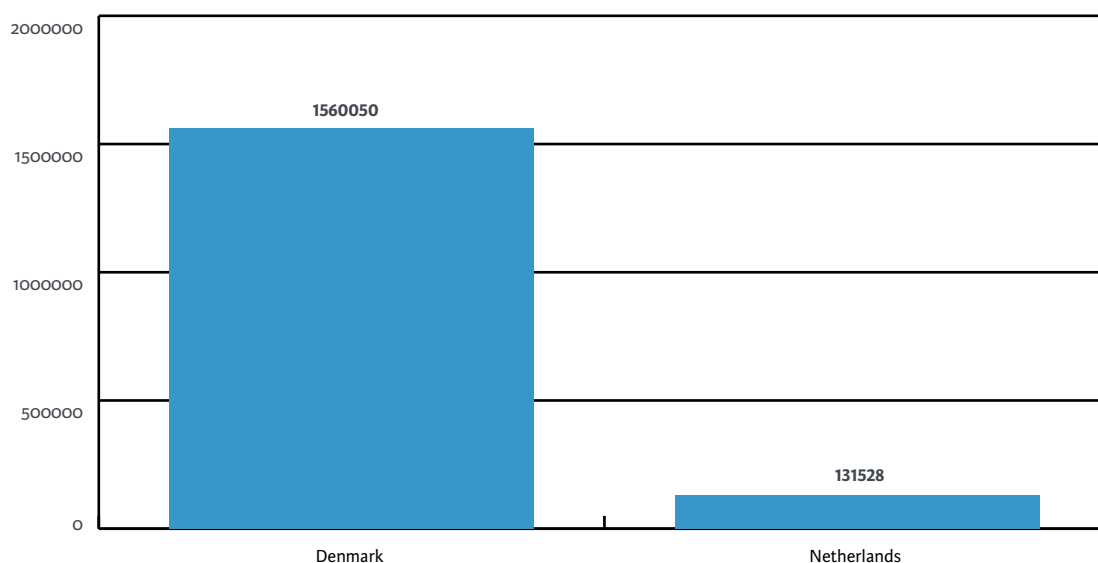


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Independent Oversight:

# EUR 1,691,578

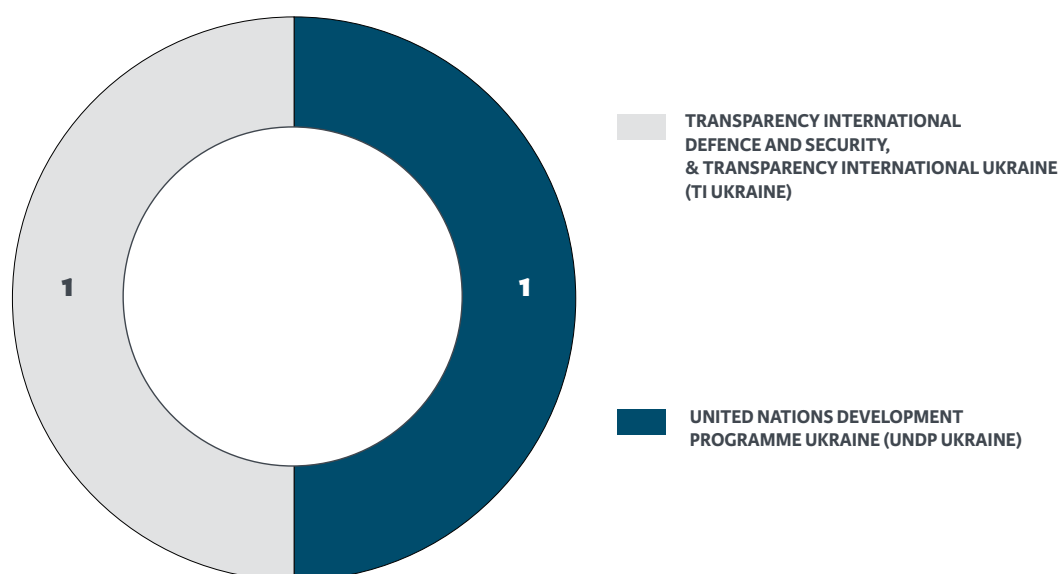
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]
<b>Other:</b>	Civil Society

## Policy Recommendations

- *Increasing international assistance to independent oversight bodies:* The amount of assistance provided to independent oversight is critically low in comparison to other assistance areas. For independent oversight institutions to provide a credible role, especially in partnership with other stakeholders, their capacity needs to be developed further. In particular, the resources of the National Human Rights Institution [Ombudsperson] to perform security sector monitoring are highly limited.
- *Interacting with other security sector oversight stakeholders:* As independent oversight institutions are under-capacitated, their interaction with democratic institutions, civil society and government on oversight issues is limited. Promoting greater interaction with other stakeholders could facilitate a significant increase in effective security sector oversight as monitoring data and best practices are shared more effectively.
- *Raising awareness of the importance of independent oversight:* Oversight of the security sector ensures that state resources are managed efficiently and effectively. Independent monitoring of security policies and practices provides a guarantee that security sector institutions act in the best interest of the nation and carry out their primary role of providing security to the public. Independent monitoring can deter a variety of malpractices including corruption that negatively affects resource management and overall service delivery. Thus, the international community should consider partnering with media and civil society to deliver public awareness raising campaigns on the importance of independent oversight, as well as on the current avenues available for citizens to report suspected malpractice.

Strengthening Capacities of the Office of the Ombudsperson		
Amount: EUR 1'560'050		Period: 09/2015 – 12/2018
The Project seeks to: 1) strengthen the capacity of the Ombudsperson's Office to fulfill its mandate and contribute to the reform agenda; 2) enhance human rights protection on regional level through support provided to the Ombudsperson's Office regional network, and development of regional offices of the Ombudsperson; 3) increase human rights awareness, including through a comprehensive national baseline human rights study, awareness and rights-advocacy campaigns, as well as supporting human rights journalism; and 4) strengthen systems for protection of vulnerable groups and promotion of equal opportunities for women and men in the context of new human rights challenges in Ukraine.		
Donor(s): Denmark (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Development Programme Ukraine (UNDP Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]

Independent Defense Anti-Corruption Committee (NAKO)		
Amount: EUR 131'528		Period: 3/2016 – 12/2018
<p>The Independent Defense Anti-Corruption Committee (Nezalezhnyi Antykoruptsiinyi Komitet z pytan oborony, or NAKO) is a joint international and Ukrainian monitoring group supported by Ukraine-based Secretariat and UK-based Transparency International Defense and Security Program. The NAKO will be financially and operationally independent from the government, but will work with other defense anti-corruption bodies that are currently being formed within the Ministry of Defense (MoD). Being independent from the government, MoD and military and seen that way by the public, it will help the MoD communicate positive steps it's taking to the broader public in a way that the latter will trust. TI intends for the NAKO to build on the work of the volunteers, not duplicate it, and to provide an added level of capability through enabling access to high-level international defense expertise.</p>		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Transparency International Defence and Security & Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD) & Civil Society

#### Annex: Independent Oversight

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Independent Oversight, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

### Index for Monitoring Reforms (iMoRE)

Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
<p>The Index for Monitoring Reforms (iMoRE) is an analytical instrument aimed to quantitatively evaluate economic reforms in Ukraine. It is based on expert assessments of changes in the regulatory environment which can be considered as reforms or anti-reforms.</p> <p>The main objective of the Index is to inform the general public about the speed and depth of the country's reform process. The lack of public awareness is due to the fact that each state institution works on its own narrow specialization, while media only pays attention to the most popular topics. Moreover, it is hard for non-experts to estimate whether certain normative changes were important and essential.</p>		
Donor: Information unknown	Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

### Improving the Prevention of Torture and Ill-Treatment in Ukraine

Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
<p>The Project aims to enhance the operation of the national monitoring and prevention mechanism against torture and ill-treatment in Ukraine in compliance with the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT), based on the "Ombudsman Plus" NPM model.</p>		
Donor: Information unknown	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe—Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson] & the Kharkiv Institute of Social Researches





# 14

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## Institutional Development



# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes targeting a cluster of inter-related governance issues, either with one or more Ukrainian institution or on more than one thematic issue that have a direct impact on- or are complementary to security governance. The programmes contained herein aim to improve the capacity of an institution or institutions to transparently supply a public service via training for officials, implementation of new planning and coordination procedures, or implement new services. By the same token, some projects look to develop the capacity of citizens to interact with these reformed institutions.

This chapter also includes international SSR assistance projects that are supplied as a single package and cannot, as per the methodology used in this Study, be segmented any further, and focuses on a combination of law enforcement, justice and rule of law reforms. As such, the chapter includes the European Union (EU) Assistance Mission (EUAM – formerly the EU Assistance Mission SSR) which, through its public objective of ‘advising for trust’, focuses on capacity development and technical assistance for the civilian security sector, comprising law enforcement reform and justice reform, and targeting, in particular, the State Border Guard Service (SBGS) and the State Security Service (SSU). Notably, the mission does not conduct any defence reform activities.

Also included in the chapter are projects supporting the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS) which provides a number of public security services including humanitarian demining, food and other supplies for international displaced persons (IDPs), the National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU), and Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI).

The good governance and capacity development programmes presented in this chapter reflect the broad range of cross-cutting, capacity development and knowledge transfer programmes instigated by the international community that aim to embed European and other international best practices in multiple institutions and to positively impact the delivery of public services and public security at policy and/or programming levels.

## Overview

This study identified twenty projects on institutional development (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). According to the data collected for the study, the largest donors – in terms of funds committed to international security sector assistance programmes focusing on institutional development – are the European Union (EU) and Council of Europe (CoE) with a EUR 104’000’000 programme ‘Comprehensive Reform of Public Administration in Ukraine’ running from 2016 to 2022; and another EUR 40’198’310 worth of EU financial support to various agencies working on related topics. EUAM is the most active agency in implementing programmes in this area, with three programmes ongoing or implemented (as of 2017). The primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this area are ministries and state agencies as well as civil society organizations (CSOs) and other associations. Overall, institutional development is the third largest area for international assistance funding.

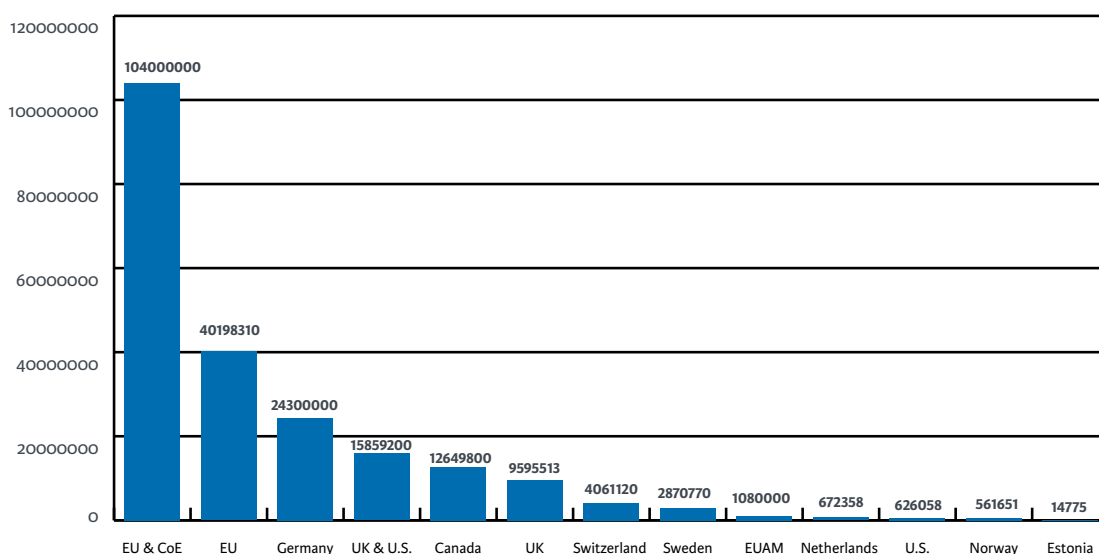


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Institutional Development:

# EUR 216,489,555

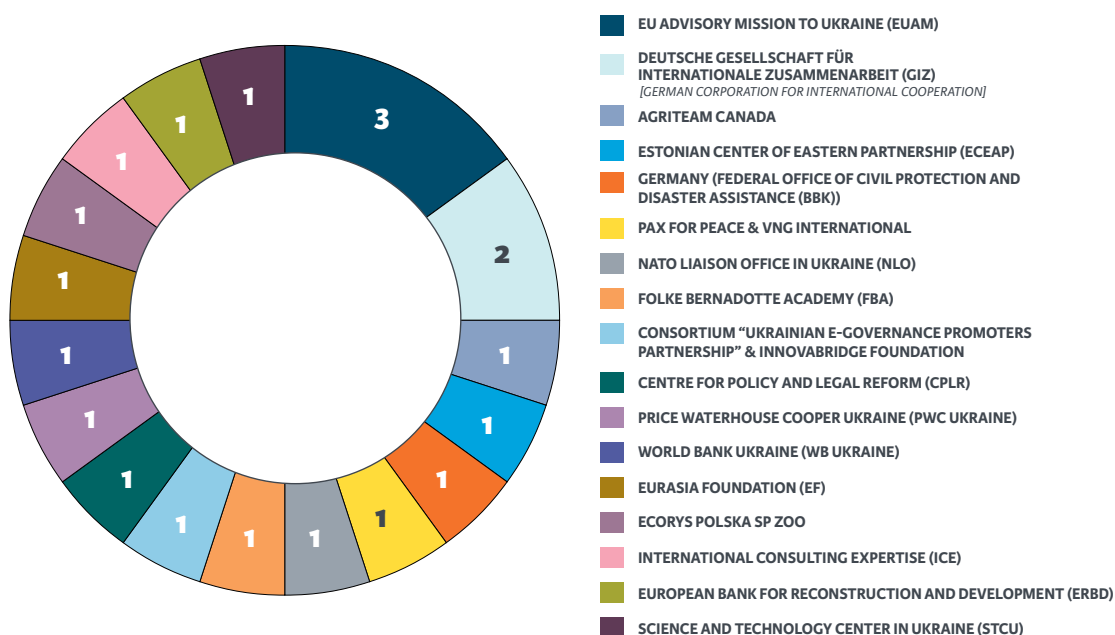
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH); Ministry on Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI) & the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS); National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU); National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NAPC); National Anticorruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU); National Reforms Council's Support Team; Reforms Delivery Office under the Prime Minister; General Prosecutors Office (GPO) & the National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service (NAUCS)
<b>Security Actors:</b>	Administration of the State Border Service of Ukraine & the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS) & the National Police of Ukraine (NPU)
<b>Legislature:</b>	Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine & the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
<b>Other:</b>	Association of Ukrainian Cities (AUC); Ukrainian Red Cross (URC); NATO Liaison Office in Ukraine (NLO); Civil Society; Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and other at-risk groups; EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM); Internews & Ukraine Business Ombudsman Institution

## Policy Recommendations

- *Identify reform opportunities with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA):* Whilst the Ministry of Internal Affairs' front line agencies benefit from tailored assistance packages (including the National Police and State Emergency Service), unlike the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD) there is no international assistance on reform within the ministry itself. MoIA's are responsible for many key areas related to the police and other internal security forces, such as internal management, human resources and financial management, anti-corruption and building integrity (BI) initiatives, institutional and programme management, rules and procedures and codes of conduct. Therefore, it is important to include related ministries in the reform process. As with other government institutions, international donors may wish to engage the MoIA on reform issues and identify programming opportunities on policy and planning development, human and financial resource management, vetting, programme management, and also interaction with democratic institutions, independent oversight institutions, civil society and the media.
- *Identify ways to enhance the impact of rule of law programming:* Projects that focus on rule of law issues, and that continue to promote linkages between justice and law enforcement reforms will be vital to ensuring the long term success of Ukraine's security sector reforms. In the next phase of rule of law programming, the international community will need to assess the impact of reform assistance, identify remaining duplications of roles and responsibilities in Ukraine's security sector, and consequently tailor assistance to support the streamlining of Ukraine's law enforcement and justice sectors.

- *Identify priorities for the next phase of institutional reforms:* With officials at multiple Ukrainian institutions trained in international best practices related to planning, procurement, anti-corruption, and good governance, the next phase of international programming support will need to identify a set of strategic priorities that address the sustainability of institutional reforms, the retention of skilled personnel, and address the long term assistance needs of institutions themselves.
- *Identify standard planning, programme and resource management training platforms:* Many Ukrainian civil servants – whether involved in security sector management or the delivery of related public services – are exposed to training from different international and national sources. Identifying a need for officials to have a common training standard on governance issues, planning, as well as management tools, may help embed best practices at national, regional and local levels.

Deployment for Governance and Economic Growth (EDGE)		
Amount: EUR 12'649'800		Period: 11/2014 – 07/2019
The Project assists Ukraine's national and sub-national governments to develop and implement governance and economic reforms. Activities include: (1) assisting Ukrainian officials and stakeholders to develop transparency and anti-corruption policies and programming; (2) coaching officials to plan, coordinate and implement reform plans; (3) training officials to create and manage tools and processes to sustain change management; and (4) coaching representatives from governments and CSOs to promote citizens' participation in public decision making.		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada)	Implementing Agency(ies): Agriteam Canada	Beneficiary(ies): Government Ministries

Creating Availability of Estonia’s Reform Experience and Expertise for Ukraine to Implement EU-Related Reforms		
Amount: EUR 14’775	Period: 9/2016 – 3/2017	
The Project assisted Ukrainian line ministries, ensured Estonia’s activities in Ukraine were planned in cross-sectoral correlation, along with relevant analyses and follow-up activities.		
Donor(s): Estonia (Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Development Cooperation)	Implementing Agency(ies): Estonian Center of Eastern Partnership	Beneficiary(ies): Ukrainian Line Ministries

Administrative Reform in Eastern Ukraine II		
Amount: EUR 3'000'000	Period: 04/2017 – 03/2020	
The Project supports local-governance and state institutions in applying innovative instruments and procedures to provide municipal services in a more effective and sustainable way.		
Donor(s): Germany (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ))	Implementing Agency(ies): Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation]	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH)

Strengthening the Capacity of Ukraine in the Field Of Civil Protection		
Amount: EUR 2'500'000	Period: 1/2016 – 12/2017	
The Project supported the development of skills and abilities of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine and the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine for the prevention of emergencies and counteraction in cases involving hazardous chemicals.		
Donor(s): Germany (Federal Office for Foreign Affairs (AA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Germany (Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (BBK))	Beneficiary(ies): Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine & the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS)

Strengthening of Capacities of the Ukrainian Emergency Service		
Amount: EUR 18'800'000		Period: 03/2015 – 12/2018
<p>The Project seeks to assist the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS) and the Ukrainian Red Cross (URC) in better responding to emergencies and crisis situations. This, in turn, would improve the situation of internally displaced persons and receiving communities in eastern Ukraine, for example in the regions of Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhia. On this basis, the Project sets out to: 1) procure technical equipment for a quarter of all rescue workers in the crisis region; 2) carry out training courses, workshops, fact-finding trips, exercises and other measures for 1,000 managers and rescue workers; and 3) modernize around 12 buildings, including fire stations, control centres and depots. Food and basic supplies will also be organized for 100,000 internally displaced persons.</p>		
Donor(s): Germany (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ))	Implementing Agency(ies): Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation]	Beneficiary(ies): State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS) & the Ukrainian Red Cross (URC)

Eastern Ukraine State Building and Accountability (EUSTAB)		
Amount: EUR 672'358	Period: 10/2015 – 12/2018	
<p>The Project aims to foster stability in Eastern Ukraine from the bottom up through legitimate and responsive governance and inclusive political and public participation processes at the local level.</p> <p>The overall objective of the Project is to support the development of transparent, accountable and responsive local government and strengthen citizens' participation practices in local policy development in Eastern Ukraine. Within the scope of the Project, VNGi and PAX work together with local authorities and civil society organization (CSO's) in six municipalities in Eastern Ukraine.</p>		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): PAX for Peace & VNG International	Beneficiary(ies): Association of Ukrainian Cities (AUC)

Voluntary National Contribution to the NATO Liaison Office in Kyiv		
Amount: EUR 561'651		Period: 2016 – 2018
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): NATO Liaison Office in Ukraine (NLO)	Beneficiary(ies): NATO Liaison Office in Ukraine (NLO)

Rule of Law in Local Administration		
Amount: EUR 2'870'770		Period: 10/2014 – 12/2017
The Project aimed at improving local government public service delivery in Ukraine by: 1) strengthening capacities of local authorities to deliver public services in accordance with rule of law principles and their influence on decision making at the central political level; 2) raising awareness and understanding of citizens to exercise their rights when claiming services; and 3) strengthening civil society in holding public institutions legally accountable at the local level.		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA)	Beneficiary(ies): Ukrainian Local Authorities & Civil Society

E-Governance for Accountability and Participation (E-GAP)		
Amount: EUR 4'061'120		Period: 06/2013 – 03/2019
This Project supports vulnerable elements of Ukrainian society, such as internally displaced persons, in receiving better access to public services and less exposure to corruption. The Project focuses on four areas: 1) e-services; 2) capacity-building; 3) e-democracy; 4) and national dialogue.		
Donor(s): Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC))	Implementing Agency(ies): Consortium “Ukrainian E-Governance Promoters Partnership” & InnovaBridge Foundation	Beneficiary(ies): Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and other at-risk groups

Expert Assistance to Government in Reforming Ministries in the Context of PAR (Functional Audits of 8 Pilot Ministries and Recommendations on their Reorganization)		
Amount: EUR 23'221		Period: 05/2017 – 02/2018
The Project provided expert assistance to the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in reorganising ministerial apparatus in line with Strategy of Public Administration Reform and European standards of public administration. The Project also assisted in the delivery of a functional analysis of 8 pilot ministries and produced recommendations on their restructuring.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Foreign and Commonwealth Office – Strategic Programme Fund and Bilateral Programme Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): Centre for Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR)	Beneficiary(ies): Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

Support to EU Advisory Mission		
Amount: EUR 563'076		Period: 4/2016 – 3/2017
The Project provided qualified experts in Security Sector Reform as well as officers in senior leadership roles to the EUAM.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Conflict, Stability and Security Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM)	Beneficiary(ies): EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM) & the National Police of Ukraine(NPU)

Support to EU Advisory Mission		
Amount: EUR 563'076		Period: 4/2016 – 3/2017
The Project provided qualified experts in Security Sector Reform as well as officers in senior leadership roles to the EUAM.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Conflict, Stability and Security Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM)	Beneficiary(ies): EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM) & the National Police of Ukraine(NPU)

UK-UA Reform Programme – Managed Fund		
Amount: EUR 8'446'140		Period: 5/2016 – 3/2018
The Projects under the Managed Fund delivered technical assistance to the Ukrainian government in the areas of economic and governance reforms. It sought to: strengthen anti-corruption measures; modernize key sectors, including the development of strategies for state-owned enterprises; public procurement reform; capacity-building for the NABU; the e-declaration system; public finance management and public administration reforms; and deployment of experts to specific institutions, including the newly created Ministry on Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Good Governance Fund	Implementing Agency(ies): Price Waterhouse Cooper Ukraine (PwC Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU); Ministry on Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI) & Other Line Ministries

Governance Reform Trust Fund		
Amount: EUR 563'076		Period: 5/2016 – 3/2017
The Trust Fund provided expert analysis and follow-up assistance to promote reforms, including to Ukraine's National Agency for Preventing Corruption (NAPC) (support to e-declaration system), public expenditure and service delivery assessments in health and social policy, as well as support to the World Bank's Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) report.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Good Governance Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): World Bank Ukraine	Beneficiary(ies): National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NAPC)

Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration and Services (TAPAS)		
Amount: EUR 15'859'200	Period: 8/2016 – 8/2021	
The Project provides e-governance tools to reduce opportunities for corruption within the Government of Ukraine and engages the public in anti-corruption efforts. It features three major components: training Ukrainian officials to use software-based procurement processes to reduce corruption (e.g. eliminating malfeasance, providing transparency in acquisition, and imposing accountability); an Open Data initiative disseminates standardized, accessible, and consistent GoU data for public, intra-governmental, and international oversight; and an eServices platform provides government services over a secure and user-friendly medium.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom & United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Eurasia Foundation	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Reform Communications Program in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 626'058	Period: 2016 – 2017	
The Reform Communications Program in Ukraine was aimed at increasing the level of citizens' understanding of the reforms that the Government of Ukraine (GOU) is undertaking, as well as the citizens' understanding of how reforms will improve their lives. The Project included two major tasks: Task 1 'Communications Landscape Assessed and Strategic Communication Opportunities Identified'; and Task 2: 'Reform Communications Campaigns Implemented'.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Ecorys Polska SP ZOO	Beneficiary(ies): Internews; Ukrainian Government & Civil Society

EUAM: EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine)		
Amount: EUR 32'000'000		Period: 11/2017 – 5/2019
<p>EUAM aims to strengthen and support reform in state agencies such as the police, other law enforcement agencies and the judicial sector, particularly the prosecutor's office. The mission provides strategic advice to the Ukrainian authorities, supported by operational activity, including training, to develop sustainable, accountable and efficient security services that strengthen the rule of law. This process is ultimately designed to restore the trust of the Ukrainian people in their civilian security services, which have been beset by allegations of corruption and malpractice. EUAM's priority areas are as follows:</p> <p>1) Community Policing; 2) Criminal Investigations; 3) Public Order; 4) Human Resources Management; 5) Delineation of competences of LEAs; 6) Prosecutorial Reform; 7) Security Sector Reform; 8) State Border Guard Service Reform; 9) Customs Reform; 10) Strategic Communications; 11) Good Governance; and 12) Human Rights and Gender.</p>		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM)	Beneficiary(ies): Various



Support to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in Improving Strategic Framework of Public Administration Reform		
Amount: EUR 198'310		Period: 04/2017 – 12/2017
The Project's objective was to support the implementation of the Public Administration Reform (PAR) strategy within the responsibilities entrusted to Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers. The Project sought to reinforce the capacity of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers to ensure effective strategic framework for implementation of the PAR strategy and Action Plan.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): International Consulting Expertise (ICE)	Beneficiary(ies): Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

Contribution to the EBRD-Ukraine Stabilization and Sustainable Growth Multi-Donor Account		
Amount: EUR 8'000'000		Period: 07/2014 – 05/2018
<p>The EBRD-Ukraine Stabilization and Sustainable Growth Multi-Donor Account address the country's urgent needs as regards support for the design and implementation of policy reforms and institutional capacity building, as well as investments. It is established as a multi-donor and multi-sector cooperation funds account with a working target of EUR 20-25 million. Among other activities, support for the following is envisaged: The development and coordination of national reform priorities, through the National Reforms Council's Support Team and the Reforms Delivery Office under the Prime Minister; The establishment of Reform Support Teams, in selected priority Ministries, which are contemplated to be tasked with the implementation of priority reforms undertaken by these ministries, and the transformation of public administration within these ministries; The establishment of a high-level international Strategic Advisory Group for Support of Ukrainian Reforms, providing expert advice to the Prime Minister and President on how to deliver reforms efficiently and effectively; and The Ukraine Business Ombudsman Institution, designed to help address the endemic problem of corruption and unfair treatment of private sector businesses in Ukraine, which continues to damage the business climate of the country and affects the economy as a whole.</p>		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): European Bank For Reconstruction And Development (ERBD)	Beneficiary(ies): National Reforms Council's Support Team; Reforms Delivery Office under the Prime Minister & the Ukraine Business Ombudsman Institution

Operational Support in Providing Strategic Advice on Civil Security Sector Reform in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'080'000		Period: 12/2015 – 02/2017
The Project assisted state authorities of Ukraine in reforms in the field of civil security.		
Donor(s): EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM)	Implementing Agency(ies): EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM)	Beneficiary(ies): National Agency for Prevention of Corruption (NAPC); National Anticorruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU); General Prosecutors Office (GPO) & the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)

Support for Comprehensive Reform of Public Administration in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 104'000'000		Period: 12/2016 – 12/2022
The Program supports Ukraine in implementing a comprehensive strategy of public administration reform, which covers the basic functions of horizontal management system in accordance with the principles of public administration developed by OECD/SIGMA in close cooperation with the European Commission. In addition, it will support capacity building in public financial management.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU) & Council of Europe (CoE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU)	Beneficiary(ies): National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service (NAUCS)

**Annex: Institutional Development**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Institutional Development, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

### The Reforms Guide Online Platform

Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
<p>“Reforms Guide” is an informational and analytical site on the progress of 17 key reforms in Ukraine, which will help guide the complex political and social changes that began in Ukraine in 2014. The platform contains up-to-date news, and verified information on the latest developments concerning the course of reforms.</p>		
Donor(s): Finland (Embassy to Ukraine)	Implementing Agency(ies): Internews-Ukraine	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

### Local Government Reform in Ukraine — Programme 2

Amount: EUR 1'358'200		Period: Information unknown
<p>The Project provides capacity building for local governments in service provision and evidence-based policy dialogue within the social sector sphere (health, education and social protection), as well as participatory governance and a robust local democracy.</p>		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

### Public Advice Centres

Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
<p>Public Advice Centres work according to single standards regarding records of approaches and consultation; rules and procedure and ethical norms. There is a joint information base and exchange of information between advice centres.</p> <p>The network presently includes 13 advice centres in Kherson, Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Kirovohrad, Lviv, Luhansk, Mykolaiv, Donetsk, Ternopil, Konotop (Sumy region), Severodonetsk, (Luhansk region), Sevastopol and Kyiv.</p> <p>As well as seeing people in the regional centres in their offices, each organization holds outreach consultations around the region in inaccessible areas where there is often no legal aid at all.</p> <p>During 2009, UHHRU advice centres provided over 13,000 consultations, this being almost 3.5 thousand more than the previous year. The advice centres were approached most by pensioners, the unemployed and people not working, business people and prisoners. It should be noted that 53% of the consultations were provided to women. Most complaints were about the courts, the police, local authorities and the management of enterprises.</p>		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)), Canada through (Global Affairs Canada) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union (UHHRU)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Professional Exchange – Sharing Best Practice Between UK and Ukrainian Institutions		
Amount: EUR 16'926		Period: 9/2016 – 3/2017
The Project combined a number of small-scale but high impact interventions to increase the transfer of best practice from the UK to Ukrainian institutions and officials, in support of Ukraine's reform agenda, in particular in the fields of cross-government crisis management and public administration reform.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Bilateral Programme Budget)	Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown	BBeneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Citizen Engagement and Reform Communication Programme (CERC)		
Amount: Information unknown	Period: Information unknown	
<p>The Citizen Engagement and Reform Communication Programme (CERC) increases citizen awareness, trust, and understanding of reforms within Ukraine's Ministry of Internal Affairs. The CERC project builds understanding, trust, and fruitful relationships between citizens and police by establishing platforms for communication, engagement, and collaboration through libraries and other civic platforms. The Programme raises awareness of citizen's rights, engages media, and builds cooperation between the public and law enforcement.</p> <p>The goals of the Programme are as follows: 1) Equip public libraries, public relations centers, universities, media outlets, and NGOs in target cities with the skills, tools, and connections to hold public information and engagement events. The events should build understanding, trust, and productive relationships among citizens, police, civil society, and government stakeholders; 2) Educate and engage local media professionals on police reform and media's role in reform coverage and communications. Encourage media participation in citizen engagement events to improve and expand coverage of the reforms; 3) Provide support and training to young professionals who are selected for an internship at the Ministry of Internal Affairs Service Centers; 4) Oversee community engagement events and manage the communication strategy to increase public's understanding of the Volunteer Emergency Response Service and Community Firefighting reforms; 5) Conduct public information campaigns to inform citizens about the overall Ministry of Internal Affairs reform process and raise awareness about the importance of police–community collaboration; and 6) Support high-crime neighborhoods by engaging with the newly established Office for Community Policing. Help facilitate neighborhood watch meetings with.</p>		
Donor(s): Information unknown	Implementing Agency(ies): International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)

Enhancing the Capacity of the National Reforms Council (NRC)		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
To assist the National Reforms Council (NRC) in the implementation of reforms across various governmental sectors, the Project provides for the creation of a digital workflow for the NRC, and the provision of IT equipment and other resources.		
Donor(s): Information unknown	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): National Reforms Council (NRC)

Open Government Partnership (Ukraine)		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: 2011 – 2018
The Project seeks to improve public services, enhance integrity in public administration, better manage public resources, create safe communities, increase corporate accountability — in particular, with respect to measures to improve the quality and transparency of the provision of administrative services and the introduction of the provision of such services in electronic form; establish a system of “Community policing”, develop e-democracy and so forth.		
Donor: Information unknown	Implementing Agency(ies): Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

SIGMA – Ukraine		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
Ukraine has been a part of the EU-OECD Support for the Improvement of Governance and Management (SIGMA) Programme since 2008. Ukraine relies on SIGMA's assistance in priority areas such as financial control, civil service legislation, public administration reform and public financial management. Activities for 2018 include: 1) A baseline measurement assessment against The Principles of Public Administration will be conducted by SIGMA in 2018 at the request of the Cabinet of Ministers in order to enable the design and prioritization of reforms based on solid evidence and to contribute to a potential revision of the current Public Administration Reform Strategy; 2) Conducting a policy making review for the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers; and 3) Supporting the implementation of civil service reform with the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers and the National Agency of Ukraine on Civil Service.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU) & Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Implementing Agency(ies): European Union (EU) & Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Beneficiary(ies): Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers & National Agency of Ukraine on Civil Service (NAUCS)



# 15

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## Intelligence and State Security Service Reform

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes on intelligence and state security service reform (SSR) in Ukraine, a critical component of any comprehensive SSR process. For the purposes of this study, the following definition of intelligence and state security service reform will be used: ‘Intelligence and state SSR refers to the process through which intelligence agencies (foreign mandate) or state security services (domestic mandate) create or enhance standards and procedures for democratic civilian control and oversight of the intelligence agencies; consolidate this through democratic means; and develop relevant expertise and capacities to support intelligence activities.’<sup>1</sup>

Ukraine began a process of intelligence reform in the early 2000s: current international programming builds on that legacy. Without the full reform of intelligence and state security services, reforms in other areas, including defence and law enforcement, can be rendered redundant through continued political interference by unaccountable and un-transparent services.

## Overview

This study identified only two projects on intelligence and state security reform. According to the data gathered here, the largest donor – in terms of funds committed to international security sector assistance programmes for this particular theme – is the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe—Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU), followed by Norway. The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and the OSCE implement one project each. The primary beneficiary of international assistance in this area is the State Security Service of Ukraine (SSU).

It is important to note that the European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM) has also conducted a variety of capacity development trainings for the SSU on issues including human rights, integrity, international cooperation, tracing laundered funds and asset recovery. However, as no disaggregated data on EUAM projects was available, this component could not be included in this chapter, and therefore could not be used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

<sup>1</sup> Edmunds, Timothy (2008). *Intelligence agencies and democratization: Continuity and Change in Serbia after Milošević*, Europe-Asia Studies, Vol. 60, No. 1, Taylor & Francis, Ltd, (Note 9). Available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/20451471> [accessed 3 August 2018].

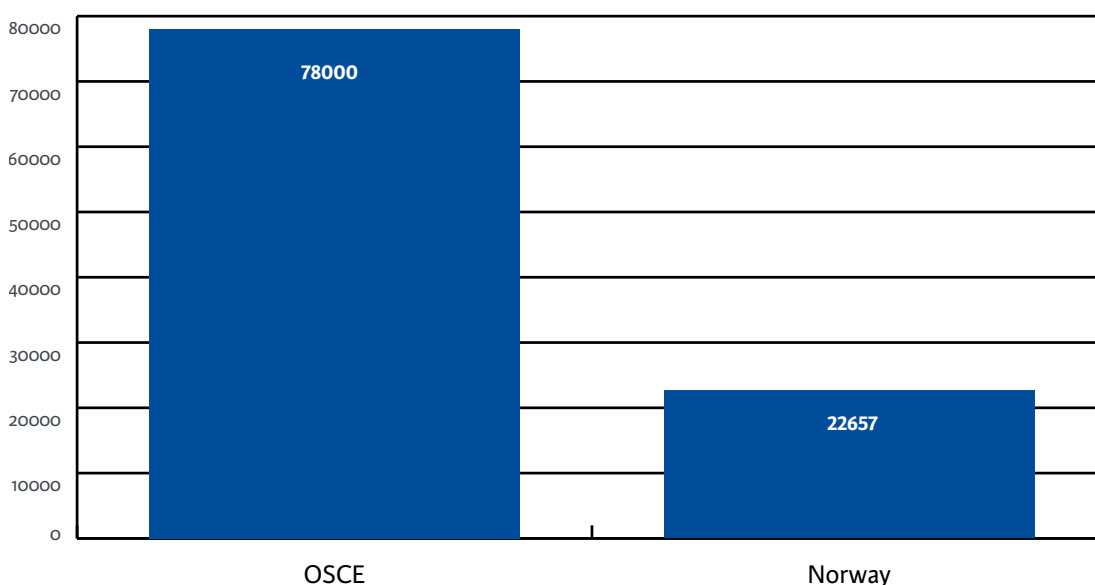


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Intelligence and State Security Service Reform:

# EUR 100,657

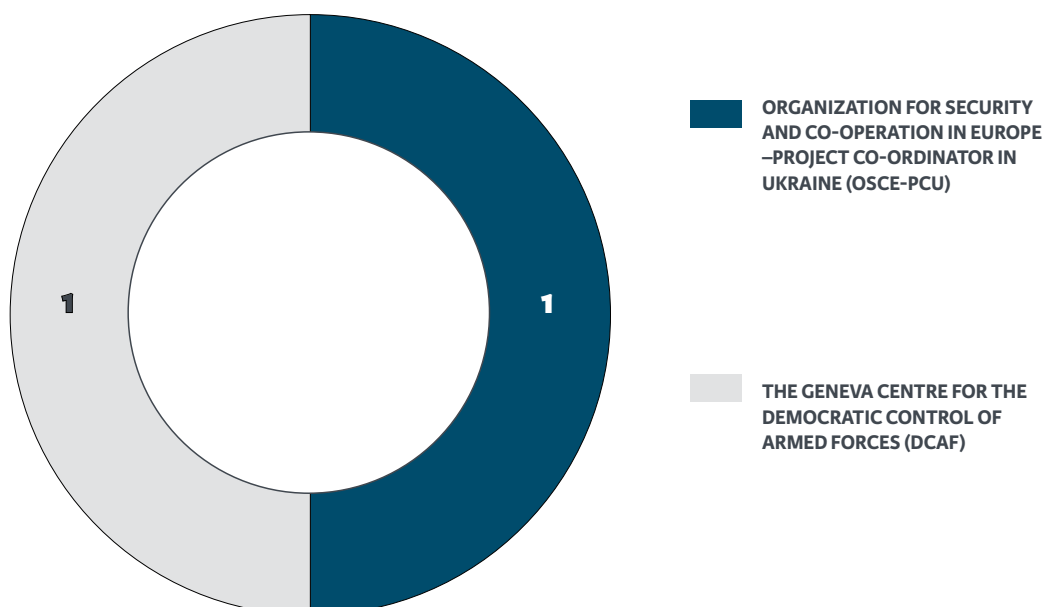
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency





# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry for Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine (MRDBH) & the Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons (TOTI)
<b>Other:</b>	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); Municipal Institutions; Civil Society Organizations; Refugees; Ukraine NGO Forum; Humanitarian Aid Organizations & the United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

## Policy Recommendations

- *Capacity building for parliamentarians:* Currently, neither international nor national assistance programmes targeting intelligence and state security services in Ukraine make provisions for the long-term training or education of Members of Parliament on relevant oversight issues. As such, parliamentarians lack subject-matter expertise – particularly with respect to the specific functions of various components of the security and defence forces, international best practice and budgetary oversight – thus weakening their oversight function. International assistance should seek to rectify this.
- *Increasing civilianization of intelligence services:* Currently, Ukraine's primary intelligence service, the SSU, is overwhelmingly staffed by militarized personnel with a variety of law enforcement powers. In line with the SSU's ambitious goal to reach a 90 percent civilian staffing level by 2022, international assistance programmes should consider supporting such a civilianization as well as reform process.
- *Supporting the Defence and Security and Committee of the Verkhovna Rada and the development of a dedicated parliamentary oversight committee:* Regardless of the outcome of the new National Security Bill and its provisions for the SSU, the role of the Defence and Security Committee in monitoring the intelligence services remains vital, as will that of any other dedicated committee created through the auspices of the National Security Law.<sup>2</sup> Other parliamentary committees focused on budget and human rights issues also have an oversight role to play and may benefit from capacity-development training.
- *Supporting the alignment of legislation on intelligence and state security services:* Similarly, the National Security Law and the Law on the Security Service of Ukraine – as well as other laws still on the statute books – are not currently aligned. Consequently, continued engagement on relevant legislative and related oversight issues should be a high priority assistance area for international donors.

<sup>2</sup> The President of Ukraine also stated on 24th March that the final version of the Law 'On National Security' would include provisions for parliamentary control of the SSU. Available at: <https://en.interfax.com.ua/news/general/494395.html> [accessed 3 August 2018].

- *Enhancing support for anti-corruption and building integrity initiatives for intelligence and state security services:* Currently, only EUAM has focused on SSU-wide integrity training. The SSU may benefit from the involvement of other donors in longer-term related programming.
- *Media campaigning on intelligence and state security service oversight:* Any public discourse on SSR should include a focus on intelligence reform. While campaigns targeting the police have been supported by international donors in Ukraine, no such campaigns have specifically targeted intelligence and state security services.
- *Streamlining the process for accessing classified information:* Currently, parliamentarians struggle to access information on the activities of intelligence and state security services, meaning they are unable to effectively perform their oversight function. Donors should consider providing support to define criteria and sufficient levels of clearance to enable control bodies to access the classified information necessary to accomplish their task. In parallel, parliamentarians should also be trained on how to protect classified information they have access to.

Enhancing Intelligence Oversight		
Amount: EUR 22'657		Period: 1/2018 – 6/2018
Under the Project, two conferences on Intelligence Oversight in Ukraine were held, from which resulting recommendations were provided to the National Security and Defence Committee for comment on the national Reform Concept. The conferences were organized in cooperation with the NATO Liaison Office in Ukraine (NLO), and the European Union Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM).		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)	Beneficiary(ies): Security Service of Ukraine (SSU); National Security and Defence Committee (NDSC) & the Verkhovna Rada

Helping Special Services and Criminal Justice Reform Meet Human Rights Commitments		
Amount: EUR 78'000		Period: 4/2017 – 12/2017
Under the Project, a conference on Intel Reform in Ukraine will be held, from which resulting recommendations will be provided to the National Security and Defence Committee for comment on the national Reform Concept.		
Donor(s): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Security Service of Ukraine (SSU); Criminal Justice System & other Security Agencies





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## Justice Reform

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes on justice reform. Justice reform is defined as comprising ‘...not only reform of laws but also the development of policies, procedures and mechanisms that allow for the practical implementation of laws and equal access to the justice system. The process may include institutional reform, policy reform, ongoing training for judicial actors (judges, court clerks and administrators, prosecutors, defence attorneys, police, bar associations, law schools) and public awareness for government and citizens.’<sup>1</sup>

The need for fundamental reform of the court system has remained a high priority in Ukraine since independence. Additionally, the achievement of key benchmarks in agreed justice and related anti-corruption reform programmes – not least the establishment of an independent anti-corruption court – remain critical for continued engagement by many international donors. In this context, it is important to note that, for the purposes of this study, a basket of constitutional reforms has also been included in this thematic area, while projects addressing penal reform can be found in Chapter 19 on Penitentiaries. Overall, the ability of Ukraine to reform its justice sector – and to link those reforms to those in law enforcement – will determine its long term democratic development.

It is important to note that projects supplied as a single package cannot be segmented further into separate elements. Thus, while the EU Assistance Mission (EUAM) engages on justice reform issues, particularly with the Prosecutor’s Office, it does not provide disaggregated data on justice reform projects implemented under its mandate. Therefore, and as per the methodology used in this Study, they cannot be included in this chapter. Please refer to the Chapter 14 on ‘Institutional Development’ for more information on EUAM.

## Overview

This study identified twenty-nine projects on justice reform (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). According to the data collected for the study, the largest donor – in terms of the amount of funding committed for international security sector assistance programmes on justice reform – is the European Union (EU). The EU-funded project ‘Support to Rule of Law Reforms in Ukraine (PRAVO-Justice)’ accounts for 44.1 percent of all funds committed to this area.

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe—Project Coordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU) and the Council of Europe (CoE) implement the most projects, with eight and three, respectively. The primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this area are the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ), the Supreme Court of Ukraine (SCOURT), and the National School of Judges of Ukraine (NSJ).

The most common types of interventions in this area are: 1) technical assistance, training and capacity building activities for the judiciary, in particular the National School of Judges (NSJ); 2) technical assistance to the legal aid system; and 3) support for the implementation of a national probation service.

<sup>1</sup> Quast, Shelby (2008). *Justice Reform and Gender. Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit*. Eds. Megan Bastick and Kristin Valasek. Geneva: DCAF, OSCE/ODIHR, UN-INSTRRAW. p. 1-2. Available at: [https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/tool\\_4.pdf](https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/tool_4.pdf) [accessed 25 July 2018]

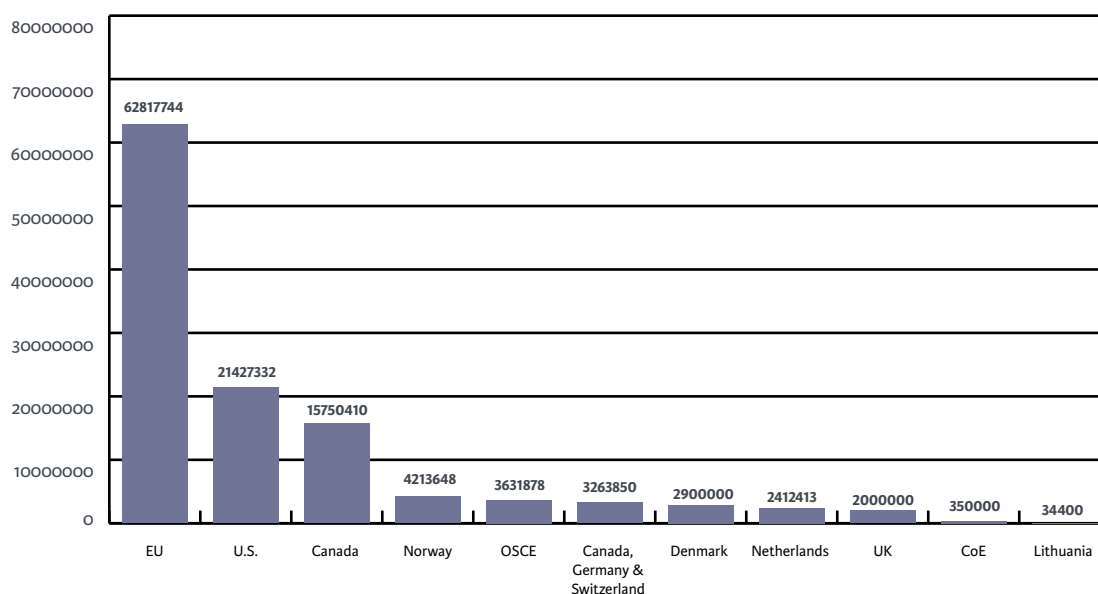


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Justice Reform:

# EUR 118,801,675

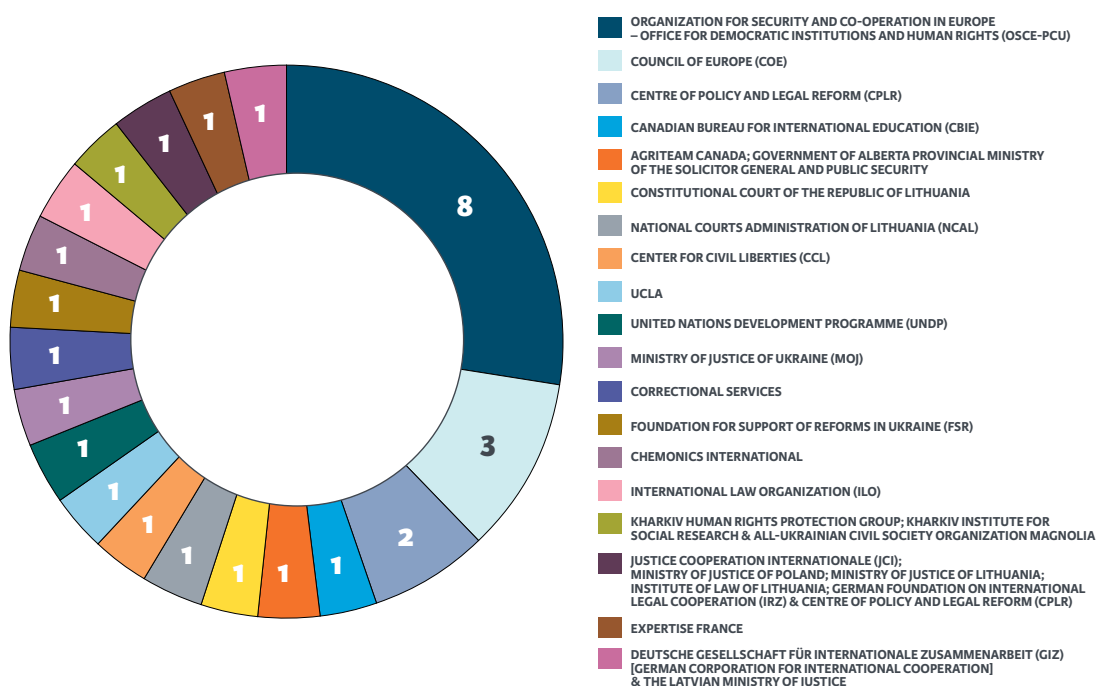
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency





# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	National School of Judges of Ukraine (NSJ); Coordination Center for the Provision of Legal Aid (CCLAP); Supreme Court of Ukraine (SCOURT); Public Prosecution Service of Ukraine (PPS); State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine (SPS); State Judicial Administration of Ukraine (SJA); General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (GPO); Criminal Executive Inspection Service (CEIS); High Council of Justice; High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine; Ukraine's Government Agent before the ECtHR; Odessa Regional State Administration; Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson] & the Constitutional Court Of Ukraine (CCU)
<b>Legislature:</b>	Verkhovna Rada & the Administration of the President of Ukraine
<b>Other:</b>	Commercial, Administrative and First Instance Courts; Constitutional justice institutions of Eastern Partnership (EP) countries; Justice Reform Council; Civil Society; Media & the Center for Combating Corruption (CCC)

## Policy Recommendations

- *Need for justice reform programming impact assessment(s):* As one of the largest areas of assistance to Ukraine, the outcomes of justice reform programming are sometimes contested by national and international stakeholders. Establishing a clear consensus on the impact of current programming, lessons learned, and their implications for future assistance programming remain critical to the success of justice reform. To this end, Ukraine's 2015-2020 Justice Sector Reform Strategy and its corresponding action plan on 'Improving Coordination and Financial Support of Justice Sector' foresees the establishment of working groups under the Judicial Reform Council (JRC) to design, monitor and evaluate all justice-related policy and reform initiatives (Area of intervention 12.1.1.2); and review and evaluate bilateral cooperation programmes with European Union (EU) member states in the sphere of justice reform (Area of intervention 12.2.1.4).<sup>2</sup> The international community should consider liaising with- and supporting the development of such working groups.
- *Ongoing need for coordination and prioritising of justice reforms:* Given the scale of international engagement, a need remains for donor coordination on justice reform programming to avoid duplication of various programming activities including capacity development trainings. The Judicial Reform Council (JRC) is the national body charged with establishing effective interaction between state authorities, NGOs and international agencies on judicial reform. Therefore, the international community may wish to enhance support to the JRC.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Justice Sector Reform Strategy 2015-2020, Action Plan, Chapter 12. Available at: <http://jrc.org.ua/strategies/12/en> [accessed 16 July 2018]

<sup>3</sup> Currently, only one identified project involves support to the JRC on measuring the impacts of internationally-funded reform programmes in the justice sphere. See project 'Consolidating Ukraine's Justice Sector Reform'.

- *Creating linkages to law enforcement reform:* Reforms in the justice sector are not uniformly linked to reforms in the law enforcement sector, particularly the patrol and investigations branches of the national police, leading to disconnect between routine police work and prosecutions. Pending future reform, the links between justice reform and State Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) reform may also need to be examined.
- *Address the intersection of anti-corruption investigations and related jurisdictional issues:* Currently the National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU), Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO), General Prosecutors Office (GPO), and the State Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) have overlapping roles in the sphere of anti-corruption. Identifying means to tailor appropriate assistance to the justice sector – and on anti-corruption issues – may, political will allowing, help de-conflict the work of each institution and facilitate more effective long term engagement. An interagency working group<sup>4</sup> could be established to develop and refine the existing draft of the Anticorruption Strategy for 2018-2020,<sup>5</sup> which is currently awaiting review by the Cabinet of Ministers. In its present state, the Strategy does not clearly delineate the roles and responsibilities of agencies with anti-corruption mandates.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> This interagency working group should, as a minimum, include the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NAPC); representatives of the government, concerned ministries, the Council of Judges of Ukraine, SAPO, NABU, GPO, the National Police, the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, and national and international experts.

<sup>5</sup> Available at: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?pf3511=63942](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=63942) [accessed 18 July 2018]

<sup>6</sup> For related comments on the Anti-Corruption Strategy by the Centre for Legal Policy and Reform (CLPR), see: <https://ukraineoffice.blogactiv.eu/2018/07/16/fighting-corruption-by-touch-or-why-ukraine-still-does-not-have-an-anticorruption-strategy-for-2018-2020/> [accessed 17 July 2018]

Human Rights Training for Judges		
Amount: EUR 2'123'730		Period: 03/2014 – 12/2017
<p>The Project aimed to increase the protection of human rights of Ukrainian citizens in the courts by ensuring that Ukrainian legal professionals are well informed about the norms of the European Court of Human Rights. The Project sought to develop a training methodology and ten courses on the European Convention on Human Rights and the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights for the National School of Judges of Ukraine and for Ukrainian universities. The Project also provided training to improve the skills and strengthen the abilities of 1,000 Ukrainian judges representing all trial, administrative and commercial courts, and 3,000 lawyers, legal scholars and human rights defenders. To ensure sustainability, the Project developed a trainers' network by training 250 judges to train other judges on the application of human rights law. In addition, the Project supported the ability of civil society organizations to monitor how the European Convention on Human Rights is applied and the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. The Project also supported a public awareness campaign on human rights and the European Convention.</p>		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Beneficiary(ies): National School of Judges of Ukraine (NSJ) & Commercial, Administrative and First Instance Courts

Quality and Accessible Legal Aid (QALA)		
Amount: EUR 6'489'820	Period: 02/2014 – 12/2018	
<p>The Project aims to increase equitable access to justice for Ukrainian citizens, through the provision of technical assistance to support the implementation and sustainable operation of the legal aid system and raise awareness among Ukrainian citizens of their rights to legal aid support.</p> <p>Activities include: (i) building human resource capacity within the broad stakeholder community to increase its ability to deliver and monitor quality legal aid services; (ii) establishing the required policies, procedures and systems, including an information management system supporting gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis, to support the sustainable operation and monitoring of the legal aid system; (iii) supporting targeted civil society organizations across Ukraine in developing outreach and communications activities to increase public awareness of legal aid services; and (iv) establishing a community engagement fund to provide grants to legal aid clinics and civil society organizations to address issues and barriers faced by vulnerable Ukrainian citizens, especially women, when using and accessing legal aid services.</p>		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada)	Implementing Agency(ies): Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE)	Beneficiary(ies): Coordination Center for the Provision of Legal Aid (CCLAP)

Juvenile Justice Reform Project in Ukraine (UJJRP)		
Amount: EUR 7'136'860		Period: 01/2010 – 09/2017
<p>The Project supported the Ukrainian government's efforts to develop an effective integrated juvenile justice system by improving the criminal justice and social services provided to Ukrainian youth.</p> <p>The Project had three main components: 1) National Focus: this component aimed to develop a legislative and policy framework to support a criminal justice system for minors; 2) Judiciary and Other Stakeholders Capacity Building: strengthened capacity of courts and other JJ agencies to apply effective and responsive approaches and best practices to support rehabilitation and prevention of future offences while upholding the rights of children and youth in conflict with the law; and 3) Regional Focus: this component created models of improved juvenile justice approaches in two locations in Ukraine in order to better understand what works in Ukraine and to inform the other components of the Project.</p>		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada)	Implementing Agency(ies): Agriteam Canada; Government of Alberta, Provincial Ministry of the Solicitor General and Public Security	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ) & the Supreme Court of Ukraine (SCOURT)

Safeguarding Human Rights through Courts		
Amount: EUR 3'263'850		Period: 04/2014 – 12/2018
<p>To improve the protection of human rights by courts, the Project will use focus group interviews to identify gaps in knowledge and identify the needs of the target audience – judges of the local and administrative courts. Based on the outcomes of the research, the Project will support the improvement of the judicial education system through publications, training courses, and online education tools. National experts will also be trained to deliver quality trainings on the principles of the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the ECtHR. Tailored training courses for judges and legal professionals on international standards in human rights protection are also envisaged. In addition, support will be provided to Ukrainian civil society to develop capacity to professionally monitor and evaluate the quality of judicial decisions.</p>		
Donor(s): Canada, Germany & Switzerland	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): National School of Judges of Ukraine (NSJ)

Continued Support to the Criminal Justice Reform in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 2'900'000		Period: 9/2015 – 2/2019
<p>The Project aims at further improvement of the regulatory framework for the prosecution service and free legal aid system, in accordance with the CoE standards, enhancing institutional and operational capacities of these agencies, capacity-building. The Project further aims at the public awareness raising on the target institutions, criminal justice reform, human rights standards and guarantees, increasing involvement of the civil society into the criminal justice reforms process.</p>		
Donor(s): Denmark (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): Council of Europe (CoE)	Beneficiary(ies): Public Prosecution Service of Ukraine (PPS); Prosecutorial Self-governance and Support bodies & the Coordination Center for the Provision of Legal Aid (CCLAP)

Assistance to the Constitutional Courts of Georgia, Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine in Ensuring the Implementation and Protection of the Principles of the Rule of Law in the Context of Regional Challenges		
Amount: EUR 20'000		Period: 2017 – 11/2018
The purpose of the Project is, by offering experience gained by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania, to strengthen the role of the constitutional justice institutions of the Eastern Partnership (EP) countries – Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine – in ensuring the implementation and protection of the principles of the rule of law.		
Donor(s): Lithuanian (Development Cooperation)	Implementing Agency(ies): The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania	Beneficiary(ies): Constitutional justice institutions of EP countries

Assistance to Georgia and Ukraine in Implementing Legal Reform		
Amount: EUR 14'400		Period: 2018
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Lithuania (Lithuanian Embassy in Ukraine)	Implementing Agency(ies): National Courts Administration of Lithuania (NCAL)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Second Wave of Judiciary Reform in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 71'060		Period: 9/2016 – 9/2018
The Project aims to improve the level of access to fair trials for all Ukrainians		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Center for Civil Liberties (CCL)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Rule of Law and Community Justice for Conflict-Affected Areas in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 2'262'030		Period: 06/2016 – 12/2018
The Project was developed, in part, to respond to the recommendations set out in Part 4 of the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment which was published in 2015. It seeks to strengthen the protection of human security and rule of law at the community level by: 1) strengthening personal and community security in conflict-affected areas; and 2) increasing community justice through capable institutions for rights-based service delivery and effective access to justice.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Empowerment of Court Decisions		
Amount: EUR 79'323		Period: 8/2017 – 3/2019
The Project aims to improve the quality of justice in Ukraine by strengthening the national judicial reform effort in the area of court judgment enforcements.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): UCLA	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

NORLAU: Justice Sector Reform		
Amount: EUR 812'593		Period: 03/2016 – 03/2018
The NORLAU - Norwegian Rule of Law Mission to Ukraine - aimed to assist justice sector reform through establishing a team of Law Advisers in a region of Ukraine. These legal experts (police officers, prosecutors, judges, and correctional services officers) participated in implementing reforms through capacity building activities.		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ)

Justice Sector Reform in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 3'087'450	Period: 2017 – 2019	
The Project will implement the agreement between the Ukrainian and the Norwegian Ministry of Justice on organising and implementing a full scale probation service. The program will also have activities linked to the “Norwegian Rule of Law Mission to Ukraine (NORLAU) Justice Sector Reform” Project.		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): Correctional Services	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ)

Human Resource Support to Critical Reform Initiatives in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 313'605		Period: 2017 – 2018
The Project will provide human resources support to critical reform initiatives undertaken by the Ukrainian government with particular focus on the justice sector, including probation and penitentiary reform.		
Donor(s): Norway (Embassy in Kyiv)	Implementing Agency(ies): Foundation for Support of Reforms in Ukraine (FSR)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ) & the Criminal Executive Inspection Service (CEIS)

Support to the Implementation of the Judicial Reform in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 2'000'000		Period: 2/2016 – 2/2019
<p>The Project seeks to ensure independence, fairness and effectiveness of the Ukrainian judiciary by supporting Ukraine in the implementation of its justice sector reform in accordance with CoE standards and recommendations. Four sub-objectives include: 1) to support the drafting and adoption of constitutional and other legislative amendments related to the judicial reform in Ukraine and improve the regulatory framework for the institutional and procedural set-up of the judiciary; 2) to support the Ukrainian judiciary in installing an effective system of judicial accountability based on European standards and recommendations; 3) to support Ukraine in developing the system of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) by the introduction of mediation mechanisms and improvement of an arbitration system; and 4) to support Ukraine in the strengthening of the institutional capacity and the review of responsibilities of the highest judicial instances allowing for a more efficient review of cases following ECtHR judgments against Ukraine.</p>		
Donor(s): United Kingdom	Implementing Agency(ies): Justice Sector Reform Unit I, Division on Legal Cooperation, Justice and Legal Cooperation Department, Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law, Council of Europe (CoE)	Beneficiary(ies): Verkhovna Rada; Administration of the President of Ukraine; Supreme Court of Ukraine (SCOURT); High Council of Justice; High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine & Ukraine's Government Agent before the ECtHR

Nove Pravosuddya Justice Sector Reform Program (New Justice Program)		
Amount: EUR 17'690'300		Period: 10/2016 – 2/2021
<p>The Program is designed to support the Judiciary, the Government, the Parliament, the Bar, Law Schools, Civil Society, Media and Citizens to create the conditions for independent, accountable, transparent, and effective justice system that upholds the rule of law and to fight corruption. New Justice Program focuses on five main objectives: 1) strengthen judicial independence and self-governance; 2) increase accountability and transparency of the judiciary; 3) improve the administration of justice; 4) raise the quality of legal education to meet the professional requirements of the judiciary; and 5) expand access to justice and protection of human rights.</p> <p>The USAID New Justice Program builds upon the success, partnership and efforts of the USAID Ukraine Rule of Law Project (UROL) and FAIR Justice Project (FAIR) and coordinates activities closely with Ukrainian counterparts, USAID, U.S. Government and other donor projects and implementers in Ukraine.</p>		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Chemonics International	Beneficiary(ies): The High Qualifications Commission of Judges of Ukraine; National School of Judges of Ukraine (NSJ) & the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine (SJA)

Constitutional Complaint: New Institution of Citizens’ Rights Defense		
Amount: EUR 11’672		Period: 10/2017 – 03/2018
<p>The Project sought to enhance the awareness and ability of citizens to submit constitutional appeals, as well as to monitor the implementation of new constitutional appeal practice in the new version of the Law “On Constitutional Court of Ukraine”. It involved the creation and dissemination of legal guidelines to centers for legal aid; as well as workshops; and in-depth monitoring of the implementation of the constitutional appeal process, through statistical analysis, expert review, reporting, and so forth.</p>		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID) & Chemonics International	Implementing Agency(ies): Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society & Media

Support for Reform of Criminal Justice in Ukraine – 2		
Amount: EUR 3'725'360		Period: 5/2015 – 4/2017
The Project provided support for a transparent and systematic process of reform of the prosecution in accordance with international standards and in implementing anti-corruption reforms in the Odessa region.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL))	Implementing Agency(ies): International Law Organization (ILO)	Beneficiary(ies): Center for Combating Corruption (CCC); the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (GPO) & Odessa Regional State Administration

Consolidating Ukraine's Justice Sector Reform		
Amount: EUR 350'000	Period: 4/2016 – 7/2018	
<p>The overall objective of the Project is further consolidating the efforts of Ukraine in pursuing justice sector reforms. The Project will also help to measure the impact of reforms, as well as the CoE's and other international stakeholders' interventions in this area in Ukraine and informing the CoE and other international stakeholders on the course of reforms and further needs for support.</p> <p>Another component of the Project is aimed at conducting an all-encompassing needs assessment for the Ukrainian National Bar Association in order to further assist the development of an independent and professional Bar in Ukraine.</p>		
Donor(s): Council of Europe (CoE — Action Plan for Ukraine)	Implementing Agency(ies): Human Rights National Implementation Division, Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law, Council of Europe (CoE)	Beneficiary(ies): Justice Reform Council (JRC)

Improvement of Access to Justice and Defence of the Right to a Fair Trial for Vulnerable Groups in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 518'546	Period: 06/2016 – 06/2018	
The Project aims to increase the level of protection of the rights of vulnerable groups and strengthen the capacity of civil society to influence the state policies in the area of rights protection of vulnerable groups. Project activities will benefit actual and potential victims of human rights violations; the detained, accused and convicted persons; drug users; people living with HIV/AIDS; and prisoners of war.		
Donor(s): European Union ((EU — contributed 259,999 EUR — 50.14% of total budget))	Implementing Agency(ies): Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group; Kharkiv Institute for Social Research & All-Ukrainian Civil Society organization “Magnolia”	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society

Project to Support Justice Sector Reforms in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 8'487'467		Period: 10/2013 – 12/2017
<p>The objective of the Project was to support Ukraine in its efforts to launch and implement justice-sector reforms shared by all justice sector stakeholders, thereby strengthening the rule of law in the country. Objectives were to design a sector wide reform strategy, supported by an implementation plan and a multi annual budget; to establish a long-term and effective coordination structure facilitating the “division of labour” i.e. an enhanced coordination of Ukrainian actors in the justice reform; to assist government decision-makers and public administrations at the national, regional and local levels, and provide them with expertise on ongoing and upcoming key legislation.</p>		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Justice Cooperation Internationale (JCI); The Ministry of Justice of Poland; The Ministry of Justice of Lithuania; The Institute of Law of Lithuania; The German Foundation on International Legal Cooperation (IRZ) & Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR)	Beneficiary(ies): Judicial institutions

Strengthening the Capacity of the Supreme Court of Ukraine in the Field of Human Rights Protection at the National Level (EU Twinning)		
Amount: EUR 1'311'731		Period: 12/2016 – 12/2018
The objective of the Project is to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Supreme Court of Ukraine by forming a uniform judicial practice when administering justice, the correct application of legislation in force and avoiding miscarriages of justice, as well as ensuring the implementation of access to justice and rule of law principles in Ukraine.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation] & the Latvian Ministry of Justice	Beneficiary(ies): Supreme Court of Ukraine (SCOURT)

Support to Rule of Law Reforms in Ukraine (PRAVO-Justice)		
Amount: EUR 52'500'000	Period: 12/2017 – 12/2020	
<p>The Project is expected to assist Ukraine and to step up the current support to rule of law reforms by providing – alongside the new EU-funded Anti-corruption and Public Administration Reform (PAR) support measures and the EU Advisory Mission for civilian security sector reform (EUAM) - necessary capacity building and equipment for efficient and sustainable reform.</p> <p>Two main areas of support are envisaged: Component 1 will provide support to justice sector reforms, focussing on a number of key reform areas, namely the judiciary, the enforcement of judgments, improved access to justice, state registers and the execution of sanctions; Component 2 will support reforms in the law enforcement sector with a particular focus on police reform. This part of the action will be carried out in close coordination and in complementarity with the activities of the EU Advisory Mission and focus on improving the strategic framework, strengthening capacity for community and public order policing, criminal investigation and human resources management.</p> <p>This initiative will be implemented by Expertise France (Component 1) and JCI (Component 2) in line with the regular policy dialogue between the EU and the Ukrainian authorities. DCAF is responsible for an activity stream to improve the justice sector response to domestic violence/violence against women, under component 2 of the project. As the initiative capitalizes on the top level political commitments of the Ukrainian authorities and directly caters for the most pressing reform needs expressed by them, its sustainability is ensured already at the design stage.</p>		
Donor(s): European Union (Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (NEAR))	Implementing Agency(ies): Expertise France	Beneficiary(ies): Justice Sector, in particular the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ) & Law Enforcement Agencies



Developing Standardized Judicial Training		
Amount: EUR 47'000		Period: 2/2017 – 12/2017
The Project sought to promote the development of new courses and prepare an appropriate network of trainers in the National School of Judges of Ukraine.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): National School of Judges of Ukraine (NSJ)

Trial Monitoring in Ukrainian Courts		
Amount: EUR 91'028		Period: 11/2016 – 12/2017
The Project sought to: 1) strengthen the capacity of the civil society in trial monitoring; 2) analyse monitoring findings in light of applicable international fair trial standards; and 3) identify gaps in the domestic frameworks that cause or contribute to lack of compliance with relevant international norms and draft recommendations to address these gaps.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Centre for Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR)	Beneficiary(ies): Civil Society & Media

Ensuring Respect of Human Rights in a Legal Context		
Amount: EUR 3'263'850		Period: 4/2014 – 12/2017
The Project aimed at ensuring that law is always applied in Ukraine, while respecting human rights.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Supreme Court of Ukraine (SCOURT)

Supporting Administrative Justice Monitoring		
Amount: EUR 43'000		Period: 8/2014 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]

Supporting the Improvement of Court Decisions Enforcement		
Amount: EUR 35'000		Period: 4/2017 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ)

Supporting Inclusive Legislative Process for Judicial Reform		
Amount: EUR 62'000		Period: 7/2017 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Judicial Reform Council (JRC)

Supporting Constitutional Justice Reform		
Amount: EUR 90’000		Period: 3/2017 – 12/2017
No description provided.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Constitutional Court Of Ukraine (CCU)

**Annex: Justice Reform**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Justice Reform, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

### Support to Council of Europe Action Plan — Justice System

Amount: EUR 1'421'750		Period: 2009 – 2017
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

### Assistance to the Ukrainian Authorities in Reforming Electoral Legislation and in Conducting Constitutional Reform (Dual Project)

Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
<p>The Project will: 1) assist the national authorities in reforming legislation on parliamentary elections and its implementation in line with the Council of Europe standards; 2) assist the national authorities in reforming legislation on local elections and its implementation in line with the Council of Europe standards; 3) provide assistance in capacity-building for electoral commissions, other institutions and the judiciary following the reform of electoral legislation; 4) support the constitutional process to ensure that constitutional amendments are in line with European standards; 5) assist the Constitutional Commission in preparing a comprehensive constitutional reform; 6) prepare an opinion on the new set of constitutional amendments; and 7) assist the authorities in preparing legislation on separation of powers, the judiciary and decentralization in line with the provisions of the new Constitution.</p>		
Donor(s): Information unknown	Implementing Agency(ies): Venice Commission	Beneficiary(ies): Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and its specialized Committees; the Central Electoral Commission of Ukraine; the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), National NGOs and Expert Community

### Criminal Justice Reform

Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
<p>The Project will provide technical expertise to the reform team established within the Prosecutor General's Office in Kiev, with a view to promoting effectiveness and good practice.</p>		
Donor(s): Information unknown	Implementing Agency(ies): International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	Beneficiary(ies): General Prosecutors Office (GPO)





# 17

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## Media

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes targeting Ukraine's media. Media play a crucial security sector oversight role, investigating allegations of security sector malpractice and challenges to security policy and practice and bringing them to public attention. Therefore, the capacity of Ukraine's media to remain engaged on security sector oversight issues will be vital for the success of any security sector reforms in the country.

## Overview

This study identified thirteen projects targeting media (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). Despite this, financial data demonstrates that the international community offers narrow support to developing the role of media in security sector governance (SSG) in Ukraine, with a total commitment of EUR 24'337'650 – accounting for 1.3 percent of international assistance to SSR.

According to the data collected for the study, the largest donor – in terms of funds committed to international security sector assistance programmes focusing on media – is the United States with EUR 17'319'900, followed by Canada and Council of Europe (CoE) with EUR 1'994'740 and EUR 1'930'000, respectively. Internews Network and CoE are most active in implementing programmes in this area, with CoE focusing on media freedom, and Internews on building media capacity for oversight and investigative journalism functions. Most of the projects gathered here focus on capacity building for media. Although national authorities allocate slightly larger financial support to media – with EUR 70'800'72, or 3.5 percent of total national estimated assistance funds<sup>1</sup> – it is notable that after initial progress was made to establish a national public broadcaster in line with pledges to the CoE and as per the EU Association Agreement, the government reduced the service's 2018 budget by half.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For further information on national commitment to media development in Ukraine please see Chapter 22 on National Projects.

<sup>2</sup> Reporters Without Borders (2017). *Ukraine slashes funding for public broadcasting*. Available at: <https://rsf.org/en/news/ukraine-slashes-funding-public-broadcasting> [accessed 28 June 2018]

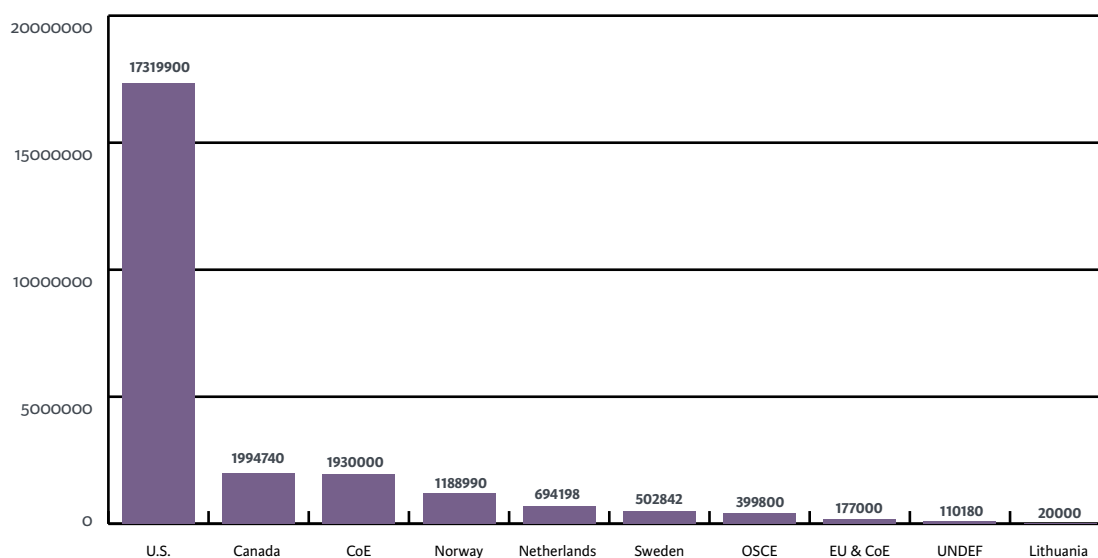


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Media:

# EUR 24,337,650

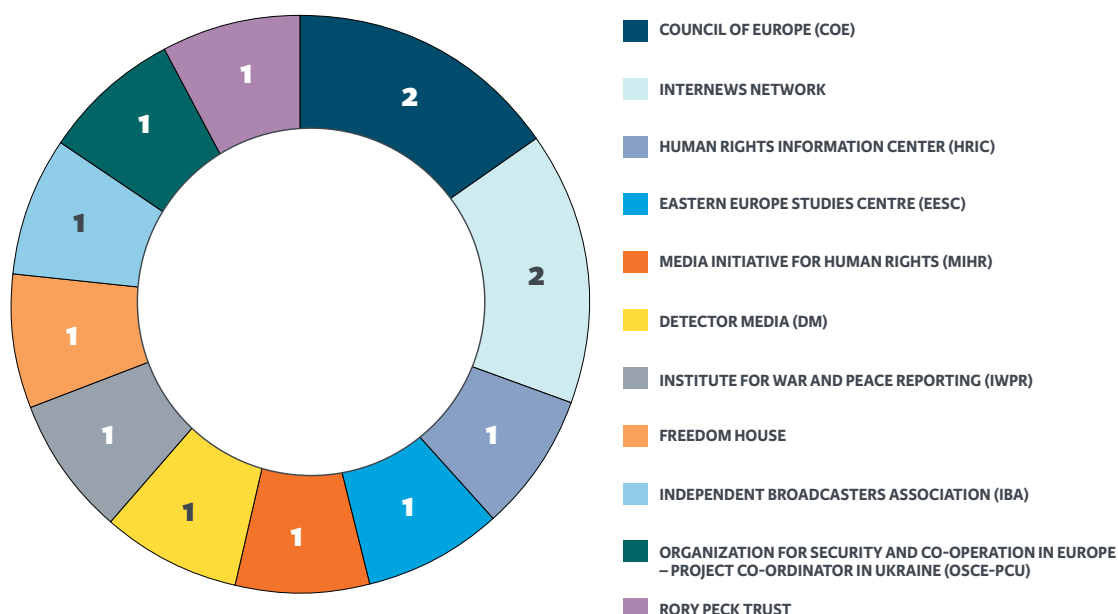
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency





# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD) & the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	National Television Company of Ukraine (PBC); National TV and Radio Broadcasting Council of Ukraine; the State Committee on TV and Radio Broadcasting; the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]
<b>Legislature:</b>	Parliamentary Committee on Freedom of Speech and Information Policy
<b>Other:</b>	Civic.tv; Media & Civil Society

## Policy Recommendations

- *Protecting journalists:* Further long term programming is needed on projects aimed at developing, enhancing and implementing legal and constitutional provisions on freedom of the press and speech, right to information, as well as whistle-blower and journalistic protection in order to allow and facilitate the work of Ukrainian media.
- *Professionalising media:* Recent events have shown that the media will benefit from further professionalization in order to enhance the quality of the Ukrainian media. International stakeholders should consider prioritising projects and programmes aimed at sustaining trainings and support to journalists, as well as outlining international best practices related to journalism ethics and standards.
- *Supporting independent media outlets:* Further investment to develop media outlets and support independent journalism is needed. Media have an important role to play when informing the public about security governance challenges and related issues. An active democracy requires informed citizens who have access to timely, accurate and reliable information on issues that affect them and matter to them; and are therefore, equipped to participate constructively in public debate with a variety of stakeholders including democratic institutions, government and the security sector itself.
- *Enhancing media's role in oversight:* Media have a vital role to play in relaying civil society's monitoring findings to the public, contributing to improving oversight and monitoring mechanisms, as well as demanding transparency and accountability. Ukraine's media have already cooperated with civil society organizations (CSOs) and independent oversight institutions to bring security governance challenges to light. Sustained international support may be required to ensure these trends continue.

- *Creating channels of communication between media and the security sector:* Further attention is needed to develop strategic partnerships and channels of communication between the media and the security sector, as well as the government and CSOs. Beyond serving as a confidence building measure, in line with international best practices, security sector agencies and their management in government institutions need to have a framework for sharing information on security policy and practices. Programmes addressing these communication issues may assist improved public understanding of security challenges, security policy development and security practices.
- *Media, gender and security governance:* Media have a significant responsibility and an important role to play in advocating for gender equality, eliminating gender stereotypes and raising awareness about the importance of gender equality for good governance. International support projects and programmes should therefore include media in efforts to mainstream gender equality into the security sector.

Strengthening Investigative Reporting in Ukraine (SIRU)		
Amount: EUR 1'994'740		Period: 03/2014 – 06/2017
<p>The Project sought to support the Ukrainian the media sector by improving the quality and quantity of investigative journalism in order to help Ukrainian citizens participate more fully in public life and decision-making. The Project sought to train up to 45 top female and male journalists from all regions of Ukraine in state-of-the-art media skills, as well as in legal, personal safety, and technical skills. The trained journalists were expected to produce up to 650 high-quality investigative reporting programs to be webcast and broadcast to an estimated audience of eight million Ukrainian citizens. The Project used the Internet as its main media platform, and worked with independent regional television stations. To ensure sustainability, the Project also provided substantial technical advice and mentorship to strengthen the financial and administrative management of independent media organizations, such as Hromadske.tv (“Civic.tv”).</p>		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada)	Implementing Agency(ies): Internews Network	Beneficiary(ies): Civic.tv; Media & Civil Society

School of Responsible Journalism: Enhancing Capabilities and Networking of Grassroots Journalists		
Amount: EUR 20’000		Period: 2018
No description provided.		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada)	Implementing Agency(ies): Eastern Europe Studies Centre (EESC)	Beneficiary(ies): Media & Civil Society

Media Navigator		
Amount: EUR 59'213		Period: 5/2015 – 2/2017
The Project promoted new Ukrainian legislation on human rights and fundamental freedoms through the mass media.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Human Rights Information Center (HRIC)	Beneficiary(ies): Media & Civil Society

Combating Human Rights Violations Arising from the Armed Conflict in Ukraine by Supporting Journalist Investigations		
Amount: EUR 49'006		Period: 6/2017 – 1/2019
By conducting journalistic investigations, the Project will disclose the nature of human rights violations in Eastern Ukraine and shed light on the perpetrators of these violations. It is hoped that such efforts will stimulate the attention of other media to the abovementioned problems and the readiness to highlight key trials.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Media Initiative For Human Rights (MIHR)	Beneficiary(ies): Media & Civil Society

KIE Innovative Tools to Support Investigative Journalism in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 83'151		Period: 8/2016 – 12/2018
The Project aims to improve the quality of journalist investigations in Ukraine through: i) tight control over the quality and results of journalist investigations; and ii) implementing comprehensive approaches (complex video course) to methodological support of journalists investigators in Ukraine.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Detector Media (DM)	Beneficiary(ies): Media & Civil Society

Training of Independent War Journalists in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 502'828		Period: 9/2015 – 8/2017
The aim of the Project was to increase the quality and quantity of accurate, objective, and neutral information available in Ukraine as a basis for better policy and legislation making, a better informed citizenry, and elevated public opinion, debate and discussion.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR)	Beneficiary(ies): Media & Civil Society

Incubating Independent Media, Civil Society & Accountability in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'188'990		Period: 2014 – 2017
The Project proposed an integrated infrastructure of support for justice and accountability by working with and supporting journalists, independent media outlets and activists to ensure transparency, access to information and justice for abuses.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Freedom House	Beneficiary(ies): Media & Civil Society

Core Support to Independent Broadcasters Association		
Amount: EUR 502'842		Period: 9/2014 – 3/2017
<p>The objectives and expected results of the Core Activities were independent, professional, modern Ukrainian electronic media meeting the information needs of Ukrainian citizens to be achieved through activities towards: 1) independence of the media guaranteed by the law and protected in practice by efficient regulatory mechanisms; 2) the state regulatory system working to ensure pluralism of mass media and freedom of speech; 3) non-discrimination of groups and types of electronic media 4) communal, private and public electronic media demonstrating adequate development level 5) all social groups including marginal ones, having access to electronic media and 6) all groups of electronic media having access to advanced technologies.</p>		
Donor(s): Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))	Implementing Agency(ies): Independent Broadcasters Association (IBA)	Beneficiary(ies): Media & Civil Society

Ukraine Media Development Project (U-Media)		
Amount: EUR 17'319'900		Period: 10/2011 – 9/2018
<p>The five-year Ukraine Media (U-Media) Project promotes the development of a free, vibrant and professional media sector in Ukraine that provides a wide range of useful news and information, serves as a watchdog in the public interest, and defends freedom of speech. The U-Media Project seeks to achieve this goal through four key objectives designed to: (1) Support and promote freedom of speech and media independence; (2) increase the variety of news sources and improve news quality; (3) improve the enabling environment for media and freedom of speech; and (4) improve organizational capacity of Ukrainian media CSOs.</p>		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): Internews Network	Beneficiary(ies): Media & Civil Society

Strengthening Freedom of Media and Establishing a Public Broadcasting System in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'930'000		Period: 1/2016 – 12/2018
The Project aims to enhance the role of media and the public broadcaster, in particular, as an instrument for consensus building in Ukrainian society.		
Donor(s): Council of Europe (CoE — Action Plan for Ukraine)	Implementing Agency(ies): Council of Europe (CoE)	Beneficiary(ies): National Television Company of Ukraine (PBC); Parliamentary Committee on Freedom of Speech and Information Policy; the National TV and Radio Broadcasting Council of Ukraine; the State Committee on TV and Radio Broadcasting; Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]; Civil Society and Media Organizations & Relevant Professional Associations

Freedom of Media in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 177'000		Period: 1/2015 – 12/2017
The key aims of the Project were: 1) provision of expertise for development of an effective legal framework in the area of audiovisual media services; 2) strengthening the capacity of the media regulator; 3) increasing knowledge on the role of community media; and 4) raising public awareness on the public service broadcasting.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU) Council of Europe (CoE) (under EU/CoE Partnership for Good Governance (PGG))	Implementing Agency(ies): Human Rights Policy and Development Department, Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law, Council of Europe (CoE)	Beneficiary(ies): National TV and Radio Broadcasting Council of Ukraine, the Parliamentary Committee on Freedom of Speech and Information Policy; National Television Company of Ukraine (PBC); Civil Society & Media Organizations

The Development of Journalism in Ukraine with a Responsible Approach to Conflict Coverage		
Amount: EUR 399'800		Period: 7/2015 – 5/2017
The Project supported the introduction of new electronic services in areas where there was a need to increase transparency or prevent corruption.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD) & the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU)

Supporting Ukrainian Independent Journalism by Building Freelance Journalists' Resilience and Ability to Work Safely		
Amount: EUR 110'180		Period: 12/2016 – 11/2018
In response to ongoing threats to the integrity and diversity of independent journalism in Ukraine, the Project aims to help freelance journalists continue their vital contribution to an informed civil society. It will build their resilience by providing them with training in digital and psychological safety, risk assessment and responsible journalism; by publishing an online resource based on the training curriculum; and by bringing together individuals and organizations concerned with freelancers' safety during the course preparations, workshops and a forum.		
Donor: United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)	Implementing Agency(ies): Rory Peck Trust	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD) & the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU)

**Annex: Media**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Media, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

### Ukraine Media Crisis Centre

Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
<p>The Ukrainian Crisis Media Center (UCMC) was launched in the spirit of the Revolution of Dignity in March 2014 as a rapid response to the Russian occupation of Crimea with an objective to defend Ukraine's sovereignty and its national interests in the global information space. Since its inception, UCMC has evolved into an international strategic communications hub with active outreach to audiences both in Ukraine and abroad.</p>		
<p>Donor(s): United States (U.S. Embassy in Ukraine); International Renaissance Foundation (IRF); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); Global Communities: Partners for Good; The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Netherlands; Sweden (Embassy of Sweden in Kyiv); National Endowment for Democracy (NED); United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF); Formin Finland FL; Ukrainian World Foundation; Polska Pomoc; Canada (Global Affairs Canada); European Endowment for Democracy (EED); The Black Sea Trust for Regional Cooperation; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation] &amp; Solidarity Fund</p>	<p>Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown</p>	<p>Beneficiary(ies): Media &amp; Civil Society</p>

### Internet Freedom in Ukraine

Amount: EUR 81'575		Period: 8/2016 – 8/2018
<p>The Project will provide for a comprehensive set of activities aimed at protection of media freedoms in the context of challenges for freedom of speech and information/digital security in Ukrainian online media sector.</p>		
<p>Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))</p>	<p>Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown</p>	<p>Beneficiary(ies): Media &amp; Civil Society</p>

### Support the Creation of Independent Newspaper 'Media Drohobychinna'

Amount: Information unknown		Period: 4/2017 – 3/2018
<p>The Project aimed to publish an independent newspaper in the Drohobych area and nearby villages, which would be used as a communication platform between civil society and the authorities. The newspaper 'Media Drohobychinna' mainly focused on corruption investigation and on discussions surrounding corruption prevention. Additionally, the initiative included a series of trainings designed for journalists and activists, focusing on topics such as anti-corruption investigations, public procurement laws, as well as EU-Ukraine relations, and roundtables to discuss acute problems in the region.</p>		
<p>Donor(s): European Endowment for Democracy (EED)</p>	<p>Implementing Agency(ies): European Endowment for Democracy (EED)</p>	<p>Beneficiary(ies): Media &amp; Civil Society</p>

Civic Initiatives of New Ukraine		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: 2017
The Project aimed to strengthen the organizational and advocacy competence of local civic initiatives that emerged during protests in 2013-2014 and create conditions for civic dialogue, understanding and reconciliation in Ukraine, through: 1) development of communication capabilities of civic initiatives, civic media and journalism; 2) creation of effective mechanisms of networking, cooperation and exchange of experience which has shown its importance among civic activists in different regions of Ukraine; and 3) development of local community media, support of investigative journalism		
Donor: Information unknown	Implementing Agency(ies): Information unknown	Beneficiary(ies): Media & Civil Society







# 18

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## Parliament

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes targeting the Ukrainian Parliament [Verkhovna Rada]. Parliaments perform a critical role in security sector oversight. The work of committees specializing on security sector issues, including defence, law enforcement or intelligence issues is of direct relevance to the development of security policies and monitoring of security sector practices. Other committees have a role to perform in security policies and practices: internal affairs; foreign affairs; constitutional affairs; justice; human rights; security; defence and the budget, state audits and finances in general. Collectively, the work of these various parliamentary committees will often determine the overall level of scrutiny of security sector policies and practices not only by parliament but also by other stakeholders including independent oversight institutions and civil society. Benefiting from a series of international assistance programmes since 2014, ongoing international engagement with the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine will remain crucial in determining the long term effectiveness of SSR programmes in Ukraine.

## Overview

This study identified six projects targeting the Parliament (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). According to the data collected for the study, the largest donor – in terms of funds committed to international security sector assistance programmes targeting the Verkhovna Rada – is the United States (US), with a EUR 3'756'130 programme focused on enhancing the accountability of the Verkhovna Rada. The second largest donor is Norway, with a EUR 2'063'370 project focused on improving communication channels between political parties.

International assistance projects and programmes in this area focus primarily on parliamentary capacity building, but also on monitoring and oversight, transparency and communication. According to the data collected, the international community dedicates 0.4 percent of total SSR assistance in Ukraine to this area. National authorities, on the other hand, dedicate 4.9 percent of total funds committed to SSR projects and programmes involving the parliament.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For more information, see Chapter 22 on 'National Projects'.

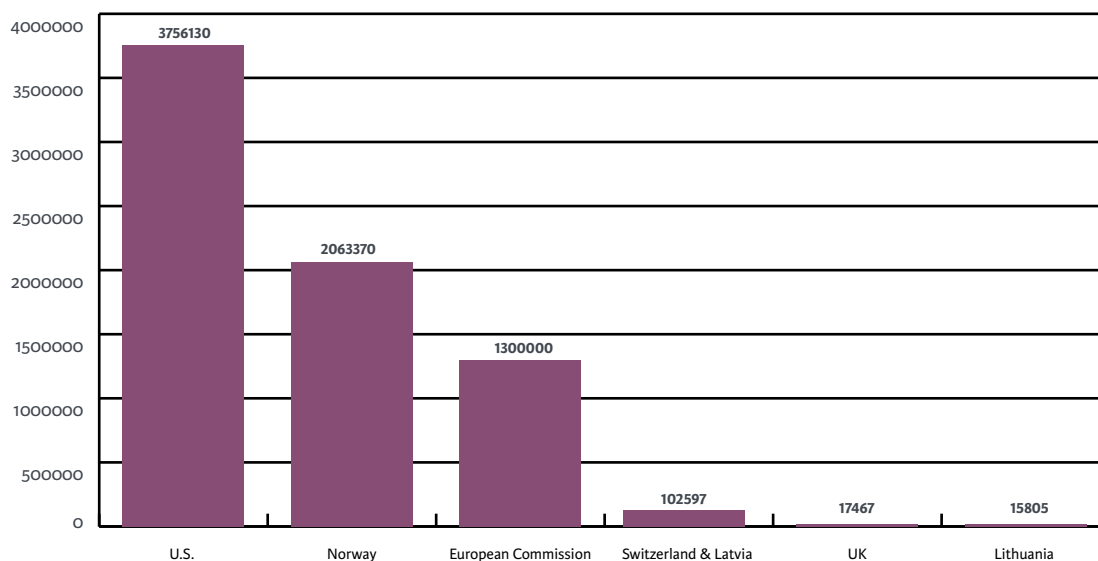


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to the (Ukrainian) Parliament:

# EUR 7,255,369

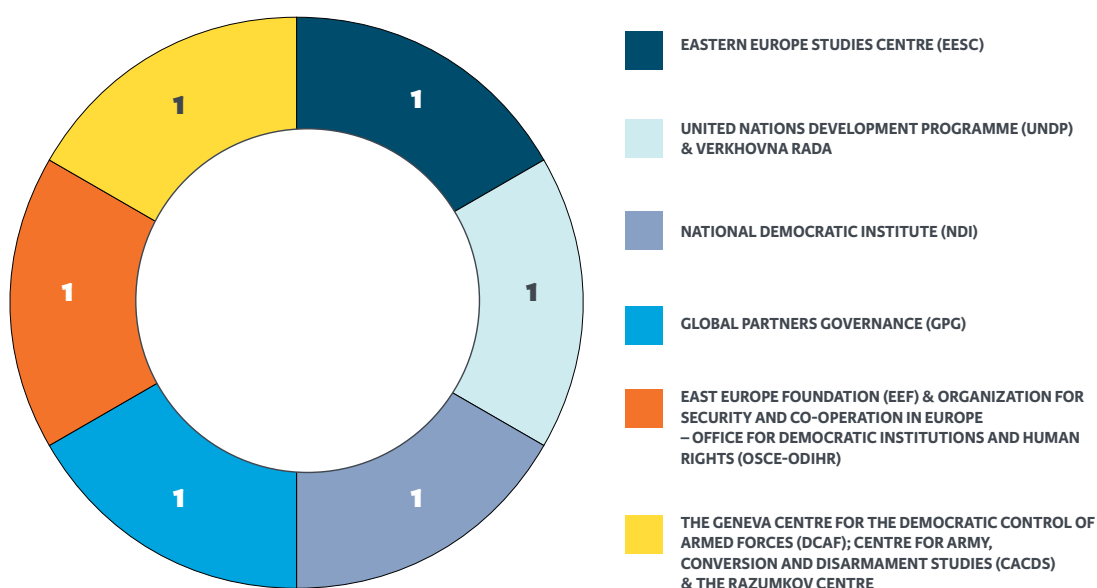
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology chapter for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	National Security and Defence Council (NSDC)
<b>Security Actors:</b>	Security Service of Ukraine (SSU)
<b>Legislature:</b>	Verkhovna Rada; Speaker's Office of the Verkhovna Rada and the Defence and Security Committee of the Verkhovna Rada
<b>Other:</b>	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); National Parliaments of Eastern Partnership (EP) Countries; European Parliament; Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine & the Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University

## Policy Recommendations

- *Reinforcing parliamentary oversight of the security sector:* The level of scrutiny of security policies and practices, including by the Defence and Security Committee itself, has been limited, with key officials not participating in parliamentary hearings. Individual MPs – often not members of the Defence and Security Committee – have taken the lead on a number of security sector oversight, human rights and anti-corruption issues. Identifying options to improve the engagement of the Defence and Security Committee – as well as other committees – on security sector oversight issues will be vital to the long term success of Ukraine's security sector reforms.
- *Raising awareness on gender equality and security sector practices:* Currently, there is limited programming focusing on raising awareness among parliamentarians about the importance of gender equality and the role of parliament in mainstreaming gender equality. As the issue is particularly relevant to the security sector, not least to ensure that policies and practices factor in the needs of society as a whole, a need exists for international programming to share best practices with parliamentarians.
- *Sustaining capacity development support to the Parliament's secretariat:* The secretariat of the Verkhovna Rada has benefited from a variety of assistance packages since 2014. However, parliamentary committees will require sustained support in the future, particularly when developing new legislation, on a variety of security sector oversight and management issues, and to address technical aspects of security policies and practices. The development of a mechanism to allow access to- and training by specialist knowledge and subject matter experts will facilitate the continuation of security sector reforms in general and improved monitoring of the security sector in particular.
- *Creating a space for the security sector actors and parliamentarians to interact beyond official committees:* There is currently little programming dedicated to bringing security sector actors and members of parliament together to discuss challenges related to the provision of public security. Options for facilitating these interactions – as well as for sharing international best practices – may facilitate improved understanding and cooperation between these two actors.

- *Intensifying cooperation with other stakeholders, civil society and parliamentarians:* There is further scope for building partnerships between civil society and parliamentarians in Ukraine, particularly on security sector oversight issues. While a small number of parliamentarians have public affiliations with various anti-corruption and reform initiatives, scope remains for more intensive engagement between parliamentarians, committees, and civil society on security sector monitoring issues. Civil society organizations (CSOs) can be a valuable source of expertise and knowledge for parliamentarians, and also provide technical input to policy making and implementation, and analyse the potential effects of a given policy.
- *Intensifying cooperation with other stakeholders, independent oversight institutions and parliamentarians:* Scope exists for greater interaction between parliamentarians, committees and independent oversight institutions. While the parliamentary commissioner for human rights serves as the National Human Rights Institution [Ombudsperson], formal interactions between parliamentarians and the commissioner on security sector monitoring issues could be intensified. Similarly, interactions with the Independent Defence Anti-Corruption Committee (NAKO) could be strengthened on a range of security policy and practice issues.
- *Connecting media and parliamentarians:* Parliamentarians are somewhat adept at maintaining their own communication platforms, with parliament itself livestreaming a number of events in addition to parliamentary sessions. Despite this, scope exists for cooperation between parliamentarians and independent media to enhance public knowledge on SSR and security sector oversight challenges.

Trainings for Members of Parliaments of the Eastern Partnership Countries		
Amount: EUR 15'805		Period: 1/2017 – 12/2018
The aims of the Project are to: 1) help Eastern Partnership countries enhance the effectiveness of their legislatures and their capacities of representation; 2) organize meetings, debates and forums with members of parliaments of partner countries, presenting solutions and proposals for cooperation; 3) organize training for members of parliaments of partner countries and transmit Lithuania's experience of implementing reforms during democratic transition; and 4) share best practices of parliamentary work in Lithuania.		
Donor(s): Lithuanian (Development Cooperation)	Implementing Agency(ies): Eastern Europe Studies Centre (EESC)	Beneficiary(ies): National Parliaments of Eastern Partnership (EP) Countries

Ukraine: Building Consensus and Coalitions to Advance Reform		
Amount: EUR 2'063'370		Period: 2017 – 2019
The Project supports consensus-building efforts by providing opportunities for sustained, cross-party engagement. The main goal is to develop effective cooperation on reform initiatives among political parties in Ukraine by building better working relationships, promoting cross-party communication, and establishing mechanisms and procedures that strengthen consensus building.		
Donor(s): Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Implementing Agency(ies): National Democratic Institute (NDI)	Beneficiary(ies): Verkhovna Rada

Support to the Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 17'467		Period: 9/2016 – 3/2017
Under this initiative, the Speaker of the Ukrainian Parliament gained access to expert advice and support to in order to strengthen the Speaker's Office and build the capacity to implement internal parliamentary reform, enhancing parliament's oversight, legislative and representative functions		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Bilateral Programme Budget)	Implementing Agency(ies): Global Partners Governance (GPC)	Beneficiary(ies): Verkhovna Rada & Speaker's Office of the Verkhovna Rada

Responsible, Accountable and Democratic Assembly (RADA)		
Amount: EUR 3'756'130		Period: 11/2013 – 11/2018
RADA works to reinforce a more effective and independent legislature in Ukraine, and increase citizen participation into the policy-making process. Specifically, RADA will support members of parliament in building constituent relations and improving their representation function, expand citizen education and monitoring of members of parliament in order to increase their accountability, promote parliamentary independence by reinforcing the rules that govern that body.		
Donor(s): United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Implementing Agency(ies): East Europe Foundation (EEF) & Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE-ODIHR)	Beneficiary(ies): Verkhovna Rada

Strengthening Parliamentary Oversight of Defence and Security		
Amount: EUR 102'597		Period: 2015 – 2018
<p>The Project assists a number of stakeholders, principally the Parliament of Ukraine, in establishing effective oversight of the Ukrainian security sector through capacity development activities with Members of Parliament and parliamentary staff, legislative mapping and publications, and also the development of knowledge products and training materials. Local cooperation partners also include Centre for Army, Conversion and Disarmament Studies (CACDS) and the Razumkov Centre.</p> <p>The funding mechanism also supports cooperation with stakeholders on Military Justice and other issues through the Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defence Academies framework.</p> <p>Activities are coordinated with OSCE PCU, NATO Liaison Office, EUAM and other international partners in Kyiv.</p>		
Donor(s): Switzerland (Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sports (DDPS)) and Latvia (Ministry of Defence)	Implementing Agency(ies): The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF); Centre for Army, Conversion and Disarmament Studies (CACDS) & the Razumkov Centre	Beneficiary(ies): Verkhovna Rada; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); National Security and Defence Council (NSDC); Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD); Defence and Security Committee of the Verkhovna Rada; Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) & the Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University

Rada za Evropu: Driving Reforms Across Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'300'000		Period: 06/2016 – 12/2018
The Project will focus on three priority areas, namely: 1) support the streamlining of legislative processes to enable Ukraine's democratic reforms to be implemented in a timely and transparent manner; 2) strengthen the Verkhovna Rada Secretariat and Committee staff to enable them to provide effective, non-partisan services and drive the transformation of the institution into a modern, democratic parliament from within; and 3) support greater transparency and openness of the Verkhovna Rada and more consistent communication and dialogue with the citizens.		
Donor(s): European Commission (Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) & Verkhovna Rada	Beneficiary(ies): Verkhovna Rada; European Parliament & the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine





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## Penitentiaries

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes targeting the penitentiary system. Projects addressing probation policies and services can be found in Chapter 16 on Justice Reform.

Prison reform covers the following areas: pre-trial detention; prison management; alternative measures and sanctions; social reintegration; and healthcare,<sup>1</sup> and seeks to bring penitentiary systems in line with a variety of international standards and norms, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention and Imprisonment.<sup>2</sup>

The 2015-2020 Ukrainian Justice Sector Reform Strategy and its corresponding action plan identify prison reform as a key priority.<sup>3</sup> In parallel with current reforms in the law enforcement and justice sectors, progress in this reform area will remain important for the long term success of international rule of law programming in Ukraine.

## Overview

This study identified two projects on prison reform in Ukraine (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). This broadly reflects the findings of a previous Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) study on International Support to Security Sector Reform in Ukraine, in which only four projects were deemed to be focused, either directly or indirectly, on prison reform.<sup>4</sup>

According to the data collected for the study, the largest donors – in terms of the amount of funding committed for international security sector assistance programmes on prison reform – are the European Union (EU) and Council of Europe (CoE). Their jointly-funded project ‘Further Support for the Penitentiary Reform in Ukraine Programme’ accounts for over 90 percent of all funds committed to this area, or EUR 1’300’000.

The primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this area are individuals serving or having served custodial sentences, followed by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ),<sup>5</sup> Criminal Executive Inspection Service of Ukraine (CEIS), and the Verkhovna Rada.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). *Why promote prison reform?* Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/prison-reform-and-alternatives-to-imprisonment.html> [accessed 4 July 2018]

<sup>2</sup> For more information, see: [https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal\\_justice/UN\\_Standard\\_Minimum\\_Rules\\_for\\_the\\_Treatment\\_of\\_Prisoners.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/UN_Standard_Minimum_Rules_for_the_Treatment_of_Prisoners.pdf) and <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/detentionorimprisonment.aspx> [accessed 4 July 2018]

<sup>3</sup> Ukraine, *Justice Sector Reform Strategy 2015-2020*, 5.11. Available at: <http://jrc.org.ua/strategy/en> [accessed 4 July 2018]

<sup>4</sup> Hanssen (2016). *International Support to Security Sector Reform in Ukraine*, Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA), p. 44; 63; 65 & 68.

<sup>5</sup> In 2016, Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers liquidated the State Penitentiary Service, and placed all tasks and functions of state prison and prohibition system under the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ). For more information, see: <https://www.unian.info/politics/1348711-ukraine-liquidates-its-state-penitentiary-service-amid-reform.html> [accessed 4 July 2018]

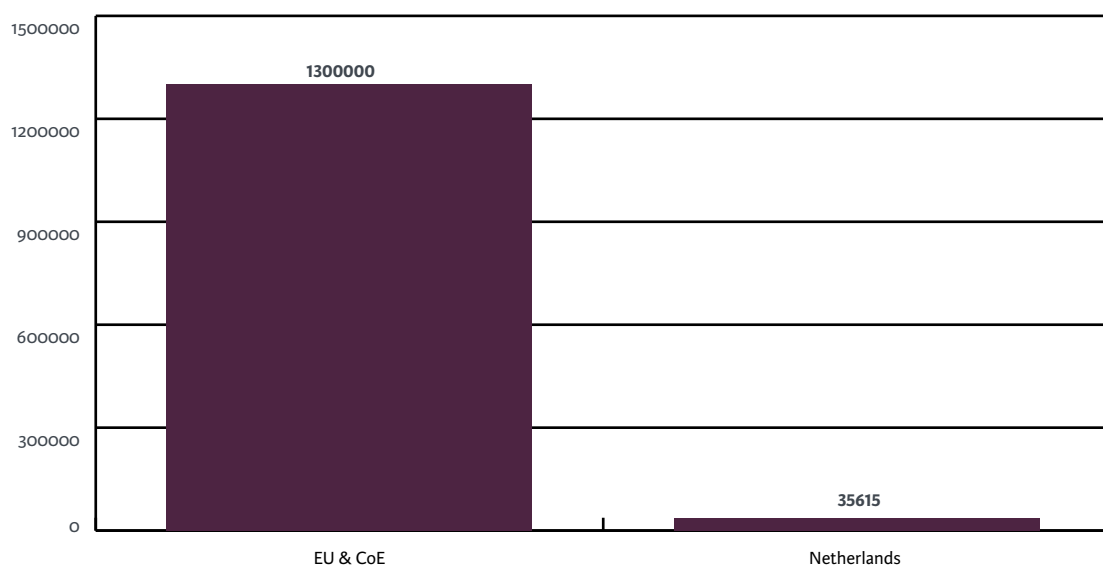


*Estimated total amount of international assistance to Penitentiaries:*

**EUR 1,335,615**

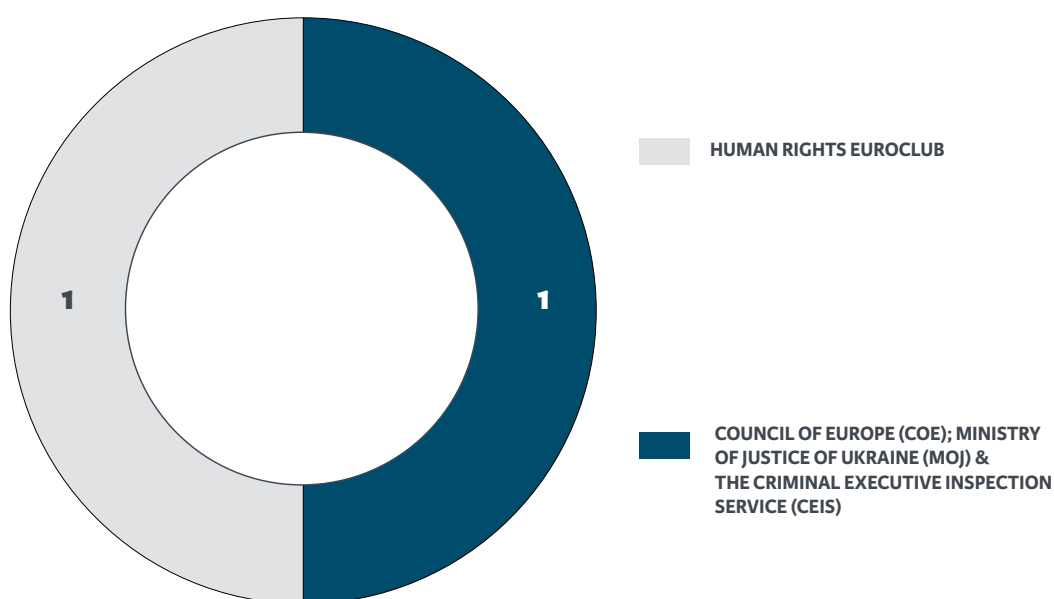
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	Criminal Executive Inspection Service of Ukraine (CEIS)
<b>Legislature:</b>	The Verkhovna Rada
<b>Other:</b>	Prisoners and ex-prisoners

## Policy Recommendations

- *Inclusion of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and independent oversight institutions in overseeing prison reform and detention conditions:* Given the long term challenge Ukraine has faced in terms of prison reform, the international community should consider advocating further for the inclusion of national NGOs in monitoring places of detention, and overseeing the implementation of the 2015-2020 Ukrainian Justice Sector Reform Strategy, in particular objective 5.11, which pertains to penal reform.<sup>6</sup> This could take the form of assistance to national NGOs and the National Human Rights Institution [Ombudsman] in designing programmes for monitoring conditions in places of detention, including pre-trial and police detention facilities, sensitising penitentiaries' staff and management on monitoring issues, as well as the inclusion of NGOs in awareness-raising activities on conditions of detention.
- *Ensuring respect for Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR):* The need to construct new pre-trial penitentiary facilities should be balanced with the obligation to respect Article 6 of the ECHR, in particular protecting the right to ...'a fair and public hearing *within* a reasonable time' [emphasis added]. In doing so, the international community should ensure that financial support for new pre-trial penitentiary facilities is contingent on their proximity to investigatory facilities, so that alleged crimes can be investigated in a timely manner.
- *Supporting an inventory of conditions for the detention of prisoners and detainees:* In order to ensure maximum transparency in the process of building, relocating or privatising pre-trial detention facilities, the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) should be supported by the international community to create a publically available inventory of prison conditions. This would provide a basis for civil society to assess the validity of decisions on the closure or privatization of existing pre-trial facilities, or the building of new ones. Experts from non-governmental human rights organizations and representatives of the Secretariat of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine should be included in the process of devising the inventory of prison conditions.
- *Support re-entry interventions for the most at risk of recidivating:* In parallel with other justice reform programming, the international community should advocate for and support the inclusion of re-entry interventions that include transitional jobs programmes for those most at risk of reoffending – such as juveniles, those suffering from mental health issues or substance abuse, or those without sufficient identification documents.

<sup>6</sup> Ukraine, Justice Sector Reform Strategy 2015-2020, 5.11.

Integration Prisoners		
Amount: EUR 35'615		Period: 8/2014 – 12/2017
The Project provided support for the reintegration for persons having previously served sentences in penitentiary facilities in Ukraine.		
Donor(s): Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS))	Implementing Agency(ies): Human Rights Euroclub	Beneficiary(ies): Ex-prisoners

Further Support for the Penitentiary Reform in Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'300'000		Period: 1/2015 – 7/2018
<p>The objectives of the Project are to: 1) improve the treatment of prisoners in line with human rights standards; 2) improve, diversify and make wider use of rehabilitative services in Ukrainian prisons; 3) and improve prison management aligning it with European standards.</p> <p>The Project will be delivered through: 1) social and life skills courses in nine pilot prisons through exchanges among prison social educators; 2) the upgrading of the In-service Centre faculty's adult teaching skills so as to deliver courses on dynamic security, pro-social modeling and interpersonal skills; 3) workshops for prison senior staff on the revised internal inspection standards and simulations of inspection visits for regional inspectors; 4) interactive learning sessions for all prison governors on combatting ill-treatment based on the reviewed Code of Ethics; 5) a comparative study on the introduction and the use of risk and needs assessments of prisoners; and 5) the provision of technical expertise to the Ministry of Justice and the Parliament so as to align the penitentiary legal framework with European standards.</p>		
Donor(s): European Union (EU) & Council of Europe (CoE) (under the EU/CoE Partnership for Good Governance (PGG))	Implementing Agency(ies): Human Rights Policy and Development Department, Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law, Council of Europe (CoE); Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ) & the Criminal Executive Inspection Service (CEIS)	Beneficiary(ies): Prisoners and ex-prisoners; Criminal Executive Inspection Service of Ukraine (CEIS); Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ) & the Verkhovna Rada



# 20

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## Police Reform



# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes on police reform. As a primary provider of public security, and given their special powers and proximity to the general public, how the police fulfil their duties has a direct impact on the security of individuals and communities. The process of police reform involves the transition towards effective and accountable policing, grounded in the principle of democratic civilian control, respect for human rights, and the rule of law. The environment in which the police operate can be affected by both internal factors (i.e. police personnel, management, administration and internal control) and external factors (i.e. other security and justice sector actors, such as executive authorities, the legislature, and independent and public oversight authorities). For the purposes of this study, police reform is defined as ‘...the transformation or change of a police organization into a professional and accountable police service practicing a style of policing that is responsive to the needs of local communities.’<sup>1</sup>

The process of reforming the national police system in Ukraine began with the adoption of Development Strategy For Police Reform in 2014,<sup>2</sup> followed by the creation of a national public platform<sup>3</sup> entitled ‘Reforming the Police: Transparency and Accountability’ to draw up and implement a corresponding national action plan. This led to the adoption of the Law of Ukraine ‘On the National Police’, in 2015, which paved the way for the dissolution of the Soviet era ‘Militsiya’ and its replacement with the new National Police of Ukraine (NPU).<sup>4</sup>

Despite rising levels of public confidence in the National Police,<sup>5</sup> many of the challenges typical of post-Soviet police reform have confronted reformers, including outdated approaches to human resource management and training; a lack of sustainability, particularly concerning financial and operational planning; and limited inter-agency coordination and overlapping roles and responsibilities between security agencies. Ukraine’s ability to fully complete its police reform programme will be a litmus test for change in the country. Its success or failure is partially dependant on reforms in other areas of the criminal justice system and the government administration, as well as the political will to follow through with the necessary reforms.

It is important to note that projects supplied as a single package cannot be segmented further into separate elements. Thus, while the EU Assistance Mission (EUAM) engages on police reform issues, particularly in the area of community policing and public order, it does not provide disaggregated data on police reform projects implemented under its mandate. Therefore, and as per the methodology used in this Study, they cannot be included in this chapter. Please refer to the Chapter 14 on ‘Institutional Development’ for more information on EUAM.

<sup>1</sup> Denham, Tara (2008). *Police Reform and Gender. Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit*. Eds. Megan Bastick and Kristin Valasek. Geneva: DCAF, OSCE/ODIHR, UN-INSTRAW. Available at: [https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/tool\\_2.pdf](https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/tool_2.pdf) [accessed 23 July 2018]

<sup>2</sup> *Development Strategy for Police Reform* (2014). Available at: <http://khpg.org/en/index.php?id=1411478026> [accessed 27 July 2018]

<sup>3</sup> The Platform is comprised of nine working groups, and managed by the Coordination Council of the MoIA, an internal body which provides strategic guidance on the implementation of reform within the MoIA. The Platform’s nine working groups comprise of representatives from state authorities, donors and international organizations; NGOs activists, experts from specialized national institutions; political, diplomatic and scientific experts; and those interested in law enforcement reform. For more information, see: <http://police-reform.org/en/index.php?r=2.1.1> [accessed 9 July 2018]

<sup>4</sup> *Law of Ukraine on the National Police* (2015). Available at: <http://cis-legislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=78349> [accessed 11 July 2018]

<sup>5</sup> For example, a public perception survey carried out by the Ukrainian NGO, the Razumkov Center, found confidence in the NPU had risen from 0.8% during post-Euromaidan period to 40.7% in midsummer 2016. Quoted in: Zakharov, Yevhen (2017). *Police Reform and Human Rights*. Available at: <http://khpg.org/en/index.php?id=1499110653> [accessed 11 July 2018]

# Overview

This study identified thirteen projects on police reform (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). According to the data collected for the study, the largest donor – in terms of the amount of funding committed for international security sector assistance programmes targeting police reform – is the United States (US), accounting for 77.3 percent of all funds committed to this area.

The Law Enforcement Section of the U.S Embassy in Ukraine, and the International Criminal Investigation Training Program of the Department of Justice (ICITAP) implement the most projects in the area of police reform, followed by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU). The primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this area are the National Police of Ukraine (NPU) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA), followed by the Kyiv Patrol Police. Finally, the most common types of interventions in this area are: 1) assistance for human-rights compliant policing and professional development in the NPU; 2) training on community policing; and 3) support for the development and creation of a special purposes tactical unit within the NPU.

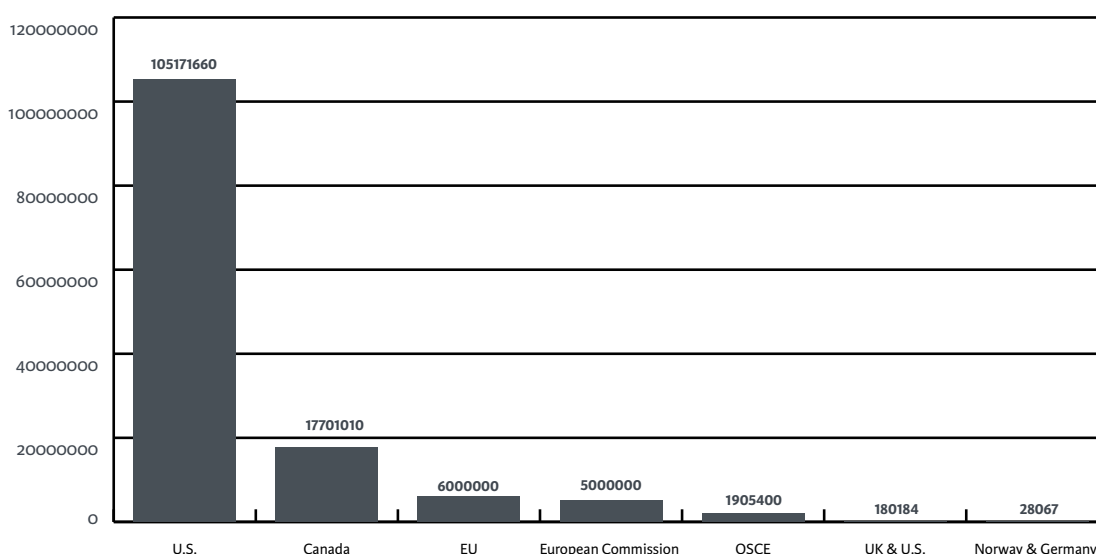


*Estimated total amount of international assistance to Police Reform:*

**EUR 135,986,321**

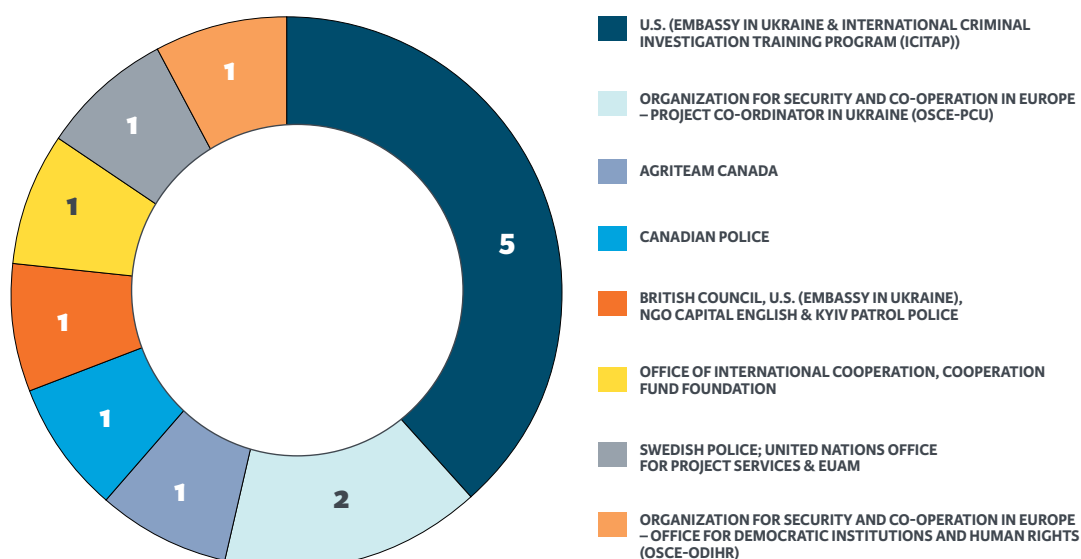
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



## Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	National Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (NAMIA)
<b>Security Actors:</b>	National Police of Ukraine (NPU); Kyiv Patrol Police; National Police of Ukraine (NPU) State Institution “Service center units of the National Police of Ukraine” & the Patrol Police Department of the NPU

## Policy Recommendations

- *Identifying further reform opportunities with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA):* Whilst the Ministry of Internal Affairs’ front line agencies, in particular the NPU, benefit from tailored assistance packages there is limited assistance on reform within the ministry itself. MoIA is responsible for many SSR-related policies and practices within the police and other internal security forces, such as internal management, human resources and financial management, anti-corruption and building integrity (BI) initiatives, institutional and programme management, rules and procedures and codes of conduct. Therefore, it is important that the international community engage with the MoIA on reform issues and identify programming opportunities on policy and planning development, human and financial resource management, vetting, programme management, and also interaction with the Parliament, independent oversight institutions, civil society and the media.<sup>6</sup>
- *Identifying partnerships with civil society:* Civil society has a vital role to play within police reform by raising public awareness of policing issues, promoting debate around policing practices and reform needs, monitoring the performance of the

<sup>6</sup> For more information on the reform priorities of the MoIA, see: [http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy\\_2020.htm](http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy_2020.htm) [accessed 11 July 2018]

police and government bodies, exposing police misconduct, calling for transparency, accountability and community participation in policing and championing reforms. However, no identified projects include civil society organizations (CSOs). The international community should therefore seek to incorporate CSOs into the ongoing reform process.

- *Supporting leadership courses for senior police managers:* Internal control mechanisms involve a plurality of measures, including the ability of senior police managers to ensure compliance with rules and regulations, and where necessary, discipline officials for corrupt or unethical behaviour. However, during the replacement of the soviet-style ‘Militsiya’ with the National Police of Ukraine in 2015, many senior officials were retained.<sup>7</sup> Without political buy-in and appropriate training, senior police management may become an impediment to reform progress. As such, the international community should consider the provision of support for- or the creation of leadership courses,<sup>8</sup> focusing on the principles of modern democratic policing.<sup>9</sup> As the training of senior officials within the MoIA is the responsibility of National Academy of Internal Affairs, the international community may consider partnering with this institution.
- *Supporting the Human Rights Department within the MoIA:* A crucial task for the international community – and one which has been overlooked – is support for reform within the MoIA. If ministries that support the police are dysfunctional, corrupt, or politicized, police have little chance of fulfilling their mission. To this end, and as the internal control body charged with overseeing and monitoring the behaviour of all internal security forces, including the Police, the international community should consider the provision of support to the Human Rights Department within the MoIA (herein HRD-MoIA). As this study has identified, targeted SSR assistance to the MoIA is limited; moreover no projects include support to the HRD-MoIA.
- *Supporting recruitment, selection, promotion and retention initiatives:* Recruitment, promotion and retention policies to ensure that the police service can attract, retain, and promote staff based on a transparent and merit-based system, are vitally important. Currently, however, admission into the NPU is based on an assessment of logical thinking (General Skills Test) and knowledge of applicable laws, neither of which assess the values and motivations driving applicants. The international community should consider providing support for the establishment of psychological testing in recruitment processes,<sup>10</sup> or more generally for improvements to NPU’s departmental education system. For recruitment or promotion into high risk areas of policing, such as traffic police and drug squads, support for the introduction of integrity testing may also be considered.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Indeed, as of 2016, according to official figures from the MoIA, 92.3 percent of Militsiya personnel went through re-accreditation tests, and were admitted into the National Police of Ukraine. See: <https://www.slideshare.net/NationalPolice/ss-66677787?ref=http://umdpl.info/police-experts.info/2016/10/12/7-7-zvilneniyh-politsejskyh-yak-rozumity-rezultaty-atestatsiji/> [accessed 11 July 2018]

<sup>8</sup> These could be modelled on Module 2 on ‘Democratic Policing’, contained within: Costa, Paulo (2015). *Training Manual on Police Integrity*. The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, DCAF: Geneva. Available at: [https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/DCAF-Training-Manual-on-Police-Integrity\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/DCAF-Training-Manual-on-Police-Integrity_ENG.pdf) [accessed 23 July 2018]

<sup>9</sup> For more information on democratic policing, see: Costa, Paulo (2015). *Training Manual on Police Integrity*. DCAF: Geneva. Module 2, ‘Democratic Policing’.

<sup>10</sup> For more information, see: Aepli, Pierre (2012). *Toolkit on Police Integrity*. Eds. Marc Remillard. The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, DCAF: Geneva. p. 34 & 53. Available at: [https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/Toolkit\\_ENG\\_screen.pdf](https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/Toolkit_ENG_screen.pdf) [accessed 23 July 2018]

<sup>11</sup> Aepli, Pierre (2012). *Toolkit on Police Integrity*. DCAF: Geneva. p. 170 & 327.

- *Capacitating Parliament to monitor reform progress:* Police reform literature suggests that the long term success and sustainability of police reform depends on the skills, capacity and political will of the legislature to monitor and evaluate the reform progress. With this in mind, the international community should consider providing targeted assistance to the Verkhovna Rada and related committees on how to effectively monitor and evaluate police reform programming, as well as the extent to which programming reflects the original Development Strategy for Police Reform, and the latest Strategy of Development of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine 2020.<sup>12</sup>
- *Supporting the establishment of an integrity plan:* Some four years after the police reform process begun, no identified programmes support monitoring and evaluation of ongoing or completed reforms. The international community could support the conduct of an integrity plan within the NPU to address this issue. An integrity plan would help identify the progress of ongoing or recent reforms within the NPU, by assessing its current vulnerability to unethical and corrupt practices, and devising appropriate solutions. The findings could then help inform future international assistance to police reform in Ukraine.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> For more information on the Strategy, see: [http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy\\_2020.htm](http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy_2020.htm) [accessed 23 July 2018]

<sup>13</sup> For practical information on how to conduct an Integrity Plan, see: Costa, Paulo (2015). *Training Manual on Police Integrity*. DCAF: Geneva. Chapter 3, 'Integrity Planning and Reform'.

Police Training Assistance Project (PTAP)		
Amount: EUR 4'321'710		Period: 09/2016 – 01/2019
<p>The Project provides advisory services and training to help strengthen the National Police of Ukraine (NPU) and support a national police academy system. The Project will include: (a) the development of an organizational governance and policy framework for the NPU to advance professional development; (b) the establishment of a legal framework for a police academy system, including support for training infrastructure; (c) capacity building support for leadership, operational management and specialized policing functions; and (d) development of curricula, faculty development and certification processes to support police training.</p>		
Donor(s): Canada (Global Affairs Canada)	Implementing Agency(ies): Agriteam Canada	Beneficiary(ies): National Police of Ukraine (NPU)

Support to the National Police of Ukraine – Canadian Police Arrangement (CPA)		
Amount: EUR 13'379'300		Period: 12/2016 – 3/2019
The Project focuses on increasing capacity- and supporting the development of a training framework, particularly in the area of community policing, with support for internal governance issues (internal investigations, public complaints handling etc.).		
Donor(s): Canada	Implementing Agency(ies): Canadian Police	Beneficiary(ies): National Police of Ukraine (NPU)

Training Programme for Law Enforcement Officers on Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing in Roma and Sinti Communities		
Amount: EUR 28'067		Period: 2016 – 2017
The Projects aimed to foster effective and human rights-compliant policing in Roma communities through the creation of knowledge products, and the delivery of training courses in Kyiv and Odessa.		
Donor: Germany & Norway	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE-ODIHR)	Beneficiary(ies): National Police of Ukraine (NPU)

English for Patrol Police		
Amount: EUR 180'184		Period: 11/2016 – 7/2017
The Project supported 600 patrol police officers in central Kyiv in developing their job-related English language skills through a 140 hours' English course.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (British Council, Ukraine) & United States (Embassy in Ukraine)	Implementing Agency(ies): United Kingdom (British Council, Ukraine); United States (Embassy in Ukraine); Capital English & Kyiv Patrol Police	Beneficiary(ies): Kyiv Patrol Police

Support and Sustainability of Reforms in the National Police of Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 4'173'480		Period: 5/2016 – 12/2018
The Project aims to consolidate and deepen reforms within the National Police of Ukraine.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL))	Implementing Agency(ies): Law Enforcement Section, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine; International Criminal Investigation Training Program, Department of Justice (ICITAP)	Beneficiary(ies): National Police of Ukraine (NPU) State Institution "Service center units of the National Police of Ukraine" & Patrol Police Department

Creation and Development of Special Purpose Unit within the National Police of Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 2'086'740		Period: 10/2015 – 6/2017
The Project supported the creation of a special purpose unit within the National Police of Ukraine.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL))	Implementing Agency(ies): Law Enforcement Section, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine; International Criminal Investigation Training Program, Department of Justice (ICITAP)	Beneficiary(ies): National Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (NAMIA); and the National Police of Ukraine (NPU)

Creation and Development of Patrol Police within the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 12'520'400		Period: 3/2015 – 12/2017
The Project supported the creation of Police Patrol Units; including a patrol police department within the Mol; as well as the provision of computer equipment, software, uniforms and overalls.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL))	Implementing Agency(ies): Law Enforcement Section, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine; International Criminal Investigation Training Program, Department of Justice (ICITAP)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MolA)

Development of the Potential of the Department for Combating Narcotic Crimes of the National Police Of Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 83'469'600		Period: 8/2017 – 12/2018
No description provided.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL))	Implementing Agency(ies): Law Enforcement Section, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine; International Criminal Investigation Training Program, Department of Justice (ICITAP)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MolA)

Creation of an Effective Police Management Model In Kyiv		
Amount: EUR 2'921'440		Period: 7/2017 – 12/2018
No description provided.		
Donor(s): U.S. Government (Department of State/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL))	Implementing Agency(ies): Law Enforcement Section, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine; International Criminal Investigation Training Program, Department of Justice (ICITAP)	Beneficiary(ies): National Police of Ukraine (NPU) & Kyiv Patrol Police

Eastern Partnership Police Cooperation Programme		
Amount: EUR 5'000'000		Period: 2013 – 2017
The Programme aimed at fostering cooperation on police issues related to cross-border crime between the Eastern Partnership (EP) and EU countries and EP countries themselves. The Programme is built around two components: partnership-mentoring between the police authorities of EU and EP countries as well as managerial and operational support to police and security authorities in the partner countries.		
Donor(s): European Commission (European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument)	Implementing Agency(ies): Office of International Cooperation, Cooperation Fund Foundation	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MolA)

Support to Police Reform in Ukraine (SPRU)		
Amount: EUR 6'000'000		Period: 4/2017 – 08/2018
The Project provides support for police reform in Ukraine, and constitutes of two components: (1) Community Policing: refurbishing and equipping 20 district police stations (in Lviv, Kharkiv and Kiev oblasts), providing training to police officers, engaging in confidence building measures with municipalities, law enforcement actors and the wider public, and (2) Public Order: training and equipping police officers charged with crowd management tasks.		
Donor: European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Swedish police; the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) & EU Advisory Mission to Ukraine (EUAM)	Beneficiary(ies): National Police of Ukraine (NPU)

Assisting Ukrainian Police in Institutionalizing Improvements in Training		
Amount: EUR 266'000		Period: 5/2017 – 12/2017
The Project aimed to institutionalize previous improvements in police training in Ukraine.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)

Support to Reforming the Internal Affairs of Ukraine		
Amount: EUR 1'639'400		Period: 8/2014 – 1/2017
The Project aimed to: 1) strengthen the strategic approach to the reform of the Interior (police) of Ukraine in accordance with the best practices of OSCE participating States; 2) strengthen the capacity of public institutions of the Mol of Ukraine in ensuring an adequate level of higher and further education of policemen in accordance with the best practices of OSCE participating States; and 3) raise awareness of Ukrainian police officers on the benefits of reform of the police.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe– Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)



**Annex: Police Reform**

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Police Reform, and have therefore been included in this chapter, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

**Civil Society as an Important Partner of the Police And Citizens**

Amount: Information unknown		Period: 2016 – 2017
In 2016, PSSI, with support of the Czech Ministry of the Interior, conducted a project in Uzhhorod, titled “Civil society as an important partner of the police and citizens”. The project is dedicated to improving interaction between the population and the police, community policing, and human trafficking in order to support Ukrainian police reform.		
Donor(s): Czech Republic	Implementing Agency(ies): Prague Security Studies Institute & Czech Ministry of Interior	Beneficiary(ies): Gromadskij Konvent, Centre for Strategic Cooperation & Patrol Police of Uzhhorod and Mukachevo





# 21

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## Public Finance

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on international security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes in the area of public finance. Public finance assistance programmes are vital to the development and implementation of national and regional budgets, and to resource management. Given the scope of Ukraine's security sector reforms, and the need to align public finance in Ukraine with international standards of transparency, efficiency and accountability, the projects are directly relevant to the provision of public security and civilian oversight and management of the security sector. To this end, the security sector and its managing institutions will need to adopt the same best practices and ensure budgets are developed and implemented in a transparent and accountable fashion.

## Overview

This study identified ten projects on public finance (either ongoing or closed as of 2017). According to the data collected for the study, the largest donor – in terms of funds committed to international assistance programmes on public finance – is the United Kingdom, with their 'Good Governance Trust Funds' worth a combined EUR 44'194'600, accounting for 67.4 percent of all funds committed to this area. The next largest donors are the United Kingdom and Germany, the European Union (EU), and European Commission, with project values ranging from EUR 11'000'000 to EUR 2'833'240.

Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine) is most active in implementing programmes in this area, with part-participation in three programmes ongoing or implemented (as of 2017). Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [*German Corporation for International Cooperation*], IBRD HSBC (c/o World Bank), and the Ministry of Economic Trade and Development also partner in range of related projects.

The primary beneficiaries of international assistance in this area are the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT), the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF), the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (SFS), and the State Financial Monitoring Service (SFMS).

Finally, the most common types of interventions in this area are: 1) increasing transparency of procurement and tender processes; 2) improving transparency and efficiency of public resources management; and 3) aligning public finance with international and European standards.

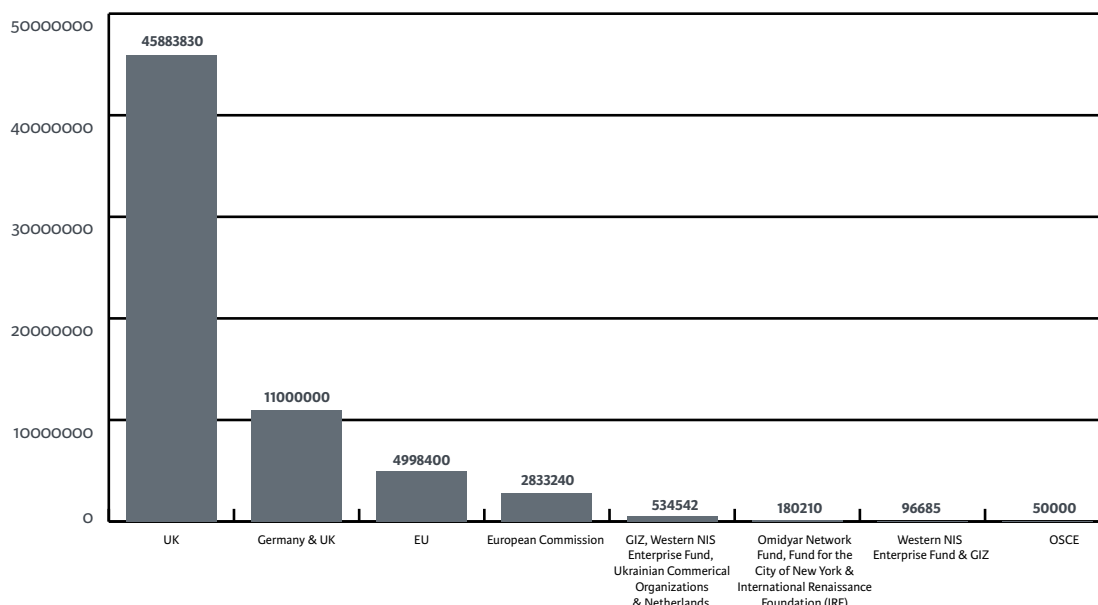


## Estimated total amount of international assistance to Public Finance:

# EUR 65,576,907

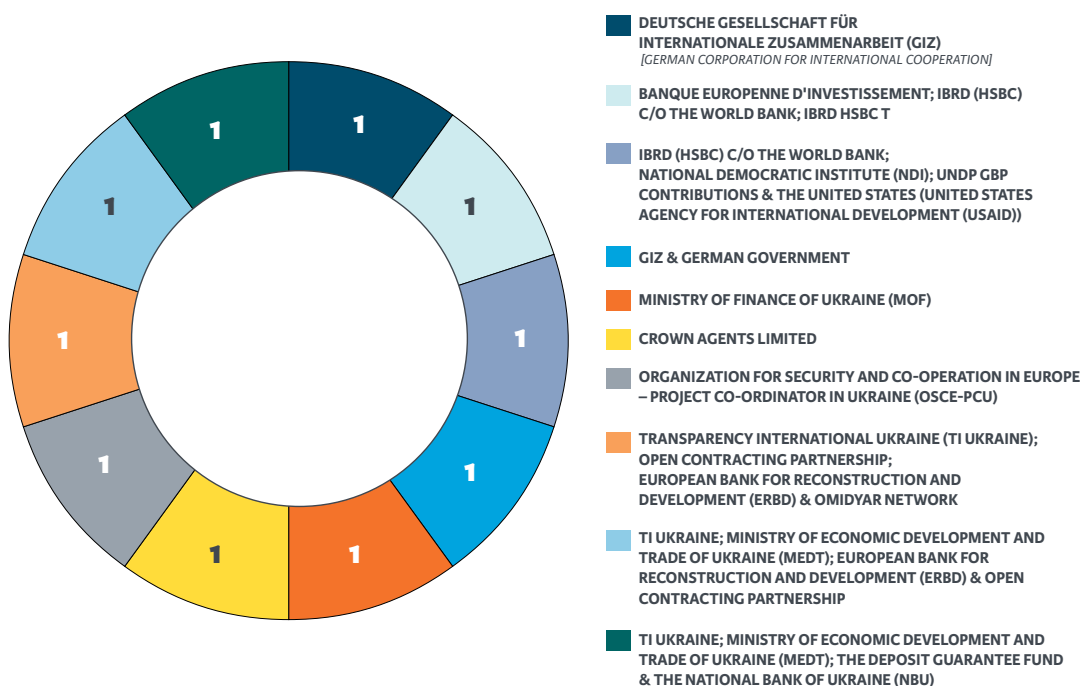
Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

## Assistance by Donor



Amounts committed as of March 2018 (including those projects/programmes closed in 2017). The scope of information available does not allow for the disaggregation of financial figures by year as the sums presented in the adjacent chart correspond to the total budget for projects/programmes by donor, many of which are spread over multiple years.

## Number of Projects by Implementing Agency



# Main Beneficiaries



<b>Ministries:</b>	Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF) & the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF)
<b>State Agencies:</b>	State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (SFS); State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine (SFMS) & the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU)
<b>Legislature:</b>	Secretariat of the Parliamentary Budget Committee & the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine
<b>Other:</b>	Court of Auditors & the Deposit Guarantee Fund

## Policy Recommendations

- *Linking public finance reform with security sector reforms and management:* Public finance reforms have focused on a variety of national bodies – including the MoF, SFS, SFMS, and various Parliamentary Committees – responsible for resource management. Providing civil servants responsible for the security sector with access to similar training can help ensure effective management of security sector resources.
- *Linking public finance reform and security provision:* Reform initiatives tend to focus on a variety of public services, but not on security provision itself. Identifying how resources available for public finance reform that are already deployed on anti-corruption, justice reform, rule of law and media initiatives can integrate security sector reform (SSR) components could help ensure the longer term sustainability of SSR in Ukraine.
- *Maintaining procurement and resource management reform programming:* With the deployment of the ProZorro procurement system, programming that ensures its use across the security sector and the security sector's managing institutions would help sustain SSR in Ukraine as well as broader governance and financial reforms.

Support to the Reform of Public Finances II: Good Financial Governance Project		
Amount: EUR 11'000'000		Period: 2012 – 2019
The aim of the Project is to align public finance in Ukraine with European standards of transparency, efficiency and accountability. The priority areas of work include: EU standards; external financial controls (court of auditors, parliament); strategic programme budgets; and tax reform.		
Donor(s): Germany (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)) & United Kingdom	Implementing Agency(ies): Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation]	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF); State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (SFS); Court of Auditors & the Secretariat of the Parliamentary Budget Committee

GGF I: The Good Governance Fund — Collaboration with International Financial Institutions and Other Partners (I)		
Amount: EUR 28'428'500		Period: 12/2015 – 3/2020
Through International Financial Institutions and other multilateral organizations, the Good Governance Fund I will support a series of governance and economic reform initiatives, aimed at building stability, reducing poverty and increasing prosperity in Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The support will focus on areas such as: anti-corruption; improving the business environment; judicial reform; key sector reforms (e.g. banking and energy); strengthening the rule of law; and supporting an independent media.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom	Implementing Agency(ies): Banque Européenne d'investissement; IBRD (HSBC) C/O the World Bank; IBRD HSBC T	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

GGF II: The Good Governance Fund — Collaboration with International Financial Institutions and Other Partners (II)		
Amount: EUR 15'766'100		Period: 7/2016 – 3/2021
Through International Financial Institutions and other multilateral organizations, the Good Governance Fund II will support a series of governance and economic reform initiatives, aimed at building stability, reducing poverty and increasing prosperity in Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The support will focus on areas such as: anti-corruption; improving the business environment; judicial reform; key sector reforms (e.g. banking and energy); strengthening the rule of law; and supporting an independent media.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom	Implementing Agency(ies): IBRD (HSBC) C/O the World Bank; National Democratic Institute (NDI); UNDP GBP Contributions & the United States (United States Agency for International Development (USAID))	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

Public Finance Management Reform Programme		
Amount: EUR 1'689'230		Period: 5/2016 – 3/2017
The Project supported the Ukrainian Ministry of Finance's public financial management reform action plan, developing the capability of the Parliament of Ukraine and other relevant offices to collate, publicize and scrutinize public spending information, to support improved public procurement practices, thus contributing to reduced opportunities for corruption.		
Donor(s): United Kingdom (Good Governance Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation] & the German government	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF)



Strengthening Public Resource Management		
Amount: EUR 2'833'240		Period: 6/2017 – 6/2019
The Project aims to improve transparency and efficiency in public resources management by: strengthening Human Resource and Payroll Management Function through the design and implementation of a human resource management information system and consolidation of the state employee payroll; and strengthening Public Financial Management through improved cash flow forecasting and development and approval of the PFM ICT Strategy.		
Donor(s): European Commission (Development Fund)	Implementing Agency(ies): Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT)

Harmonization of Public Procurement System in Ukraine with EU Standards		
Amount: EUR 4'998'400		Period: 11/2013 – 11/2017
The Project contributed to the development of solid and consistent public finance management through the establishment of a comprehensive and transparent regulatory framework for public procurement, and an efficient public procurement institutional infrastructure. The Project has also contributed to the establishment and development of the Ukrainian state aid system.		
Donor(s): European Union (EU)	Implementing Agency(ies): Crown Agents Limited	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT) & the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine

Assistance to Ukraine in Developing an Action Plan to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing		
Amount: EUR 50'000		Period: 2/2017 – 12/2017
The Project supported Ukraine in the development of a plan of action for combating money laundering and financing of terrorism.		
Donor: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Implementing Agency(ies): Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe–Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (OSCE-PCU)	Beneficiary(ies): State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine (SFMS)

Do Zorro		
Amount: EUR 180'210		Period: 2017
The Project aimed to increase the transparency of procurement and tender processes by enabling civic activists and media representatives to discuss a specific tender with potential and existing suppliers on a dedicated online platform, find out their expert opinion on the correctness of the wording in the bidding documentation (invitation to bid), receive an expert opinion, and so forth.		
Donor: Omidyar Network Fund; Fund for the City of New York & International Renaissance Foundation (IRF)	Implementing Agency(ies): Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine); Open Contracting Partnership; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (ERBD) & Omidyar Network	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

ProZorro		
Amount: EUR 96'685	Period: 2017	
<p>The Project strived to make public procurement more transparent through enabling any person to view tender processes online; allowing bidders or procurement entities to contest the award of a tender, if they believe the process was rigged; and streamlining the process of bidding. ProZorro is defined as a “public e-procurement system that has replaced old paper-based state tenders. It is a hybrid open-source system that links a central database to commercial e-tender platforms.” In April 2016, the use of ProZorro became mandatory for central government bodies and monopolists, and began covering all other government authorities from 1 August 2016.</p>		
Donor: Western NIS Enterprise Fund & Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation]	Implementing Agency(ies): Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine); Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (ERBD) & Open Contracting Partnership	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown

ProZorro Sale		
Amount: EUR 534'542		Period: 2017
The project aims to create a transparent, fast and effective system for sales of liquidated banks' assets as well as prevention of corruption through the creation of a two-tier systemic architecture similar to that one of ProZorro, and new opportunities for the public to control public sales.		
Donor: Western NIS Enterprise Fund; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) [German Corporation for International Cooperation]; Ukrainian Commercial Organizations & Netherlands (Embassy in Kyiv)	Implementing Agency(ies): Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine); Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT); the Deposit Guarantee Fund & the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU)	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT); the Deposit Guarantee Fund & the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU)

#### Annex: Public Finance

For the projects listed below, complete data could not be found. While they concern Public Finance, and have therefore been included in this report, they have not been used for the purposes of quantitative or qualitative analysis.

ProZorro Business Analytics Module		
Amount: Information unknown		Period: Information unknown
<p>A compliment to the ProZorro platform, in which individuals can use two monitoring tools — bi.prozorro.org and bipro.prozorro.org — to find out information about each announced tender on ProZorro; each buyer (their codes in Unified State Register of Enterprises and Organizations of Ukraine and contact information); complaints; contract sums; any document that is uploaded by a user into the system, and all in a user-friendly format. The Project was driven by the desire for information on ProZorro to be displayed in a user-friendly manner, and to all citizens to better control the public procurement system and influence its development.</p>		
Donor: Information unknown	Implementing Agency(ies): Transparency International Ukraine (TI Ukraine) & The RBC Group	Beneficiary(ies): Information unknown



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## National Projects

# Introduction

This chapter presents data on security sector reform (SSR) projects and programmes *fully funded and implemented* by the Ukrainian national authorities. In the framework of this study and as part of the information gathering process, DCAF's local partner – the Center for Army, Conversion, and Disarmament Studies (CACDS) – conducted website and desk research, as well as expert interviews in order to gather information on national support to security sector reform (SSR) projects in Ukraine. Additionally, sources such as the official websites of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Parliament),<sup>1</sup> the President of Ukraine,<sup>2</sup> Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine,<sup>3</sup> National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine,<sup>4</sup> and other institutions relevant to the security sector of Ukraine, were also used for reference.<sup>5</sup>

Additionally, CACDS used its own database, and consulted the records of partner organizations, such as 'Defense Express' (a media and consulting company) and 'Defence Industrial Courier' (an information agency), among others. CACDS also consulted and interviewed senior, acting and former, officials, external experts and researchers, including the former Head of Military Policy Directorate of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, Olexandr Polischuk. In total, CACDS identified fifty-two SSR-related projects and programmes fully funded and implemented by the Ukrainian national authorities.

## Overview

The limitations of gathering data on national security sector reform (SSR) initiatives in Ukraine were pronounced. Compared to the relatively broad public availability of data on international assistance to SSR in Ukraine, national assistance, including for example information on the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) and intelligence structures, is often classified.

Additionally, many reform projects, particularly those within the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), do not present financial data in a concise manner. For instance, the 'Strategy of Development of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine 2020' indicates that: 'The sources of funding for the Strategy implementation are state budget funds, international technical assistance and other sources not prohibited by law.'<sup>6</sup> In such cases, reform-implementation costs are included in the institution's yearly budget.<sup>7</sup> In cases where only overall budget data is available, it is almost impossible to distinguish amounts allocated to specific projects. Therefore, the primary sources of information for financial data used herein are the State Budget Laws of Ukraine.

<sup>1</sup> Available at: <http://rada.gov.ua/en> [accessed 11 July 2018]

<sup>2</sup> Available at: <http://www.president.gov.ua> [accessed 4 July 2018]

<sup>3</sup> Available at: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/en> [accessed 7 July 2018]

<sup>4</sup> Available at: <http://www.rnbo.gov.ua/en/> [accessed 16 July 2018]

<sup>5</sup> These included: <https://www.msp.gov.ua/en/>; <http://comin.kmu.gov.ua/control/en/index> [accessed 9 July 2018]; and <http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua> [accessed 6 July 2018]

<sup>6</sup> For more information, see: 'Financial Provision for Implementing the Strategy'. Available at: [http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy\\_2020.htm](http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy_2020.htm) [accessed 14 July 2018]

<sup>7</sup> See, for example, *Action Plan on implementation of the Strategy for Reforming the System of the State Service of Ukraine for Emergency Situations*, Task B.3.1. Modernization of the system of centralized warning of the population at the central and regional level, as well as ensuring its reliable functioning. Cost of implementation - Within the expenditure of the state budget for the relevant year. Available at: <http://www.dsns.gov.ua/ua/Nakazi/59064.html> [accessed 7 July 2018]

Moreover, as opposed to international assistance, where amounts are usually assigned to SSR projects and SSR programme, the budgets of nationally-funded SSR projects cannot be easily distinguished from the remainder of national military spending on personnel management, operations, maintenance and procurement.<sup>8</sup>

The same can be said for other thematic areas within this chapter. While many security sector institutions may perform activities related to SSR and security sector governance (SSG), detailed budget breakdowns are rarely made public, meaning that it is difficult to identify specific activities and their corresponding budgets.

Identifying national programmes targeting gender equality proved particularly problematic. While a number of reforms related to personnel management include gender components, no stand-alone nationally-funded and implemented gender equality projects were identified.

Another limitation concerned the difficulty of determining the source of national SSR funding. In certain instances in Ukraine, it is legally permitted to support SSR initiatives via monetary sources other than the official state budget. Since the 1990s, an official practice, referred to as *shefska dopomoga*,<sup>9</sup> entails the provision of funding to the security sector via a form of sponsorship or donation to the National Budget, which often goes unregistered. The donations can originate from regional and local authorities, or from private individuals and businesses. From 2014 to 2016, key beneficiaries of this type of funding were the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) and the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU). Thereafter, the key beneficiaries of such assistance were the National Police of Ukraine (NPU) and the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS).

Finally, it should be noted that the true state of reforms and the amount of funding committed to certain thematic areas, such as cyber security, intelligence governance or antiterrorist activities, is near impossible to accurately determine, since relevant data is rarely publicly disclosed. Although a certain degree of secrecy may be considered justified, an increase in transparency would be beneficial in order to improve oversight and reduce incentives for corruption.



*Total estimated amount of assistance by  
Ukrainian national authorities to SSR in  
Ukraine:*

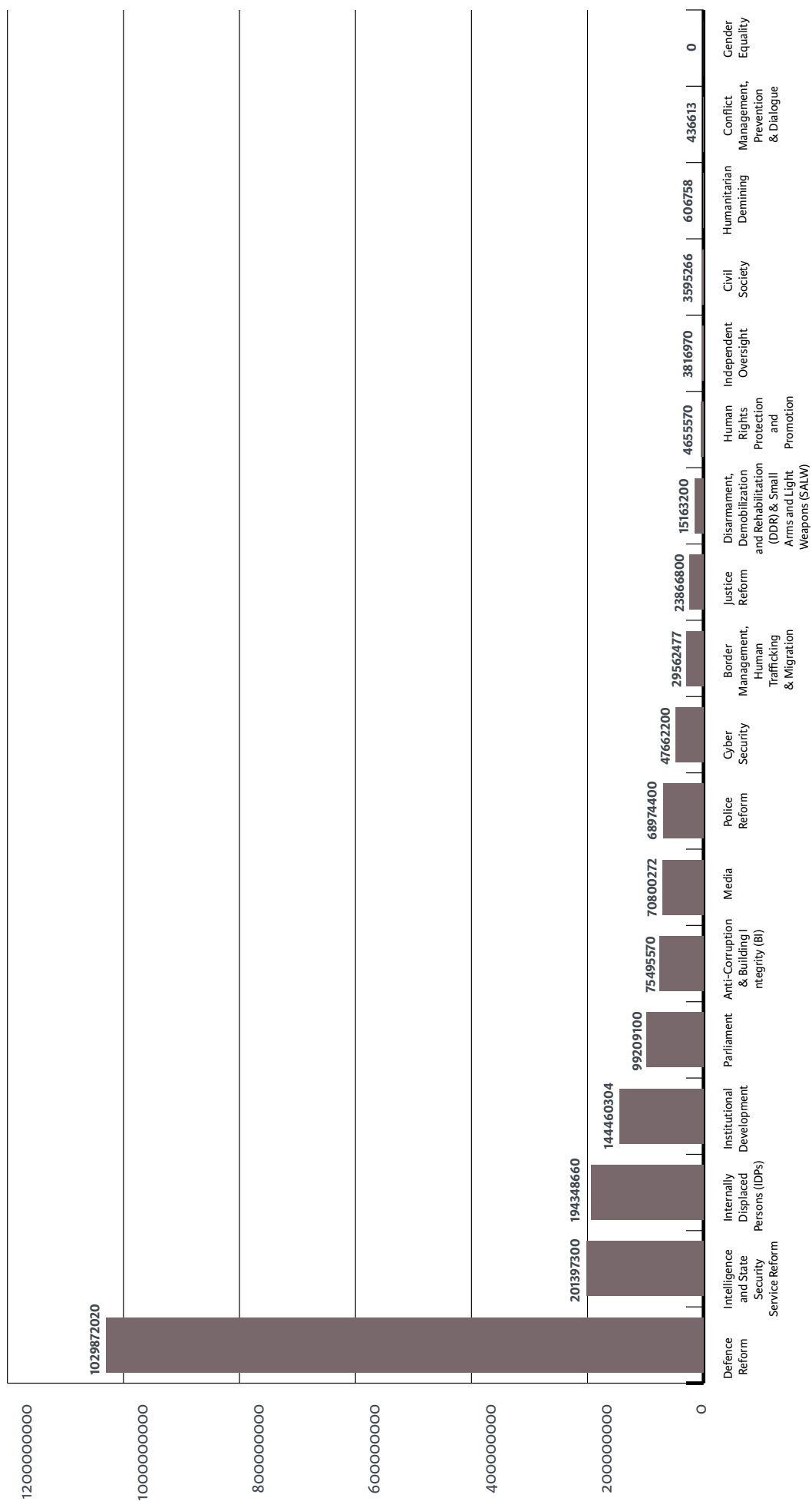
**EUR 2,013,923,480**

Please note this figure reflects a broad summary of all assistance in this area. Given the fact that programme/project figures cannot be disaggregated it is impossible to ascertain how much of this figure represents direct SSR support and what represents support that is SSR-related. Please refer to the data analysis and limitations section of the Methodology for further clarifications.

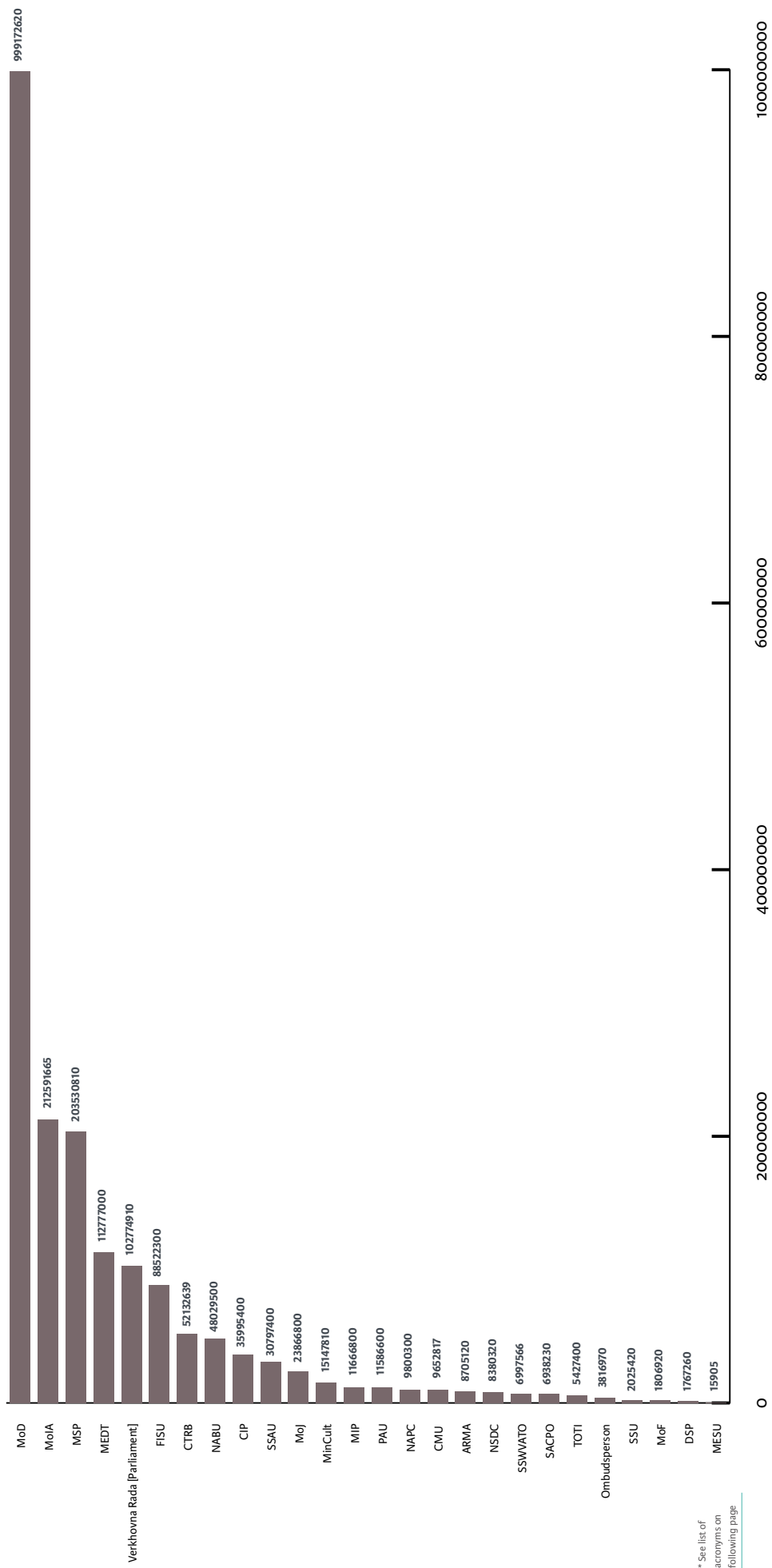
<sup>8</sup> See, for example, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 996 of November 3, 2010 *On Ensuring Public Participation in the Formation and Implementation of State Policies* [...] Article 17. 'The relevant institution provides for the Secretariat of the Public Council with facilities, means of communication, and creates conditions for the work of the Council and its meetings.' Available at: <http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/996-2010-%D0%BF/page2> [accessed 9 July 2018]

<sup>9</sup> The extra-budgetary sources of funding for SSR were legalized by the Decree of the former President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma several times during his tenure of 1994–2004. This type of funding received a new boost after the onset of conflict in the south-east of Ukraine in 2014. In 2016, the President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko issued a Decree *On sponsorship to military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, National Guard of Ukraine and State Border Service of Ukraine* No. 44/2016. Available at: <http://www.president.gov.ua/documents/442016-19778> [accessed 7 July 2018]. Relevant amendments on formal and informal "volunteer" support management were also introduced to a number of normative documents.

## Estimated Assistance by Thematic Area



# Estimated Assistance by National Beneficiary



\* See list of acronyms on following page



## Acronyms – Estimated Amounts by National Beneficiary Table

ARMA	National Agency of Ukraine for Finding, Tracing and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes (Asset Recovery and Management Agency)
DSP	Department for State Protection
CIP	State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine
CMU	Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
CTRB	Committee for TV and Radio Broadcasting
FISU	Service for Foreign Intelligence of Ukraine
MoD	Ministry of Defence of Ukraine
MoF	Ministry of Finance of Ukraine
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine
Moj	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine
MEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine
MESU	Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
MinCult	Ministry of Culture of Ukraine
MIP	Ministry of Information Policy of Ukraine
MSP	Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine
NABU	National Anti-Corruption Bureau
NAPC	National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption
NSDC	National Security and Defence Council (NSDC)
Ombudsman	Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights
PAU	Presidential Administration of Ukraine
SACPO	Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine
SSAU	State Space Agency of Ukraine
SSU	Security Service of Ukraine
SSWVATO	State Service for War Veterans and ATO Participants
TOTI	Ministry of Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons of Ukraine

## Main Beneficiaries



### Ministries:

Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA); State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS); Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (MinCult); Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU); Ministry of Information Policy of Ukraine (MIP); Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD); Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT); Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP); Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF); Ministry for Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons of Ukraine (TOTI) & the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (Moj)

### State Agencies:

Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (SACPO); Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (SACPO); National Agency for Prevention of Corruption (NAPC); National Agency of Ukraine for Finding, Tracing and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes (Asset Recovery and Management Agency (ARMA)); State Service of Ukraine for War Veterans and Anti-Terrorist Operation Participants; State Space Agency of Ukraine (SSAU); Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]; National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine (NSDC); Administration of the President of Ukraine; Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine & the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine

### Security Actors:

National Agency for Prevention of Corruption (NAPC); State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS); State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine (CIP); State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS); Main Directorate of Intelligence of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (HUR MOU); Service for Foreign Intelligence (FISU) & the National Police of Ukraine (NPU)

### Legislature:

Verkhovna Rada & the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

# Policy Recommendations

- *Transparency*: The level of secrecy surrounding national security and defence budgets and expenditure should be reversed in order to enhance transparency, enable oversight and prevent corruption.
- *Good Security Sector Governance*: Further support to oversight actors including civil society, the media, democratic institutions, independent oversight institutions and stand-alone gender equality initiatives is needed. This would broaden the scope of Ukraine's security sector reforms and ensure they are oriented towards the principles of good governance, including transparency, accountability, efficiency, gender equality and the rule of law.
- *Gender Equality*: Stand-alone gender equality projects are currently funded by international donors. Despite the strong presence of Ukrainian civil society organizations (CSOs) in this field, the sustainability of this vital area of good governance is compromised as it is completely dependent upon external actors and CSOs' capacity to obtain funding. National authorities should therefore consider supplementing budgets for gender-based international security sector assistance programmes to ensure sustainability and demonstrate political buy-in in line with their 2016-2020 National Action Plan on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325.<sup>10</sup>
- *Comprehensive and sustainable security sector reforms*: Full reform of the law enforcement and intelligence sector needs to occur in parallel with defence reforms. A roadmap for implementing – and sustaining reforms – will also facilitate donor assistance in the long term.

<sup>10</sup> Available at: [http://www.peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/Ukraine\\_NAP.pdf](http://www.peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/Ukraine_NAP.pdf) [accessed 9 July 2018]

Budgets for SSR Projects and/or programmes funded by Ukrainian National Authorities are presented here based on the State Budget Laws. All links were valid as of 10th April 2018 (see Annex for sources).

#### Anti-Corruption and Building Integrity

##### Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (SACPO)

Amount: EUR 6'938'230	Period: 2017 – 2018
Providing support to the Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (SACPO).	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine (SACPO)

##### National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU)

Amount: EUR 48'029'500	Period: 2017 – 2018
Supporting activities of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU).	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU)

##### Control and Oversight in the Field of Prevention of Corruption

Amount: EUR 9'800'300	Period: 2017 – 2018
Control and oversight in the field of prevention of corruption.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): National Agency for Prevention of Corruption (NAPC)

##### Special Units for Combating Organized Crime and Corruption

Amount: EUR 2'025'420	Period: 2017 – 2018
Providing assistance to special units for combating organized crime and corruption.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Security Service of Ukraine (SSU)

##### Detection, Investigation and Management of Assets Recovered from Corruption and Other Crimes

Amount: EUR 8'705'120	Period: 2017 – 2018
Provision of funding to the National Agency of Ukraine for Finding, Tracing and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes (Asset Recovery and Management Agency (ARMA)).	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): National Agency of Ukraine for Finding, Tracing and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes (Asset Recovery and Management Agency (ARMA))

## Border Management, Human Trafficking and Migration

### Intelligence Activities in the Sphere of State Border Control

Amount: EUR 5'970'400	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial assistance programmes for reforms and development of the intelligence structures of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS).	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA) & the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)

### Technical and Engineering Improvement of the State Border of Ukraine

Amount: EUR 23'563'400	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial assistance programmes for the development of the effectiveness of the technical and engineering equipment used for the state border.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)

### Modernization of the Automated Systems of Border Control

Amount: EUR 28'677	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial assistance programmes for modernization of the automated systems of border control.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)

## Civil Society

### Support for Public Associations of Invalids and Veterans

Amount: EUR 2'978'830 (for 2017)	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial support for public associations of invalids and veterans, measures for visiting military graves and military monuments, and commemorating the Day of Remembrance and Reconciliation, and the Day of Victory over Nazism in the Second World War	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP)

### Support for Veterans' Associations

Amount: EUR 616'436 (for 2018)	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial support for veterans' associations; measures to visit military burials and military monuments, and to celebrate festive, memorable and historical dates.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): State Service of Ukraine for War Veterans and Anti-Terrorist Operation Participants

## Conflict Management, Prevention and Dialogue

### Publications in Languages of National Minorities

Amount: EUR 420'710	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial support for publications and newspapers in the languages of national minorities.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (MinCult)

### Academic Course for Master of Arts 'Conflict Resolution and Mediation'

Amount: EUR 15'905 (for 2018)	Period: 2017 – 2018
Igor Sikorsky National Technical University of Ukraine 'Kiev Polytechnic Institute' / Department of Sociology. Specialization Master of Arts 'Conflict Resolution and Mediation' course.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (MESU)

## Cyber Security

### Development and Modernization of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine (CIP)

Amount: EUR 35'995'400	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial support for modernization of the state system for communication and protection of information.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine (CIP)

### Protection of National Information

Amount: EUR 11'666'800	Period: 2017 – 2018
Implementation of measures in the field of protection of national information space.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Information Policy of Ukraine (MIP)

## Defence Reform

### Improvement of Command and Control System of the Armed Forces

Amount: EUR 2'017'620	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial support for reforms and development of the security sector of Ukraine.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)

Development, Procurement, Modernization and Repair of Weapons, Military Equipment	
Amount: EUR 671'388'000	Period: 2017 – 2018
Development, procurement, modernization and repair of weapons and military equipment.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)

Ministry of Defence of Ukraine: Measures to Enhance State Defence and Security	
Amount: EUR 212'892'000	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial support for reforms and development of the security sector of Ukraine.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (MoD)

Development of Capabilities in the Space Industry for Defence Needs	
Amount: EUR 30'797'400	Period: 2017 – 2018
Execution of state-targeted programmes for reform and development of the defence industrial complex. Design and implementation of new technologies and enhancement of production capabilities of the space industry for defence needs.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): State Space Agency of Ukraine (SSAU)

Development of Production Capabilities of the Defence Industry	
Amount: EUR 112'777'000	Period: 2017 – 2018
Execution of state-targeted programmes for reform and development of the defence industrial complex. Design and implementation of new technologies and enhancement of production capabilities of the defence industry.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine (MEDT)

Disarmament, Demobilization and Rehabilitation (DDR), and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Control
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Psychological Rehabilitation, Social and Professional Adaptation	
Amount: EUR 6'381'130	Period: 2017 – 2018
Measures for psychological rehabilitation, social and professional adaptation for participants of the antiterrorist operation and treatment for victims of the antiterrorist operation.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): State Service of Ukraine for War Veterans and Anti-Terrorist Operations Participants

Rehabilitation of Veterans	
Amount: EUR 8'782'070	Period: 2017 – 2018
Treatment for veterans of war, persons covered by the laws of Ukraine 'On the status of veterans of war, guarantees of their social protection', 'On Victims of Nazi persecution' and the disabled.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP)

#### Gender Equality

There is no public record of SSR projects, funded by national authorities, which focus on gender equality.

#### Humanitarian Demining

##### Humanitarian Demining in Kharkiv region (Balakleia)

Amount: EUR 606'758	Period: 2017
Clearing of explosive objects on the territory of the city of Balaklia and adjacent settlements of the Kharkiv region.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)

#### Human Rights

##### Compensation for Harm Caused to Citizens by Illegal Actions of the State Bodies

Amount: EUR 1'806'920	Period: 2017 – 2018
Compensation for harm caused to citizens by illegal actions of the bodies of pre-trial investigation, prosecutor's office and court, compensation to citizens of the value of confiscated property collected in state revenue, compensation for damage inflicted on natural or legal persons by unlawful decisions, actions or omissions of state authorities and their officials.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (MoF)

##### Protection of the Rights of Persons as a Result of Actions of Illegal Armed Formations and / or Authorities of the Russian Federation

Amount: EUR 2'848'650	Period: 2018
Measures to protect and ensure the rights and interests of persons deprived of personal liberty as a result of actions of illegal armed formations and/or authorities of the Russian Federation in certain territories of Donetsk and Lugansk oblasts where the relevant state authorities are temporarily unable to exercise their powers and support the specified persons and their families.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry for Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons of Ukraine (TOTI)

#### Internally Displaced Persons

##### Resettlement of Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities

Amount: EUR 1'040'910 (for 2017)	Period: 2018
Resettlement of Crimean Tatars and persons of other nationalities who were deported from the territory of Ukraine.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP)

### Response to Development Problems Caused by Displacement of Persons and Return of Combatants

Amount: EUR 2'578'750	Period: 2017 – 2018
Pilot measures for responding to development problems caused by displacement of persons and return of combatants.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry for Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons of Ukraine (TOTI)

### Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons

Amount: EUR 190'729'000	Period: 2017 – 2018
Provision of monthly targeted assistance to internally displaced persons to cover living expenses, including for payment of housing and utility services.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MSP)

### Independent Oversight

### Parliamentary Control Over the Observance of Constitutional Human Rights and Freedoms

Amount: EUR 3'816'970	Period: 2017 – 2018
Parliamentary control over the observance of constitutional human rights and freedoms.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights [Ombudsperson]

### Institutional Development

### Improving the Information and Analytical Support for the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine (NSDC)

Amount: EUR 8'380'320	Period: 2017 – 2018
Information and analytical support for coordination of activities in the field of national security and defence.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine (NSDC)

### Senior Leaders Training on Strategic Issues of Domestic and Foreign Policy

Amount: EUR 11'586'600	Period: 2017 – 2018
Training of personnel, training of managers, specialists in public administration, training of scientific-pedagogical and scientific personnel on strategic issues of domestic and foreign policy.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Administration of the President of Ukraine



Reform of Public Administration	
Amount: EUR 8'836'280 (for 2017)	Period: 2017 – 2018
Support for the implementation of comprehensive reform within public administration.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

Strategic Leadership Development Programme	
Amount: EUR 441'814 (for 2018)	Period: 2017 – 2018
Measures to support leadership development in Ukraine.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine: Measures to Improve the Country's Defence and Security	
Amount: EUR 14'727'100 (for 2017)	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial support for the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA) for the implementation of measures to improve the country's defence and security.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)

Development of State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS)	
Amount: EUR 35'394'300	Period: 2017 – 2018
Procurement of fire and other special equipment of domestic production.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA) & State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS)

State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS): Measures to Improve the State Defence and Security	
Amount: EUR 2'945'430 (for 2017)	Period: 2017 – 2018
Expenditures for the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS) and the implementation of measures to improve state defence and security.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA) & State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS)

State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine (CIP): Measures to Increase the Defence and Security of the State	
Amount: EUR 1'767'260 (for 2017)	Period: 2017 – 2018
Expenditures for the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine (CIP) and the implementation of measures to increase the defence and security of the state.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine (CIP)

Development of the National Guard of Ukraine	
Amount: EUR 33'872'400	Period: 2017 – 2018
Provision for the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU) to implement measures to improve defence and security.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)

Improving Mobility for the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS)	
Amount: EUR 26'508'800	Period: 2018
Creation of a unified aviation security and civil protection system.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)

#### Intelligence and State Security Service Reform

Intelligence Activities in the Defence Sphere	
Amount: EUR 112'875'000	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial support for Intelligence Governance programmes.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Main Directorate of Intelligence of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (HUR MOU)

Operations of the Service for Foreign Intelligence	
Amount: EUR 88'522'300	Period: 2017 – 2018
Intelligence activities in the sphere of state security, special guard of state agencies abroad and operations of the Service for Foreign Intelligence (FISU).	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Service for Foreign Intelligence (FISU)

#### Justice Reform

Development and Functioning of the System of Free Legal Aid	
Amount: EUR 20'103'400	Period: 2017 – 2018
Ensuring the development and functioning of free legal aid.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ)

Provision of Free Secondary Legal Aid	
Amount: EUR 3'763'400 (for 2017)	Period: 2017 – 2018
Payment for services and reimbursement of expenses of advocates for provision of free secondary legal aid.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (MoJ)

## Media

### Support for Creative Unions in the Field of Mass Media

Amount: EUR 76'354	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial support for creative unions in the field of mass media and press.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine

### Coverage of the Activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

Amount: EUR 3'565'810	Period: 2017 – 2018
Coverage of the activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine through the means of television and radio broadcasting and financial support for the publication of the newspaper 'Holos Ukrainy'.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

### Coverage of the Activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

Amount: EUR 374'723	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial support for 'Uriadovy Courier' newspaper.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

### Support for the National Public Broadcasting Company of Ukraine

Amount: EUR 51'467'200	Period: 2017 – 2018
Financial support for the National Public Broadcasting Company of Ukraine.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine

### Production and Distribution of Patriotic Films

Amount: EUR 14'727'100	Period: 2018
Production (creation) and distribution of films.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (MinCult)

### Information Support for Euro-Atlantic Integration Course

Amount: EUR 589'085 (for 2018)	Period: 2017 – 2018
Implementation of measures on European and Euro-Atlantic integration in the information sphere.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine

## Parliaments

### Parliamentary Oversight

Amount: EUR 86'634'200	Period: 2017 – 2018
Funding the operations cost for the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

### Control Over the Execution of the State Budget

Amount: EUR 12'574'900	Period: 2017 – 2018
Management and oversight in the field of control over the execution of the state budget.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

## Police Reform

### National Police of Ukraine (NPU): Measures to Improve the Defence and State Security

Amount: EUR 32'581'700	Period: 2017 – 2018
Expenditures for the National Police of Ukraine for the implementation of measures to improve the defence and state security.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA) & the National Police of Ukraine (NPU)

### Improvement of National Police Communications

Amount: EUR 36'392'700	Period: 2017 – 2018
Procurement of communications systems of the Turkish company 'Aselsan'.	
Donor(s): State Budget	Beneficiary(ies): Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MoIA)



# Annex: Sources

## Internationally-Supported Security Sector Reform Projects in Ukraine by National Donor

### Canada

#### Building Ukraine's Humanitarian Demining Capacity

[https://salw.hq.nato.int/Project/Details/o\\_OSCE\\_33](https://salw.hq.nato.int/Project/Details/o_OSCE_33)

<http://wo5.international.gc.ca/projectbrows-er-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/DOO4094001>

<http://www.osce.org/project-coordinator-in-ukraine/323731?download=true>

#### Combatting Trafficking of Children and Youth in Ukraine (YCAT)

<http://wo5.international.gc.ca/projectbrows-er-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/DOO0153001>

#### Developing Effective and Accountable Democratic Institutions for Ukraine's Citizens

<http://wo5.international.gc.ca/projectbrows-er-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/DOO0761001>

<http://solidarityfund.pl/programy/polsko-kanadyjski-program-wsparcia-demokracji/>

#### Enhancement of Prosecution of IT-facilitated Human Trafficking Crimes in Ukraine

<https://uncareer.net/vacancy/international-expert-prosecution-it-facilitated-human-traffi>

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/266486>

#### Expert Deployment for Governance and Economic Growth (EDGE)

<http://wo5.international.gc.ca/projectbrows-er-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/DOO0765001>

<https://www.agriteam.ca/europe/#eur8>

#### Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine

<http://wo5.international.gc.ca/projectbrows-er-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/DOO4231001>

#### Human Rights Training for Judges

<http://wo5.international.gc.ca/projectbrows-er-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/DOO0342001>

#### Juvenile Justice Reform Project in Ukraine (UJJRP)

<http://wo5.international.gc.ca/projectbrows-er-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/ZO20624002>

<https://www.youthjustice.org.ua/about-ujjrp.html>

#### Police Training Assistance Project (PTAP)

<http://wo5.international.gc.ca/projectbrows-er-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/DOO3794001>

<https://www.agriteam.ca/europe/#eur8>

#### Providing Canadian Monitors to the OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine

<http://wo5.international.gc.ca/projectbrows-er-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/DOO3899001>

<https://canadem.ca/operations/osces-special-monitoring-mission-to-ukraine/>

#### Public Advice Centres

<http://old.helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1278503544>

#### Quality and Accessible Legal Aid (QALA)

<http://qala.org.ua/uk/>

<http://cbie.ca/what-we-do/current-programs/legal-aid-ukraine/>

<http://wo5.international.gc.ca/projectbrows-er-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/ZO21069001>

#### Safeguarding Human Rights through Courts

<https://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/osce-project-coordinator-canada-launch-multi-year-project-help-ukraine-improve>

<http://www.osce.org/project-coordinator-in-ukraine/356566>

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/256456>

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/253896>

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/246061>

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/245856>

[http://www.scourt.gov.ua/clients/vsu/vsuen.nsf/\(documents\)/93B25DA2976E964FC2257D58002B7454?OpenDocument&year=2014&month=09&](http://www.scourt.gov.ua/clients/vsu/vsuen.nsf/(documents)/93B25DA2976E964FC2257D58002B7454?OpenDocument&year=2014&month=09&)

#### Strengthening Democratic Parties and Civil Society Organizations

<http://wo5.international.gc.ca/projectbrows-er-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/DOO0975001>

#### Strengthening Investigative Reporting in Ukraine (SIRU)

<http://wo5.international.gc.ca/projectbrows-er-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/DOO0386001>

<https://internews.in.ua/our-works/investigative-reporting/>

### **Support to the National Police of Ukraine – Canadian Police Arrangement (CPA)**

<http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=df3cf74d-8f6d-44a6-9a9b-e3f154886de1&tag=InformatsiynodovidkoviMateriali>

### **Supporting Sustainable Peace in Ukraine**

<http://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/DO04097001>

### **Threat Reduction and Clearance of Mines in Conflict Affected Areas of Eastern Ukraine**

<http://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/DO03971001>

<http://fsd.ch/programmes/ukraine/>

### **Transitional Capacity Building Program**

<http://www.ngoforum.org.ua/ukraine-ngo-forum-launches-transition-phase-capacity-building-program/>

## **Czech Republic**

### **Civic Support of Anti-Corruption Court Establishment**

<https://ti-ukraine.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Annual-Report-Transparency-International-Ukraine-2017.pdf>

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/civic-support-of-anti-corruption-court-establishment/>

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/news/anti-corruption-court-why-do-ukrainians-need-it/>

### **Civil Society as an Important Partner of the Police and Citizens**

<http://www.pssi.cz/special-projects/securitysectorreform-inukraine>

## **Denmark**

### **Continued Support to Criminal Justice Reform in Ukraine**

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/support-to-the-criminal-justice-reform-in-ukraine>  
<https://www.coe.int/en/web/criminal-justice-reform>

### **Civil Society for Enhanced Democracy and Human Rights in Ukraine**

[http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/democratic\\_governance/civil-society-for-democracy-and-rights.html](http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/civil-society-for-democracy-and-rights.html)

### **Democratization, Human Rights and Civil Society Development Programme in Ukraine**

<http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/closed-projects/DHRP.html>

### **Enhanced Public Sector Transparency and Integrity**

[http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/democratic\\_governance/public-sector-transparency.html](http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/public-sector-transparency.html)

### **EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine (EUACI) Programme**

<http://um.dk/en/danida-en/business/contracts/short/contract-opportunities/newsdisplaypage/?newsid=bd2f986f-2d9f-4a0b-96a3-42f7249f5ce7>

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7414>

[https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage\\_fr/10946/EU%20and%20Danish%20government%20announce%20major%20anti-corruption%20initiative%20in%20Ukraine](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_fr/10946/EU%20and%20Danish%20government%20announce%20major%20anti-corruption%20initiative%20in%20Ukraine)

<http://www.euam-ukraine.eu/news/latest-news/eu-and-danish-government-announce-plans-for-major-anti-corruption-initiative-in-ukraine-euam-to-be-main-eu-implementing-partner/>

### **Good Governance and Human Rights Programme in Ukraine (2015-2018)**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/dk-1-242229>

### **Secondment to OSCE's SMMU**

<https://euaideexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>

### **Secondment of MLN as EU Political Adviser in Kiev**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-246805>

### **Secondment of AS as Monitoring Officer to SMM**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-238893>

### **Secondment of LBB as Monitoring Officer to SMM**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-238403>

### **Secondment of SP as Monitoring Officer to OSCE's special monitoring mission in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-231514>

### **Secondment of LHM as EU Political Adviser in Kiev**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-245770>

### **Secondment of GH as Monitoring Officer to OSCE's special monitoring mission in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-231510>

### **Secondment of KBj as Monitoring Officer to OSCE's special monitoring mission**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-231521>

### **Secondment of SHP as Monitoring Officer to OSCE's SMM**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-238325>

### **Secondment of DSL as Monitoring Officer to SMM**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-240697>

### **Secondment of AMH as Monitoring Officer to SMM**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-238329>

### **Secondment of AU as Monitoring Officer to OSCE's special monitoring mission**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-238283>

### **Secondment of LF to OSCE's Monitoring Mission in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-249347>

### **Secondment of BJJ as Monitoring Officer to OSCE's special monitoring mission in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-237232>

### **Secondment of NN, Monitoring Officer to OSCE's special monitoring mission in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.um.dk/en/projects/DK-1-231507>

### **Strengthening Capacities of the Office of the Ombudsperson**

[http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/democratic\\_governance/strengthening-capacities-of-the-office-of-the-ombudsperson.html](http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/strengthening-capacities-of-the-office-of-the-ombudsperson.html)

## **Estonia**

### **Building Membership Based Civil Society Network in Ukraine Based on Resource Centre GURT**

[http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/press/estonian\\_bilateral\\_projects\\_in\\_ukraine\\_2016.pdf](http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/press/estonian_bilateral_projects_in_ukraine_2016.pdf)

### **Civil Society Support for Strengthening National Resilience and Security in Ukraine**

<https://www.icds.ee/events/event/civil-society-support-for-strengthening-national-resilience-and-security-in-ukraine/>

[http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/press/estonian\\_bilateral\\_projects\\_in\\_ukraine\\_2016.pdf](http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/press/estonian_bilateral_projects_in_ukraine_2016.pdf)

### **Creating Availability of Estonia's Reform Experience and Expertise for Ukraine to Implement EU-Related Reforms**

[http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/press/estonian\\_bilateral\\_projects\\_in\\_ukraine\\_2016.pdf](http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/press/estonian_bilateral_projects_in_ukraine_2016.pdf)

### **Protecting the Interests of Ukraine's Internally Displaced Persons (Foremost Women's) and Expanding their Prospects on the Labour Market**

[http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/press/estonian\\_bilateral\\_projects\\_in\\_ukraine\\_2016.pdf](http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/press/estonian_bilateral_projects_in_ukraine_2016.pdf)

### **Support to the Ukrainian Emergency Situations Service in Establishment of the Training System in the Field of Humanitarian Demining**

[http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/press/estonian\\_bilateral\\_projects\\_in\\_ukraine\\_2016.pdf](http://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/press/estonian_bilateral_projects_in_ukraine_2016.pdf)

<https://news.err.ee/649240/estonia-wants-to-continue-training-ukrainian-humanitarian-eod-operators>

## **Finland**

### **Blue Bird: Resocialization Programme for Former Detainees and Families of Missing People**

<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>

### **FRC/ICRC/Humanitarian Mine Action in Ukraine**

<http://www.ulkoministerio.fi/public/default.aspx?contentid=356182&nodeid=17354&contentlan=2&culture=en-US>

### **HALO/Humanitarian Mine Action in Ukraine**

<http://www.ulkoministerio.fi/public/default.aspx?contentid=356174&contentlan=2&culture=en-US>

### **The Reforms Guide Online Platform**

<http://reformsguide.org.ua/ua/about-us-2/>  
<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>

### **Truth Hounds: Promoting Peace and Protecting Children in Donbas**

<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>

## **Germany/GIZ**

### **Administrative Reform in Eastern Ukraine II**

<http://www.ims-ukraine.org/about>

### **Advisory Fund Decentralization, Economic Development, Public Finance**

[https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/projects.action?request\\_locale=en\\_EN&pn=201425180](https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/projects.action?request_locale=en_EN&pn=201425180)

### **Assistance to the Ukrainian Government in Rehabilitating Areas Contaminated by REW and Explosive Ammunition**

<https://www.osce.org/projects/assistance-to-ukraine-in-clearing-territories-from-erw>  
<http://www.osce.org/cio/233696>

### **Strengthening of Ukrainian Municipalities Hosting IDPs**

[https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/index.action?request\\_locale=en\\_EN#?region=4&countries=UA](https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/index.action?request_locale=en_EN#?region=4&countries=UA)

### **Strengthening Social Infrastructure for the Absorption of IDP's**

[https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/index.action?request\\_locale=en\\_EN#?region=4&countries=UA](https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/index.action?request_locale=en_EN#?region=4&countries=UA)

### **Strengthening of capacities of the Ukrainian Emergency Service**

[https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/projects.action?request\\_locale=en\\_EN&pn=201520683](https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/projects.action?request_locale=en_EN&pn=201520683)

### **Strengthening the Capacity of Ukraine in the Field of Civil Protection**

[http://openaid.gov.ua/uk/projects/7283\\$](http://openaid.gov.ua/uk/projects/7283$)

### **Support to the Reform of Public Finances II: Good Financial Governance Project**

<http://gogov.org.ua/en/project/details/>  
[https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/projects.action?request\\_locale=en\\_EN&pn=201322965](https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/projects.action?request_locale=en_EN&pn=201322965)  
<http://gogov.org.ua/en/project/details/>

### **Vocational Integration of Internally Displaced Persons in Ukraine**

[https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/index.action?request\\_locale=en\\_EN#?region=4&countries=UA](https://www.giz.de/projektdaten/index.action?request_locale=en_EN#?region=4&countries=UA)



## Lithuania

### Assistance to Georgia and Ukraine in Implementing Legal Reform

<https://www.orangeprojects.lt/en/multilateral-projects>

### Assistance to the Constitutional Courts of Georgia, Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine in Ensuring the Implementation and Protection of the Principles of the Rule of Law in the Context of Regional Challenges

<https://orangeprojects.lt/en/ukraine/ukraine-projects>

<http://www.constcourt.md/libview.php?l=en&id-c=7&id=1088&t=/precc-clujba/novocti/The-Constitutional-Court-of-Moldova-Will-Benefit-From-Assistance-Provided-By-Lithuania/>

### Promotion of Democracy – Independent Information Dissemination from the Human Rights Perspective

<https://www.orangeprojects.lt/en/multilateral-projects>

### Support for People Involved in Anti-Terrorist Operations

<https://orangeprojects.lt/en/ukraine/ukraine-projects>

### School of Responsible Journalism: Enhancing Capabilities and Networking of Grassroots Journalists

<https://www.orangeprojects.lt/en/multilateral-projects>

### Trainings for Members of Parliaments of the Eastern Partnership Countries

<https://orangeprojects.lt/en/ukraine/ukraine-projects>

[https://www.orangeprojects.lt/uploads/documents/files/No\\_19%202016%20Konceptcija%20Reg\\_EN\(1\).docx](https://www.orangeprojects.lt/uploads/documents/files/No_19%202016%20Konceptcija%20Reg_EN(1).docx)

## Netherlands

### Eastern Ukraine State Building and Accountability (EUSTAB)

<https://www.paxforpeace.nl/our-work/programmes/eastern-ukraine-state-building-and-accountability-eustab>

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/XM-DAC-7-PPR-28249/?tab=summary>

### Empowerment of Court Decisions

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/XM-DAC-7-PPR-400000682/?tab=summary>

### Combating Human Rights Violations Arising from the Armed Conflict in Ukraine by Supporting Journalist Investigations

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/XM-DAC-7-PPR-400000491/?tab=summary>

<http://static.rijksoverheid.nl/bz/bestanden/activity-ap-praisal-document-400000491.pdf>

### Contributing to Stability and Security in Ukraine

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/NL-1-PPR-27563/?tab=summary>

<http://static.rijksoverheid.nl/bz/bestanden/activity-ap-praisal-document-27563.pdf>

### Creating a Legal Monitoring Centre “Dignity”

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/XM-DAC-7-PPR-29236/?tab=summary>

<http://static.rijksoverheid.nl/bz/bestanden/activity-ap-praisal-document-29236.pdf>

### Developing Regional Network to Support IDPs

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/NL-1-PPR-27734/?tab=summary>

<http://static.rijksoverheid.nl/bz/bestanden/activity-ap-praisal-document-27734.pdf>

### Independent Defense Anti-Corruption Committee (NAKO)

<https://nako.org.ua/en/projects/>

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/policy-analysis/naco/>

<https://nako.org.ua/en/about-us/>

### Information and Monitoring Tools on SSR

<https://ukrainesecuritysector.com/>

### “I Have A Right!”

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/XM-DAC-7-PPR-400000577/?tab=summary>

### Integration Prisoners

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/NL-1-PPR-26853/?tab=summary>

### Internet Freedom in Ukraine

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/XM-DAC-7-PPR-29243/?tab=summary>

### KIE Innovative Tools to Support Investigative Journalism in Ukraine

<http://static.rijksoverheid.nl/bz/bestanden/activity-ap-praisal-document-29228.pdf>

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/XM-DAC-7-PPR-29228/?tab=summary>

### Media Navigator

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/384137/?tab=summary>

### Raising the Legal Knowledge

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/NL-1-PPR-27798/?tab=summary>

### Removal of Land Mines and Explosive Remnants of War

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/NL-1-PPR-27960/?tab=summary>

<http://static.rijksoverheid.nl/bz/bestanden/activity-ap-praisal-document-27960.pdf>

### Rule of Law and Community Justice for Conflict-Affected Areas in Ukraine

<http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/recovery-and-peacebuilding/rule-of-law.html>

### Second Wave of Judiciary Reform in Ukraine

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/XM-DAC-7-PPR-29377/?tab=summary>

<http://static.rijksoverheid.nl/bz/bestanden/activity-ap-praisal-document-29377.pdf>

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/XM-DAC-7-PPR-29282/?tab=summary>

<http://static.rijksoverheid.nl/bz/bestanden/activity-ap-praisal-document-29282.pdf>

### Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations in the Regions of Ukraine to Influence State Authorities and Local Self-Government in Order to Accelerate Reforms

[http://pravo.org.ua/en/about/projects/#matra\\_regions](http://pravo.org.ua/en/about/projects/#matra_regions)

<https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/your-country-and-the-netherlands/ukraine/and-the-netherlands/matra-programme>

### Strengthening of Women's Rights Organizations

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/XM-DAC-7-PPR-400000584/?tab=summary>

<http://static.rijksoverheid.nl/bz/bestanden/activity-ap-praisal-document-400000584.pdf>

### Training of Independent War Journalists in Ukraine

<https://www.openaid.nl/projects/NL-1-PPR-27869/?tab=summary>

<http://static.rijksoverheid.nl/bz/bestanden/activity-ap-praisal-document-27869.pdf>

## Norway

### Building Democratic, Peaceful and Gender Equal Society in Ukraine

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-17/0011>

### Gender equality and Women's Human Rights Protection in Ukraine

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-17/0015>

### Human Resources Management in MoD in Ukraine

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-15/0008>

### Human Resource Support to Critical Reform Initiatives in Ukraine

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-17/0006>

### Humanitarian Mine Action

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=QZA-16/0157-1>

### Incubating Independent Media, Civil Society & Accountability in Ukraine

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-14/0018>

### Justice Sector Reform in Ukraine

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-17/0009>

### Local Government Reform in Ukraine - Programme 2

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-14/0030>

### Mine Action Ukraine

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=QZA-17/0171-2>

### NORLAU: Justice Sector Reform

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7465>

### Reform of Asylum System

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-17/0014>

### Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Victims of Trafficking (VoT III)

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-14/0004>

### Retraining and Social Adaptation of Military Officers and Their Families

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-14/0033>

### Strengthening Dialogue among Civil Society and with Key Governmental Stakeholders in Ukraine on Human Dimension Issues

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-15/0015>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/153476>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/303211>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/358441>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/346406>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/328186>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/311256>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/314011>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/301596>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/285886>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/284086>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/284296>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/248491>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/251401>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/244101>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/236256>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/223471>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/251451>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/211036>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/210246>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/240111>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/225281>

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/198316>

### Support through Section for Russia, Eurasia and Regional Cooperation

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=QZA-17/0125-3>

### **Ukraine: Building Consensus and Coalitions to Advance Reform**

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-17/0023>

### **Voluntary National Contribution to the NATO Liaison Office in Kyiv**

<http://udtilskudd.regjeringen.no/#/en/agreement?agreementNo=UKR-16/0031>

## **Sweden**

### **Advancing Women's Participation for Peace and Human Rights**

<https://openaid.se/activity/SE-O-SE-6-11228AO101-UKR-15170>

### **Anti-Corruption Project**

<http://www.oecd.org/countries/ukraine/ukraine-oecd-anti-corruption-project.htm>

[http://www.swedenabroad.com/ImageVaultFiles/id\\_37487/cf\\_347/Project\\_list\\_Ukraine\\_January\\_2016.PDF](http://www.swedenabroad.com/ImageVaultFiles/id_37487/cf_347/Project_list_Ukraine_January_2016.PDF)

### **Core Support to Independent Broadcasters Association**

[http://www.swedenabroad.com/ImageVaultFiles/id\\_37487/cf\\_347/Project\\_list\\_Ukraine\\_January\\_2016.PDF](http://www.swedenabroad.com/ImageVaultFiles/id_37487/cf_347/Project_list_Ukraine_January_2016.PDF)

### **Democratic Practice Initiative**

<http://www.irf.ua/en/programs/democracy/>

### **EGOV4UKRAINE**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7370>

[http://www.ega.ee/project/u\\_lead/](http://www.ega.ee/project/u_lead/)

### **Enhanced Parliament for Decentralization in Ukraine**

<https://openaid.se/activity/SE-O-SE-6-10943AO101-UKR-15112>

### **Gender Responsive Budgeting**

<http://grbproject.org/implementators/?lang=en>

### **Gender Equality in National Reforms, Peace and Security**

<https://openaid.se/activity/SE-O-SE-6-10775AO101-UKR-15170>

<http://en.interfax.com.ua/news/general/427964.html>

### **GURT Core Support**

<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>

### **Increasing Visibility of Women and Combatting Stereotype in the National and Local Politics of Ukraine**

[http://www.swedenabroad.com/ImageVaultFiles/id\\_37487/cf\\_347/Project\\_list\\_Ukraine\\_January\\_2016.PDF](http://www.swedenabroad.com/ImageVaultFiles/id_37487/cf_347/Project_list_Ukraine_January_2016.PDF)

### **Rule of Law in Local Administration**

[http://www.swedenabroad.com/ImageVaultFiles/id\\_37487/cf\\_347/Project\\_list\\_Ukraine\\_January\\_2016.PDF](http://www.swedenabroad.com/ImageVaultFiles/id_37487/cf_347/Project_list_Ukraine_January_2016.PDF)

### **Think Tank Development Initiative II**

<http://www.irf.ua/en/programs/support-think/>

<https://openaid.se/activity/SE-O-SE-6-11195AO101-UKR-15110>

### **Support to Council of Europe Action Plan - Justice System**

<https://openaid.se/activity/SE-O-SE-6-5306002405-UKR-15160>

### **Support for Decentralization in Ukraine (DSP) 2014-2017**

<http://sklinternational.se/projects/project/support-to-decentralisation-in-ukraine>

### **Ukraine, U-LEAD, SKL Initial Phase**

<http://sklinternational.se/projects/project/u-lead-with-europe-ukraine-local-empowerment-accountability-and-development-programme>

<https://openaid.se/activity/SE-O-SE-6-5507009102-UKR-15112>

### **Ukraine: Promoting Inclusion and Combating Discrimination**

<https://openaid.se/activity/SE-O-SE-6-11495AO101-UKR-15150>

## **Switzerland**

### **Governance for Accountability and Participation (E-GAP)**

[https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/en/documents/aktivitaeten-projekte/projekte/factsheet-ukraine-e-governance-for-accountability-and-participation\\_EN.pdf](https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/en/documents/aktivitaeten-projekte/projekte/factsheet-ukraine-e-governance-for-accountability-and-participation_EN.pdf)

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/laender/ukraine.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2013/7Fo8031/phase1?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/laender/ukraine.html>

### **Restoration of Governance and Reconciliation in Crisis-Affected Communities of Ukraine / SIDA-SDC funded**

<http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/recovery-and-peacebuilding/restoration-and-reconciliation-sida-sdc.html>

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/laender/ukraine.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2015/7Fo9205/phase1?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/laender/ukraine.html>

### **Support to the United Nations Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine**

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/laender/ukraine.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2016/7Fo9206/phase1?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/laender/ukraine.html>

### **Support to Decentralization in Ukraine (DESPRO) - Phase 4**

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/laender/ukraine.html/content/dezaprojects/SDC/en/2006/7Fo4661/phase4?oldPagePath=/content/deza/en/home/laender/ukraine.html>

## United Kingdom

### Building Capacity of Cyber Police

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>  
<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/271166>  
<http://www.osce.org/project-coordinator-in-ukraine/330471>  
<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7422>

### Building Capacity within Ukrainian Law-Enforcement to Fight Corruption

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### Digital Forensic Laboratory and Specialized Analytical System for National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>  
Emergency Response to Humanitarian Needs in Conflict-Affected Areas of Ukraine  
<https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-1-300250>

### English for Patrol Police

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### Expert Assistance to Government in Reforming Ministries in the Context of PAR (Functional Audits of 8 Pilot Ministries and Recommendations on their Reorganization)

[http://pravo.org.ua/en/about/projects/#expert\\_assistance](http://pravo.org.ua/en/about/projects/#expert_assistance)

### GGF II: The Good Governance Fund - Collaboration with International Financial Institutions and other Partners (II)

<https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-1-300251>

### Governance Reform Trust Fund

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### Humanitarian Demining in Ukraine

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### Integration and Stabilization Support through Livelihoods for Internally Displaced People (Idps) and the Conflict-Affected Population in Ukraine

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### Military Capacity Building, including Operation ORBITAL

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-extends-training-of-ukrainian-armed-forces>  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### Professional Exchange – Sharing Best Practice between UK and Ukrainian Institutions

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### Protection of Human Rights in Conflict-Affected Areas of Eastern Ukraine

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### Public Finance Management Reform Programme

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### Support to the Implementation of the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment for Ukraine

<https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-1-300040>

### Support to the implementation of the Judicial Reform in Ukraine

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/cdcj/co-operation-projects/judicial-reform-ukraine>  
<https://rm.coe.int/1680700127>

### Support to OSCE Special Monitoring Missions to Ukraine (SMM)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### Support to EU Advisory Mission

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### Support to the Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### Supporting Journalists and Human Rights Defenders in Crimea

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### The Good Governance Fund - Collaboration with International Financial Institutions and other Partners (I)

<https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-205101>

### UK Support to Ukraine's Defence Reform Agenda

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

### UK-UA Reform Programme – Managed Fund

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-programme-assistance-to-ukraine-2016-2017>

## United States

### Capacity Building of Newly Established Anti-Corruption Bodies in Combating High-Level Corruption in Ukraine

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7067>

### Citizen Engagement and Reform Communication Programme (CERC)

<https://www.irex.org/news/building-trust-between-ukrainian-citizens-and-police>

<https://www.irex.org/project/citizen-engagement-and-reform-communication>

#### **Civic Participation Program**

<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>

#### **Combating Human Trafficking in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7037>

#### **Constitutional Complaint: New Institution of Citizens' Rights Defense**

<http://pravo.org.ua/en/about/projects/#constcomplaint>

#### **Countering Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Project**

<http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=500f9d86-3436-4e32-92f5-bf62aeaf30f&tag=Pere likiZarestrovanikhProektivZPlanamiZakupivel>

<https://www.usaid.gov/ukraine/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>

#### **Creation and Development of Patrol of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/744>

#### **Creation and Development of Special Purpose Unit of the National Police of Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7059>

#### **Creation of an Effective Police Management Model in Kyiv**

<http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=df3cf74d-8f6d-44a6-9a9b-e3f154886de1&tag=InfomatsiinodovidkoviMateriali>

#### **Decentralization Offering Better Results and Efficiency (DOBRE)**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7154> <https://www.usaid.gov/ukraine/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>  
<https://www.globalcommunities.org/dobre>  
<http://ucmc.org.ua/decentralization/>

#### **Detecting and Preventing Nuclear Smuggling**

<http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=df3cf74d-8f6d-44a6-9a9b-e3f154886de1&tag=InfomatsiinodovidkoviMateriali>

#### **Developing and Building the Capacity of the National Guard Of Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7156>

#### **Developing and Building the Capacity of the State Border Service of Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7334>

#### **Development of Civil Society in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/727>

#### **Development of the Potential of the Department for Combating Narcotic Crimes of the National Police of Ukraine**

<http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=df3cf74d-8f6d-44a6-9a9b-e3f154886de1&tag=InfomatsiinodovidkoviMateriali>

#### **Development and Enhancement of the Capacity of the National Guard of Ukraine and the National Police of Ukraine in Improving the Personnel Management and Ensuring Staff Integrity**

<http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=df3cf74d-8f6d-44a6-9a9b-e3f154886de1&tag=InfomatsiinodovidkoviMateriali>

#### **Global Labor Program: Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7063>

<https://www.solidaritycenter.org/where-we-work/europe-central-asia/ukraine-2/>

<https://www.ngoaidmap.org/projects/13977>

<https://www.usaid.gov/ukraine/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>

#### **New Face of the Border- Phase 1 & 2**

<https://www.iom.int/news/new-faces-ukraines-borders-iom-support>

#### **New Look of the State Border**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7319>

#### **Nove Pravosuddya Justice Sector Reform Program (New Justice Program)**

<http://newjustice.org.ua/en/about-the-program/>

<https://govtribe.com/contract/award/aidoaa1300032-aid121to1600003>

[http://newjustice.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Brochure\\_for\\_WEB\\_Jul\\_2017\\_ENG.pdf](http://newjustice.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Brochure_for_WEB_Jul_2017_ENG.pdf)

<https://vkksu.gov.ua/en/news/working-meeting-with-the-representatives-of-the-usaid-new-justice-program/>

<https://www.chemonics.com/projects/upholding-rule-law-ukraine/>

<https://www.usaid.gov/ukraine/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>

<http://www.osce.org/project-coordinator-in-ukraine/320582>

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7282>

#### **Policy for Ukraine Local Self Governance (PULSE)**

<https://www.usaid.gov/ukraine/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>

<https://www.irex.org/project/policy-ukraine-local-self-governance-pulse>

#### **Promoting Reform and Capacity Building of the State Border Service**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7276>

#### **Protection, Assistance and Solutions (1)**

<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>

#### **Protection, Assistance and Solutions (2)**

<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>

#### **Protection, Assistance and Solutions (3)**

<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>

#### **Protection, Assistance and Solutions (4)**

<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>



### Protection, Assistance and Solutions (5)

<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>

### Protecting Rights, Reducing Risks, and Strengthening the Humanitarian Response to IDPs and Conflict-Affected Populations in Ukraine

<http://www.ngoforum.org.ua/protection-li-veli-hoods-and-emergency-support-to-conflict-affected-populations-in-south-eastern-ukraine-2017/>

### Project of Complex Education and Trainings on Preparation of Reaction Forces

<http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=df3cf74d-8f6d-44a6-9a9b-e3f154886de1&tag=InformatsiinodovidkoviMateriali>

### Providing Technical Assistance to Strengthen the Export Control System of Ukraine and Countering the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

<http://openaid.gov.ua/uk/projects/7038>

### Reform Communications Program in Ukraine

<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>

### Responding to Human Rights Violations and Empowering Citizens and Human Rights Defenders in Ukraine (Human Rights in Action program)

<https://helsinki.org.ua/en/human-rights-in-action-program/>

### Responsible, Accountable and Democratic Assembly (RADA)

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/251451>  
<https://www.usaid.gov/ukraine/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>  
<http://www.osce.org/odihr/225281>  
<http://radaprogram.org/en/>  
<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/614>

### Support and Sustainability of Reforms in Ukraine National Police

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7356>

### Support for Reform of Criminal Justice in Ukraine-2

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7054>

### Sustainable Reform of the State Border Service of Ukraine (SUREBU)

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/826>

### Technical Support to Prevention the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

<http://openaid.gov.ua/uk/projects/561>

### The Program Promoting Civic Activity “Doluchaysya!”

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7376>

### Technical Support to the State Inspectorate for Nuclear Regulation of Ukraine

<http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=df3cf74d-8f6d-44a6-9a9b-e3f154886de1&tag=InformatsiinodovidkoviMateriali>

### Technical Support for the Physical Safety of the Nuclear Power Plant

<http://openaid.gov.ua/uk/projects/809>

### Training in Prevention of the Proliferation of CBRN-2 and Recovery

<http://openaid.gov.ua/uk/projects/813>

### Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration and Services (TAPAS)

<https://www.usaid.gov/ukraine/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>  
<http://tapas.org.ua/en/main/>  
<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7317>

### Ukraine Civil Society Capacity Building Project

<https://www.usaid.gov/ukraine/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>

### Ukraine Civil Society Enabling Environment

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/671>  
<https://www.usaid.gov/ukraine/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>  
[http://www.ucipr.org.ua/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=578:citizens-in-action&catid=23&lang=en&Itemid=163](http://www.ucipr.org.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=578:citizens-in-action&catid=23&lang=en&Itemid=163)

### Ukraine Media Crisis Centre

<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>  
<http://ucmc.org.ua/about/#about>

### Ukraine Media Development Project (U-Media)

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/261>  
<https://www.usaid.gov/ukraine/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>  
<https://internews.in.ua/our-works/media-training/>

### Ukraine Responsive and Accountable Politics Program (U-RAP) – Component 1

<https://www.usaid.gov/ukraine/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>

### US Funding Program for the Provision of Military Equipment, Property and Services to Foreign Countries (FMF)

<http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=df3cf74d-8f6d-44a6-9a9b-e3f154886de1&tag=InformatsiinodovidkoviMateriali>

## Japan

### Humanitarian and Anti-Terrorism Assistance

[http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/jpn/bi\\_ua/oda/180205\\_assistance\\_en.pdf](http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/jpn/bi_ua/oda/180205_assistance_en.pdf)

# Internationally-Supported Security Sector Reform Projects in Ukraine by International Organization

## Center for Democracy and Rule of Law

### Make the City Transparent, Take Part in Government

[https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/open-governance/4\\_cities-en/](https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/open-governance/4_cities-en/)

## Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

### The General Purposes Project funded by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

<https://helsinki.org.ua/general-purposes-project-funded-by-the-charles-stewart-mott-foundation/>

## Chatham House

### Ukraine Forum

<https://www.chathamhouse.org/about/structure/russia-eurasia-programme/ukraine-forum-project>

## Council of Europe (CoE)

### Assistance to the Ukrainian Authorities in Reforming Electoral Legislation and in Conducting Constitutional Reform (Dual Project)

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/assistance-to-the-ukrainian-authorities-in-reforming-electoral-legislation-and-in-conducting-constitutional-reform>

### Combating Violence against Women and Children in Ukraine

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/combating-violence-against-women-and-children-in-ukraine>

### Consolidating Ukraine's Justice Sector Reform

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/national-implementation/projects-by-geographical-area/ukraine-consolidation>

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/consolidating-ukraines-justice-sector-reform>

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/national-implementation/projects-by-geographical-area/consolidating-ukraine-justice-sector-reform>

### Decentralization and Local Government Reform in Ukraine

<https://rm.coe.int/council-of-europe-project-decentralisation-and-territorial-consolidation/168075f9d3>

<http://www.slg-coe.org.ua/?lang=en>

### Strengthening Freedom of Media and Establishing a Public Broadcasting System in Ukraine

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/strengthening-freedom-of-media-and-establishing-a-public-broadcasting-system-in-ukraine>

### Strengthening the Human Rights Protection of Internally Displaced Persons in Ukraine

[https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/idps#{"19353827":1}](https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/idps#{)

## European Commission

### Eastern Partnership Police Cooperation Programme

<https://cofund.org.pl/en/projekty/wspolpraca-policyjna-panstw-partnerstwa-wschodniego>  
<http://www.euneighbours.eu/en/east/eu-in-action/projects/eastern-partnership-police-cooperation-programme>  
<https://cofund.org.pl/en/projekty/wspolpraca-policyjna-panstw-partnerstwa-wschodniego#opis>

### Enhancing the Role of Civil Society in Public Finance Oversight

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/enhancing-the-role-of-civil-society-in-public-finance-oversight/>

### Further Satellite Imagery Support to the OSCE in the Area of Satellite Imagery

<http://guardianlv.com/2017/03/eu-extends-osce-satellite-monitoring-mission/>  
<https://en.interfax.com.ua/news/general/411397.html>  
<https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/east/stay-informed/news/ukraine-eu-provides-further-satellite-imagery-support>

### Further Support to the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine

<https://euaideexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>  
[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/fpi/about/contact\\_us\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/fpi/about/contact_us_en.htm)

### Mobilization of IDP Women against Domestic and Gender-Based Violence

<http://www.convictus.org.ua/en/mobilization-of-idp-women-against-domestic-and-gender-based-violence/>

### Partners in Empowerment

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/policy-analysis/partners-in-empowerment/>

### Rada za Evropu: Driving Reforms across Ukraine

[http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/democratic\\_governance/RadaforEurope.html](http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/RadaforEurope.html)

### Strengthening the Role of Civil Society in Facilitating Democratic Reforms and Increasing Accountability, Responsibility, and Quality of Government

<http://pravo.org.ua/en/about/projects/#democraticreform>

### Strengthening Public Resource Management

<http://projects.worldbank.org/P161586/?lang=en&tab=details>  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/953881474579318895/pdf/PIDC88133.pdf>

## European Endowment for Democracy (EED)

### Alternativa

<http://alternatyva-pisochyn.com.ua/>  
<https://www.democracyendowment.eu/we-support/alternativa/>

### **Civic Platform “CityHub”**

<https://www.democracyendowment.eu/we-support/civic-platform-scityhub/>

### **Support for the Establishment of a Secretariat Body within the Civic Control Council of Ukraine**

<https://www.democracyendowment.eu/we-support/secretariat-ccc/secretariat-ccc>

### **Support the Creation of Independent Newspaper, ‘Media Drohobychinna’**

<https://www.democracyendowment.eu/we-support/drohobychinna-media/>

### **Support to NGO Legal Hundred**

<http://legal100.org.ua/>  
<https://www.democracyendowment.eu/we-support/legal-hundred/>

### **Support to the Kharkiv Anticorruption Centre**

<https://www.democracyendowment.eu/we-support/kharkiv-anticorruption-centre/>

## **European Union (EU)**

### **Act Local: Empowering Ukraine’s Civil Society in Monitoring Local Authorities and Enhancing Citizen Participation in Policy Making**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27166/act-local-empowering-ukraine%E2%80%99s-civil-society-monitoring-local-authorities-and-enhancing\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27166/act-local-empowering-ukraine%E2%80%99s-civil-society-monitoring-local-authorities-and-enhancing_en)

### **Assessment of Six Border Crossing Infrastructure Projects Related to Border Crossing Points at the Ukrainian Borders with Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/28058/assessment-six-border-crossing-infrastructure-projects-related-border-crossing-points\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/28058/assessment-six-border-crossing-infrastructure-projects-related-border-crossing-points_en)

### **Attracting a Wide Range of Civil Society Actors from the Regions of Ukraine for Public Support, Promotion and Monitoring Reforms (Promotion of Reforms in the Region)**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7262>

### **Civil Society Training to Strengthen Public Procurement in Ukraine**

<http://www.ebrd.com/news/2017/ebd-strengthens-public-procurement-in-ukraine.html>  
<http://www.ebrd.com/who-we-are/our-donors/multi-donor-funds.html#ukrainemda>

### **Contribution to the EBRD-Ukraine Stabilization and Sustainable Growth Multi-Donor Account**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27695/contribution-ebd-ukraine-stabilisation-and-sustainable-growth-multi-donor-account\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27695/contribution-ebd-ukraine-stabilisation-and-sustainable-growth-multi-donor-account_en)

### **Destruction of Conventional Ammunition, Small Arms and Light Weapons And Antipersonnel Landmines – Phase 2**

[http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine\\_2017-EESRI-NIDC\\_ENG.pdf](http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine_2017-EESRI-NIDC_ENG.pdf)

<http://eesri.org/2016/11/nato-trust-funds-assistance-to-ukraine/>  
[https://salw.hq.nato.int/Project/Details/tf\\_2](https://salw.hq.nato.int/Project/Details/tf_2)

### **Destruction of PFM1 Series Ammunition in Ukraine**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27522/destruction-pfm1-series-ammunition-ukraine\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27522/destruction-pfm1-series-ammunition-ukraine_en)

### **EaP Integrated Border Management Capacity Building Project**

<http://www.eap-ibm-capacitybuilding.eu/en/about/project>

### **Enhancement of RPR coalition**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27143/enhancement-rpr-coalition\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27143/enhancement-rpr-coalition_en)

### **Enhancing Integrated Border Management along the Ukraine-Moldova Border**

<http://iom.md/enhancing-integrated-border-management-along-ukraine-moldova-border>

### **EUAM: EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine)**

<http://www.euam-ukraine.eu/our-mission/projects/>  
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/11/20/euam-ukraine-mission-extended-budget-approved/pdf>  
<https://www.eu2017.ee/news/press-releases/euam-ukraine-mission-extended-budget-approved>  
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/11/20/euam-ukraine-mission-extended-budget-approved/>  
<http://www.euam-ukraine.eu/our-mission/projects/>  
<http://www.euam-ukraine.eu/our-mission/projects/>

### **European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM)**

<http://eubam.org/what-we-do/>

### **Fight against Corruption in Ukraine**

<https://rm.coe.int/16806f16c7>

### **Freedom of Media in Ukraine**

<https://rm.coe.int/ukraine-results-factsheet-2017/1680764378>

### **Further Support for the Penitentiary Reform in Ukraine**

<https://rm.coe.int/168048457b>

### **Harmonisation of Public Procurement system in Ukraine with EU Standards**

<http://eupublicprocurement.org.ua/about-project/project-goals?lang=en>  
[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/10546/harmonisation-public-procurement-system-ukraine-eu-standards\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/10546/harmonisation-public-procurement-system-ukraine-eu-standards_en)

### **Human Rights Agenda for New Ukraine**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27165/human-rights-agenda-new-ukraine\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27165/human-rights-agenda-new-ukraine_en)



#### **Humanitarian Mine Action Assistance in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/4218>

#### **Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2007–2013 and ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2014–2020**

[https://huskroua-cbc.eu/\\_download?id=590063bfc0828e10db0efec2](https://huskroua-cbc.eu/_download?id=590063bfc0828e10db0efec2)

<https://huskroua-cbc.eu/about/programme-description>

#### **Implementation of Best European Practices to Strengthen the Institutional Capacity of the Secretariat of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights to Protect the Rights and Freedoms**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7443>

#### **Improvement of Access to Justice and Defence of the Right to a Fair Trial for Vulnerable Groups in Ukraine**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27167/improvement-access-justice-and-defence-right-fair-trial-vulnerable-groups-ukraine\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27167/improvement-access-justice-and-defence-right-fair-trial-vulnerable-groups-ukraine_en)

#### **Joint Operational Programme Romania-Ukraine ENI Cross-Border Cooperation**

<http://www.ro-ua-md.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/O-Romania-Ukraine-JOP-approved1.pdf>

<http://www.ro-ua.ro-ua-md.net/programme/programul-operational-comun/joint-operational-programme/>

#### **Operational Support in Providing Strategic Advice on Civil Security Sector Reform in Ukraine (2015-2016)**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/uk/projects/7377>

#### **OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (OSCE SSM)**

<http://www.osce.org/special-monitoring-mission-to-ukraine/mandate>

<http://www.osce.org/special-monitoring-mission-to-ukraine/364426?download=true>

#### **Project to Support Justice Sector Reforms in Ukraine**

<http://www.justicereformukraine.eu/about-us/project-description/>

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27521/project-support-justice-sector-reforms-ukraine\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27521/project-support-justice-sector-reforms-ukraine_en)

#### **PRAVO-Justice**

[https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eni\\_2016\\_sm\\_iii\\_decision.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eni_2016_sm_iii_decision.pdf)

[https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eni\\_2016\\_039835\\_action\\_document\\_roldocx.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/eni_2016_039835_action_document_roldocx.pdf)

<http://www.gip-jci-justice.fr/en/the-pravo-justice-project-has-kicked-off/>

#### **Project Cybercrime@EAP II**

<https://rm.coe.int/3271-ceapii-summary-workplan/1680758af3>

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/cybercrime/cybercrime-eap-ii>

#### **Project Cybercrime@EAP III**

<https://rm.coe.int/3271-ceapiii-summary-workplan-/1680758af4>

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/cybercrime/cybercrime-eap-iii>

#### **Provision of Specialized Equipment for the Protection from Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Threats for the Training of Rapid Response Teams in Centers of Excellence in South-East Europe**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/uk/projects/7242>

#### **Public Budgets from A to Z: Greater Civil Society Awareness, Access and Participation**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27172/public-budgets-z-greater-civil-society-awareness-access-and-participation\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27172/public-budgets-z-greater-civil-society-awareness-access-and-participation_en)

#### **Restoration of Governance and Reconciliation in Crisis-Affected Communities of Ukraine / EU-funded**

<http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home/operations/projects/recovery-and-peacebuilding/restoration-and-reconciliation-eu.html>

#### **SIGMA – Ukraine**

<http://www.oecd.org/eurasia/countries/Global-Relations-Brief-Ukraine-171219.pdf>

<http://www.sigmaweb.org/countries/ukraine-sigma.htm>

<http://www.oecd.org/eurasia/countries/ukraine-and-the-oecd.htm>

<http://www.sigmaweb.org/events/baseline-measurement-ukraine-november-2017.htm>

#### **Strengthening the Capacity of the Supreme Court of Ukraine in the Field of Human Rights Protection at the National Level (EU Twinning)**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27696/strengthening-capacity-supreme-court-ukraine-field-human-rights-protection-national-level\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27696/strengthening-capacity-supreme-court-ukraine-field-human-rights-protection-national-level_en)

<https://www.irz.de/en/ukraine/110-ukraine-eu-projekte/1143-ukraine-eu-twinning-strengthening-the-institutional-capacity-of-the-supreme-court-of-ukraine-in-the-field-of-human-rights-protection-at-the-national-level-en>

[http://www.scourt.gov.ua/clients/vsu/vsuen.nsf/\(documents\)001F6922E298304C22581BD00247964?OpenDocument&year=2017&month=10&](http://www.scourt.gov.ua/clients/vsu/vsuen.nsf/(documents)001F6922E298304C22581BD00247964?OpenDocument&year=2017&month=10&)

#### **Strengthening the Implementation of European Human Rights Standards in Ukraine**

<https://rm.coe.int/168048457a>

<https://rm.coe.int/ukraine-results-factsheet-2017/1680764378>

#### **Support to UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU)**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27283/node/27283\\_tk](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27283/node/27283_tk)

#### **Supporting Recovery and Sustainable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and the Conflict-Affected Population in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7445>

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27284/supporting-recovery-and-sustainable-solutions-internally-displaced-persons-and-conflict\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27284/supporting-recovery-and-sustainable-solutions-internally-displaced-persons-and-conflict_en)

<http://www.iom.org.ua/en/assisting-displaced-persons-and-affected-communities>

### **Supporting De-Mining of Transport Infrastructure in Ukraine**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27281/supporting-de-mining-transport-infrastructure-ukraine\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27281/supporting-de-mining-transport-infrastructure-ukraine_en)  
<http://www.osce.org/project-coordinator-in-ukraine/323731?download=true>

### **Support to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in Improving Strategic framework of Public Administration Reform**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27700/support-cabinet-ministers-ukraine-improving-strategic-framework-public-administration-reform\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27700/support-cabinet-ministers-ukraine-improving-strategic-framework-public-administration-reform_en)

### **Support on Migration and Asylum Management in Ukraine**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27691/support-migration-and-asylum-management-ukraine\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27691/support-migration-and-asylum-management-ukraine_en)

### **Supporting Decentralization in Ukraine**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27394/supporting-decentralisation-ukraine\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27394/supporting-decentralisation-ukraine_en)

### **Support to the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in Further Development of IBM Approaches for Travel Document Verification and Stolen Motor Vehicles Detection**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7260>  
[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27685/support-state-border-guard-service-ukraine-further-development-ibm-approaches-travel-document\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27685/support-state-border-guard-service-ukraine-further-development-ibm-approaches-travel-document_en)

### **Support to State Fiscal Service (SFS) of Ukraine in Reinforcing IBM Elements in the Area of Customs Matters**

[https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27525/support-state-fiscal-service-sfs-ukraine-reinforcing-ibm-elements-area-customs-matters\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/27525/support-state-fiscal-service-sfs-ukraine-reinforcing-ibm-elements-area-customs-matters_en)

### **Support to Police Reform in Ukraine (SPRU)**

<https://euaidexplorer.ec.europa.eu/SearchPageAction.do>  
[https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-home-page/25291/eu-launches-eur-6-million-project-support-%E2%80%98model-police-stations%E2%80%99-20-ukrainian-districts-and\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-home-page/25291/eu-launches-eur-6-million-project-support-%E2%80%98model-police-stations%E2%80%99-20-ukrainian-districts-and_en)  
[https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/factsheet\\_spru\\_eng.pdf](https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/factsheet_spru_eng.pdf)

### **Support for Comprehensive Reform of Public Administration in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7417>

### **Support of the State Border Service of Ukraine in further Introducing Inherovanoho Korddonamy Management, Particularly in Document Verification and Detection**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7417>

### **The Eni Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020**

<https://www.pbu2020.eu/pbu/en/pages/136>  
<https://www.pbu2020.eu/pbu/en/pages/193>  
<https://www.pbu2020.eu/pbu/en/pages/193>  
[https://www.pbu2020.eu/files/uploads/pages\\_en/Programme%20documents/The%20ENI%20](https://www.pbu2020.eu/files/uploads/pages_en/Programme%20documents/The%20ENI%20)

[Cross-Border%20Cooperation%20Programme%20Poland-Belarus-Ukraine%202014-2020.pdf](#)

### **U-LEAD with Europe: Ukraine Local Empowerment, Accountability and Development Programme - Component 1 and 2**

<http://www.vmr.gov.ua/en/Lists/InternationalProjects/ShowNews.aspx?ID=13>

## **Friedrich Naumann Foundation Office**

### **Educational Campaign to Promote the Best International Practices in the Area of Anti-Corruption in Ukraine**

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/educational-projects/>

## **International Development Law Organization**

### **Criminal Justice Reform**

<http://www.idlo.int/what-we-do/initiatives/criminal-justice-reform>

### **Empowering Civil Society for Reform**

<http://www.idlo.int/what-we-do/initiatives/empowering-civil-society-reform>

### **Reducing Corruption in the Regions**

<http://www.idlo.int/what-we-do/initiatives/reducing-corruption-regions>

### **Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration: Electronic Public Registers in Ukraine**

<http://www.idlo.int/what-we-do/initiatives/transparency-and-accountability-public-administration-electronic-public>

## **International Renaissance Foundation**

### **Civic Initiatives of new Ukraine**

<http://www.irf.ua/en/programs/ginu/>

### **Human Rights and Justice Program**

[http://www.irf.ua/en/programs/human\\_rights/](http://www.irf.ua/en/programs/human_rights/)

## **National Democratic Institute (NDI)**

### **Monitoring the Activity of the NAPC in Relation to Ensuring the Lawfulness and Transparency in Political Finance**

<http://pravo.org.ua/en/about/projects/#ndi2017>

## **National Endowment for Democracy (NED)**

### **Monitoring the Observance of Human Rights by Law Enforcement Agencies**

<http://umdpl.info/about/projects/>

## NATO

### Building Integrity (Bi) Programme – Phase 3

<http://eesri.org/2016/11/nato-trust-funds-assistance-to-ukraine/>

[http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine\\_2017-EESRI-NIDC\\_ENG.pdf](http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine_2017-EESRI-NIDC_ENG.pdf)

### Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4) Trust Fund

[https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2016\\_07/20160627\\_1607-factsheet-nato-ukraine-support-eng.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_07/20160627_1607-factsheet-nato-ukraine-support-eng.pdf)

<http://eesri.org/2016/11/nato-trust-funds-assistance-to-ukraine/>

[https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2016\\_07/20160712\\_1606-trust-fund-ukr-c4.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_07/20160712_1606-trust-fund-ukr-c4.pdf)

[http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine\\_2017-EESRI-NIDC\\_ENG.pdf](http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine_2017-EESRI-NIDC_ENG.pdf)

### Cyber Defence Trust Fund

[https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2016\\_07/20160627\\_1607-factsheet-nato-ukraine-support-eng.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_07/20160627_1607-factsheet-nato-ukraine-support-eng.pdf)

[https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2016\\_07/20160712\\_1606-trust-fund-ukr-cyberdef.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_07/20160712_1606-trust-fund-ukr-cyberdef.pdf)

[http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine\\_2017-EESRI-NIDC\\_ENG.pdf](http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine_2017-EESRI-NIDC_ENG.pdf)

### Defence Education Enhancement Programme (DEEP)

[https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2016\\_07/20160627\\_1607-factsheet-nato-ukraine-support-eng.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_07/20160627_1607-factsheet-nato-ukraine-support-eng.pdf)

[http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine\\_2017-EESRI-NIDC\\_ENG.pdf](http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine_2017-EESRI-NIDC_ENG.pdf)

### Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) And Counter-Improvised Explosive Devices (C-IED) Trust Fund

[http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine\\_2017-EESRI-NIDC\\_ENG.pdf](http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine_2017-EESRI-NIDC_ENG.pdf)

### Logistics and Standardization Trust Fund

[https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2016\\_07/20160712\\_1606-trust-fund-ukr-log-stand.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_07/20160712_1606-trust-fund-ukr-log-stand.pdf)

[https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2016\\_07/20160627\\_1607-factsheet-nato-ukraine-support-eng.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_07/20160627_1607-factsheet-nato-ukraine-support-eng.pdf)

[http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine\\_2017-EESRI-NIDC\\_ENG.pdf](http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine_2017-EESRI-NIDC_ENG.pdf)

### Medical Rehabilitation Trust Fund

[https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2017\\_10/20171025\\_1710-trust-fund-ukr-medical-rehab.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2017_10/20171025_1710-trust-fund-ukr-medical-rehab.pdf)

[https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2016\\_07/20160627\\_1607-factsheet-nato-ukraine-support-eng.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_07/20160627_1607-factsheet-nato-ukraine-support-eng.pdf)

[http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine\\_2017-EESRI-NIDC\\_ENG.pdf](http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine_2017-EESRI-NIDC_ENG.pdf)

### Modelling and Mitigation of Social Disasters Caused by Catastrophes and Terrorism

<http://openaid.gov.ua/uk/projects/7381>

### Military Career Trust Fund (MCTR)

[http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine\\_2017-EESRI-NIDC\\_ENG.pdf](http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine_2017-EESRI-NIDC_ENG.pdf)

### NATO Science for Peace And Security (SPS) Programme

[http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine\\_2017-EESRI-NIDC\\_ENG.pdf](http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine_2017-EESRI-NIDC_ENG.pdf)

[https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2016\\_07/20160627\\_1607-factsheet-nato-ukraine-support-eng.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2016_07/20160627_1607-factsheet-nato-ukraine-support-eng.pdf)

[https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_topics/20170704\\_SPS-Annual-Report-2016.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_topics/20170704_SPS-Annual-Report-2016.pdf)

### Professional Development Programme (Pdp) – Phase 2

[http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine\\_2017-EESRI-NIDC\\_ENG.pdf](http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine_2017-EESRI-NIDC_ENG.pdf)

<http://eesri.org/2016/11/nato-trust-funds-assistance-to-ukraine/>

### Psychological Rehabilitation for Former ATO Participants

[http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine\\_2017-EESRI-NIDC\\_ENG.pdf](http://eesri.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NATO-support-to-Ukraine_2017-EESRI-NIDC_ENG.pdf)

### Ukraine-NATO Program to Assist Ukraine's Logistics and Standardization Systems

<http://openaid.gov.ua/uk/projects/7184>

## Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

### Advancing Legal and Human Rights Education

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/287686>

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7321>

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/265696>

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/244531>

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/243746>

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/242461>

### Assistance in Providing for Human Rights and Freedoms in the Context of the Reforming of Special Services and Criminal Justice

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7117>

### Assist in the Implementation of Digital Administrative Services

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7115>

### Assistance to Ukraine in Developing an Action Plan to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7395>

### Assisting Border Guards in Combatting Terrorism

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/284386>

### Assisting the Government of Ukraine in Implementing the National Strategy for Civil Society Development

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7373>

<http://www.osce.org/project-coordinator-in-ukraine/363511>

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/225191>

**Assisting the Ukrainian Police in Institutionalizing Improvements in Training**

<http://www.osce.org/project-coordinator-in-ukraine/362401>

**Assisting Ukraine's Ministry of Social Policy in Helping People Affected by Conflict and Gender-Based Violence**

<http://www.osce.org/project-coordinator-in-ukraine/318431>  
<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/269861>

**Democratic Governance Programme**

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/287751>

**Development of Ukraine's Mine Action Capacity**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/uk/projects/7354>

**Democratic Governance Programme**

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/287751>

**Enhancing the Capacity of the National Reforms Council (NRC)**

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/269321>

**Enhancing the Coherence of Administrative Court Practice in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/393>  
<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/206346>

**Ensuring the Respect of Human Rights in the Legal Context**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/673>

**Help Law Schools to Promote Human Rights**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7322>

**Improving the Prevention of Torture and Ill-treatment in Ukraine**

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/280186>

**Increased Prosecution of Human Trafficking with the Use of Information Technology in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7112>  
Multiplication of Anti-Trafficking National Referral Mechanism (NRM) in Ukraine  
<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/454>

**Preventing Human Trafficking in Ukraine through the Economic Empowerment of Vulnerable Persons**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/453>  
<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/256451>

**Promoting National Dialogue for Reforms, Justice and Development**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7188>  
<http://www.ccu.gov.ua/en/novina/judge-constitutional-court-ukraine-stanislaw-shevchuk-attended-presentation-osce-project>

**Strengthening Democratic Control of Ukrainian Security Sector and Armed Forces**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7191>

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/278136>

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/254316>

**Strengthening the Capacity of Ukraine's Police**

<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/235216>  
<http://www.osce.org/ukraine/268801>

**Strengthening Ukraine's Ability to Respond to of Chemical Threats**

<http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=df3cf74d-8f6d-44a6-9a9b-e3f154886de1&tag=InformatsiinodovidkoviMateriali>

**Support for Diagnosis, Monitoring and Prosecution of Corruption in Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7360>

**Support to Reforming the Internal Affairs of Ukraine**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/748>

**The Development of Journalism in Ukraine with a Responsible Approach to Conflict Coverage**

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7118>

**Trial Monitoring in Ukrainian Courts**

[http://pravo.org.ua/en/about/projects/#osce\\_trial\\_monitoring](http://pravo.org.ua/en/about/projects/#osce_trial_monitoring)

**Training Courses for Mobile Police Teams on Combating Domestic Violence**

<http://www.osce.org/project-coordinator-in-ukraine/320622>

**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe—Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE-ODIHR)**

**Human Rights, Gender and Security Programme – Ukraine**

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/285821>  
<http://www.osce.org/odihr/320241>  
<http://www.osce.org/odihr/358446>  
<http://www.osce.org/odihr/245051>

**OSCE/ODIHR Training for Correctional Officers on Preventing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Prison**

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/363456>

**Training Programme for Law Enforcement Officers on Effective and Human Rights-Compliant Policing in Roma and Sinti Communities**

<http://www.osce.org/office-for-democratic-institutions-and-human-rights/285216>  
<http://www.osce.org/office-for-democratic-institutions-and-human-rights/280556>

**Open Society Foundation**

**Reforming Ukraine Project**

<http://carnegieendowment.org/specialprojects/ukraine/>

[about](#)

<http://carnegieendowment.org/2017/10/10/ukraine-reform-monitor-october-2017-pub-73330>

## PACT

### Core-Support to CSO Centre of Policy and Legal Reform

<http://pravo.org.ua/en/about/projects/#coresupport>

## Transparency International – Ukraine

### DoZorro

<https://ti-ukraine.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Annual-Report-Transparency-International-Ukraine-2017.pdf>

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/innovative-projects/dozorro-en/>

### Open Government Partnership (Ukraine)

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/open-parliament/>

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/policy-analysis/reform-of-the-judiciary/>

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/open-government-partnership-en/>

<https://www.kmu.gov.ua/en/npas/249552867> "

### ProZorro

<https://ti-ukraine.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Annual-Report-Transparency-International-Ukraine-2017.pdf>

<https://towardstransparency.vn/e-procurement-system-help-ukraine-save-one-billion-dollar-per-year>

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/innovative-projects/prozorro-en/>

### ProZorro Business Analytics Module

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/innovative-projects/prozorro-business-analytics-module/>

### ProZorro Sale

<https://ti-ukraine.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Annual-Report-Transparency-International-Ukraine-2017.pdf>

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/innovative-projects/prozorro-sale/>

### Support to Anti-Corruption Champion Institutions (SACCI)

<https://ti-ukraine.org/en/projects/policy-analysis/ti-ukraine-supporting-anti-corruption-champion-institutions/>

<http://www.tetrattech.com/en/projects/support-to-anti-corruption-champion-institutions>

## United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)

### Building a Women's Political Lobby

<https://www.un.org/democracyfund/searchform>

### Supporting Ukrainian Independent Journalism by Building Freelance Journalists' Resilience and Ability to Work Safely

<https://www.un.org/democracyfund/searchform>

## United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

### Strengthening Hospital Diagnostic Capabilities and Capacity Building for Mine Action in Ukraine

<http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=uk-UA&id=df3cf74d-8f6d-44a6-9a9b-e3f154886de1&tag=InfomatsiinodovidkoviMateriali>

### Strengthening Border Security of Ukraine

<http://openaid.gov.ua/en/projects/7426>

### Urgent Support in Ukraine for the Provision of Medical Care

<http://openaid.gov.ua/uk/projects/7182>

## World Bank

### Ukraine: Conflict Response and Recovery Pilot and Capacity Building

<http://projects.worldbank.org/P158091?lang=en>

## VoxUkraine

### Index for Monitoring Reforms (iMoRe)

<http://imorevox.org/about/>



# Security Sector Reform Projects Fully Funded and Implemented by **Ukrainian National Authorities**

## **Academic Course for Master of Arts ‘Conflict Resolution and Mediation’**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
[www.sociology.kpi.ua/masters-program-in-sociology](http://www.sociology.kpi.ua/masters-program-in-sociology)

## **Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<http://www.msp.gov.ua/en/>

## **Compensation for Harm Caused to Citizens by Illegal Actions of State Bodies**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

## **Control and Oversight in the Field Of Prevention of Corruption**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<https://nazk.gov.ua/>

## **Control over the Execution of the State Budget**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<http://www.ac-rada.gov.ua/control/main/uk/index>

## **Coverage of the Activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<https://ukurier.gov.ua/uk/>

## **Coverage of the Activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<http://www.golos.com.ua/>

## **Detection, Investigation and Management of Assets Received from Corruption and Other Crimes**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<https://arma.gov.ua/>

## **Development of Capabilities in the Space Industry for Defence Needs**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<http://www.nkau.gov.ua>

## **Development of Production Capabilities of the Defence Industry**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<http://www.me.gov.ua>

## **Development and Modernization of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine (CIP)**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<http://www.dsszzi.gov.ua>

## **Development, Procurement, Modernization and Repair of Weapons, Military Equipment, Means and Equipment**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<http://www.mil.gov.ua>

## **Development of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine 2020**

[http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy\\_2020.htm](http://mvs.gov.ua/en/pages/Strategy_2020.htm)  
<http://mvs.gov.ua/>

## **Development of the National Guard of Ukraine**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<http://mvs.gov.ua/>

## **Development of State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS)**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<http://www.dsns.gov.ua/>

## **Department of the State Protection of Ukraine Measures to Increase the Defence and Security of the State**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://www.do.gov.ua/>

## **Formation and Functioning of the System of Free Legal Aid**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<http://www.legalaid.gov.ua/ua/>

## **Humanitarian Demining in Kharkiv Region (Balakleia)**

[http://old.kmu.gov.ua/kmu/control/uk/publish/article?art\\_id=249888338&cat\\_id=250388982](http://old.kmu.gov.ua/kmu/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=249888338&cat_id=250388982)  
<http://www.dsns.gov.ua/>

## **Improvement of Command and Control System of the Armed Forces**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>  
<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>  
<http://www.mil.gov.ua>

### **Improvement of National Police Communications**

[http://mvs.gov.ua/ua/news/10291\\_Arsen\\_Avakov\\_Pravoohoronci\\_otrimayut\\_turecki\\_zasobi\\_zvyaz-ku\\_FOTO\\_VIDEO\\_.htm](http://mvs.gov.ua/ua/news/10291_Arsen_Avakov_Pravoohoronci_otrimayut_turecki_zasobi_zvyaz-ku_FOTO_VIDEO_.htm)

<http://mvs.gov.ua/>

### **Improving Mobility for the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS)**

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://mvs.gov.ua/>

### **Improving the Information and Analytical Support for the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://www.rainbow.gov.ua/>

### **Information Support for Euro-Atlantic Integration Course**

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

### **Intelligence Activities in the Defence Sphere**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://gur.gov.ua/>

### **Ministry of Defence of Ukraine: Measures to Enhance State Defence and Security**

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://www.mil.gov.ua>

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

### **Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine: Measures to Improve the Country's Defence and Security**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://mvs.gov.ua/>

### **Modernization of the Automated Systems of Border Control**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<https://dpsu.gov.ua/en/>

### **National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<https://nabu.gov.ua/>

### **National Police of Ukraine (NPU): Measures to Improve the Defence and State Security**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://mvs.gov.ua/>

### **Operations of the Service for Foreign Intelligence**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://szru.gov.ua/>

### **Parliamentary Control over the Observance of Constitutional Human Rights and Freedoms**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://www.ombudsman.gov.ua/ua/page/secretariat/>

### **Parliamentary Oversight**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

[http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/site2/p\\_aparat](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/site2/p_aparat)

### **Production and Distribution of Patriotic Films**

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control>

### **Provision of Free Secondary Legal Aid**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://www.legalaid.gov.ua/ua/>

### **Protection of National Information**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<https://mip.gov.ua/>

Protection of the Rights of Persons as a Result of Actions of Illegal Armed Formations and/or Authorities of the Russian Federation

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://mtot.gov.ua/>

### **Publications in Languages of National Minorities**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control>

### **Psychological Rehabilitation, Social and Professional Adaptation**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://dsvv.gov.ua/>

### **Reform of Public Administration**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<https://www.kmu.gov.ua/ua/sekretariat-kabinetu-ministriv-ukrayini>

### **Rehabilitation of Veterans**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://www.msp.gov.ua/en/>

### **Resettlement of Deported Crimean Tatars and Persons of Other Nationalities**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://mvs.gov.ua/>

### **Response to Development Problems Caused by Displacement of Persons and Return of Combatants**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://mtot.gov.ua/>

### **Senior Leaders Training on Strategic Issues of Domestic and Foreign Policy**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://www.president.gov.ua/administration/apu-info>

### **Special Units for Combating Organized Crime and Corruption**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<https://ssu.gov.ua/>

### **Support for Public Associations of Invalids and Veterans**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://www.msp.gov.ua/en/>

### **Support for Veterans' Associations**

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

### **Support for Creative Unions in the Field of Mass Media**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

### **Support for the National Public Broadcasting Company of Ukraine**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<http://comin.kmu.gov.ua/>

### **State Emergency Service of Ukraine (DSNS): Measures to Improve the State Defence and Security**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://mvs.gov.ua/>

### **Strategic Leadership Development Programme**

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<https://www.kmu.gov.ua/ua/>

[sekretariat-kabinetu-ministriv-ukrayini](https://www.kmu.gov.ua/ua/sekretariat-kabinetu-ministriv-ukrayini)

### **Technical and Engineering Improvement of the State Border of Ukraine**

<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1801-19/page2>

<http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2246-19/page2>

<https://dpsu.gov.ua/en/>



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DCAF's work in Ukraine focuses on developing the capacity of democratic institutions, government, civil society, ombuds institutions and the media to perform democratic oversight of the security sector. DCAF also addresses specific defence, intelligence and law enforcement reform issues.

In recent years, DCAF has placed a particular emphasis on parliamentary capacity development, anti-corruption and integrity programming, as well as defence and intelligence reform issues. DCAF also cooperates closely with GICHD and OSCE PCU on humanitarian demining issues.

At regional and national levels, DCAF partners include OSCE ODIHR, OSCE national offices, NATO Liaison Offices, NATO Partnership for Peace and the NATO Parliamentary Assembly.

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