

REPORT

ON THE MAPPING RESULTS OF CSOs IN FIVE CITIES



**Chernivtsi
Zhytomyr
Chervonohrad
Mariupol
Nikopol**



EUACI EUROPEAN UNION
ANTI-CORRUPTION
INITIATIVE

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The current publication presents results of the mapping of civil society organisations in five Ukrainian cities (Chernivtsi, Zhytomyr, Chervonohrad, Mariupol and Nikopol), carried out in October-December 2018. The mapping aims to evaluate the technical (programmatic) capacity of CSOs in the selected cities, focusing their work with municipal authorities on anti-corruption efforts, such as advocacy and monitoring.



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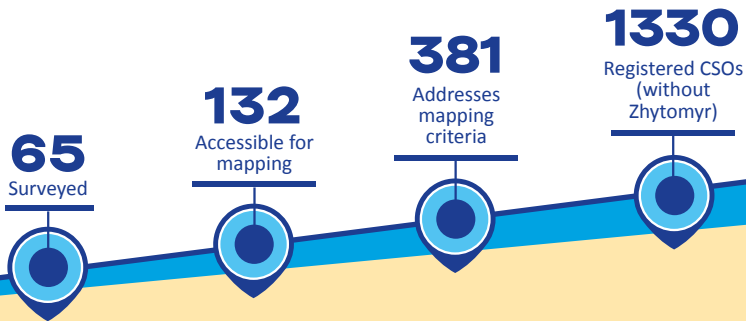
The EU Anti-Corruption Initiative (EUACI) is the largest programme in the area of anti-corruption in Ukraine so far. The 3-year initiative was financially supported by the European Commission and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark with the allocated €15.84 mln. The EU Anti-Corruption Initiative (EUACI) in Ukraine is aimed at strengthening the capacity of the newly created anti-corruption institutions and enhancing external oversight over the reform process by the Verkhovna Rada, civil society, and media.

One of the component, namely the third component, is focused on combating corruption at the local and regional levels as well as on enhancing the voice of rights holders, especially youth. The key element of component 3 is the application of the concept of '*Integrity Cities*'. Chernivtsi, Zhytomyr, Chervonohrad, Mariupol and Nikopol has joined the *Integrity Cities* Programme. This component aims at showcasing how application of several mutually supportive anti-corruption interventions can limit the corruption risks and enhance accountability in a selected number of medium-sized cities.

As part of the reform process in Ukraine the EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine assists local authorities in decreasing the corruption risks, implementing smart and transparent solutions aimed at increasing their efficiency and integrity, as well as facilitating better involvement of citizens, local civil society and media in overseeing the activities of their authorities. Local state institutions also need help in communicating their initiatives and achieved results in their fight against corruption and, in this way, improving awareness about the local affairs.

The EU Anti-Corruption Initiative (EUACI) in Ukraine is aimed at strengthening the capacity of local civil society in effective and efficient oversight of authorities on the local level. This includes the opportunities for a better dialog with the authorities, the communication possibilities and the technical ones to study local budgets, data basis and administrative operations.

During October-December 2018 the CCC Creative Center carried out the mapping initiative in five Ukrainian cities¹. The mapping aimed to evaluate the technical (programmatic) capacity of CSOs in the selected cities, focusing in their work with municipal authorities on anti-corruption efforts, such as advocacy and monitoring. And formulate the results in a form of a map. The mapping results are to be further used to improve the implementation of anti-corruption policy in Ukraine under the EU Anti-Corruption Initiative (hereinafter referred to as EUACI). The overall goal of anti-corruption efforts is about the improved implementation of anti-corruption policies in Ukraine that should eventually result in decreased corruption levels. The mapping focused on civil society organisations (CSOs), network organizations and the CSO hub structures located in the five regions of Ukraine covered by the *Integrity Cities*. The list covered Chernivtsi (oblast city), Chervonohrad (Lviv oblast), Nikopol (Dnipropetrovsk oblast), Zhytomyr (oblast city) and Mariupol (Donetsk oblast).



The mapping exercise has generated the following **RESULTS** as to the capacity of CSOs in the selected cities, focusing in their work with municipal authorities on anti-corruption efforts, and their interest in participating in the implementation of the concept of Integrity Cities in their respective cities.

The mapping participants – CSO representatives. The mapping exercise revealed that the real number of active and operational CSOs in all the cities differs significantly from the general number of the registered ones. Every city has its own register of civil society organisations², with the list of all registered CSOs³. The number of registered CSOs in every city is different.

¹ Chernivtsi, Chervonohrad (Lviv oblast), Nikopol (Dnipropetrovsk oblast), Zhytomyr and Mariupol (Donetsk oblast)

² These include both different types of public associations (such as women and youth/ children organisations, organisations for veterans and disabled, etc) and charity organisations/foundations, meaning varied types of organizational and legal form of CSO.

³ There is no CSO registry on the Zhytomyr Municipal Council website.

LIST OF REGISTERED CSOs



Having analysed different sources, including counter checking registered organisations from the selected cities against the Joint State Register of Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and Public Associations, and according to the criteria set out by the mapping procedure, a much smaller group of CSOs was identified, namely 381 CSOs⁴. Unfortunately a significant part of the organisations identified for the mapping purposes turned out to have no contact information (telephone and/or e-mails) necessary to be able to contact them. The further checks with those 381 CSOs resulted in inviting 132 organisations⁵ to take part in the mapping with 65 of these CSOs⁶ actually participating in individual interviews and focus groups and/or filling-in an online questionnaire.

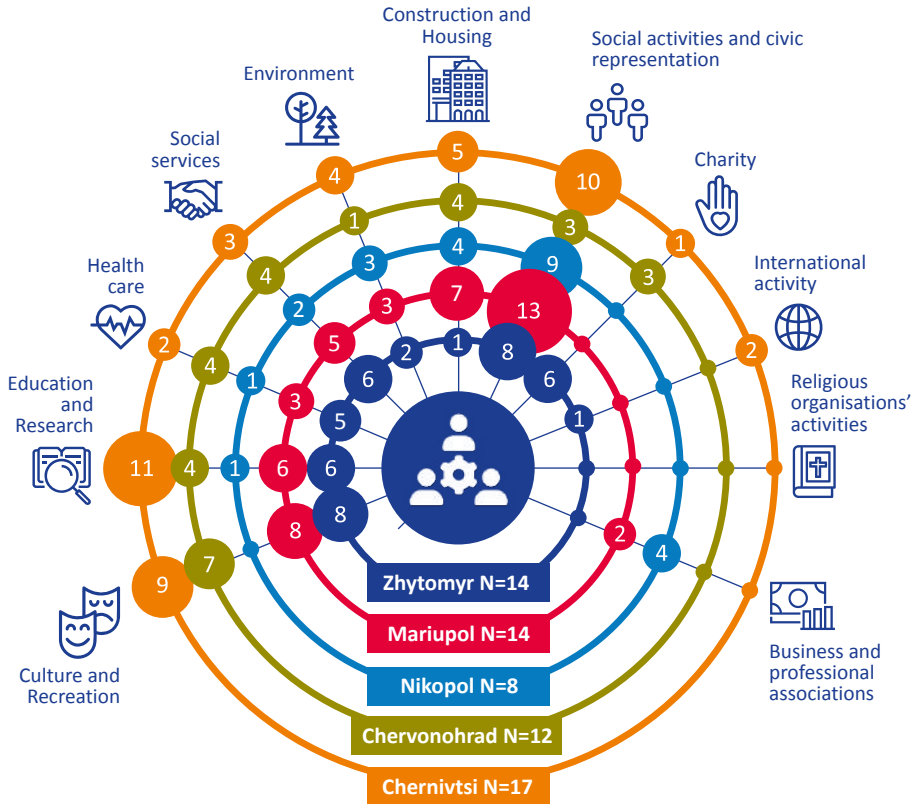
⁴ Zhytomyr – 75, Mariupol – 53, Nikopol – 116, Chervonohrad – 48, Chernivtsi – 89

⁵ Zhytomyr – 30, Mariupol – 16, Nikopol – 15, Chervonohrad – 41, Chernivtsi – 30

⁶ Zhytomyr – 14, Mariupol – 14, Nikopol – 8, Chervonohrad – 12, Chernivtsi – 17

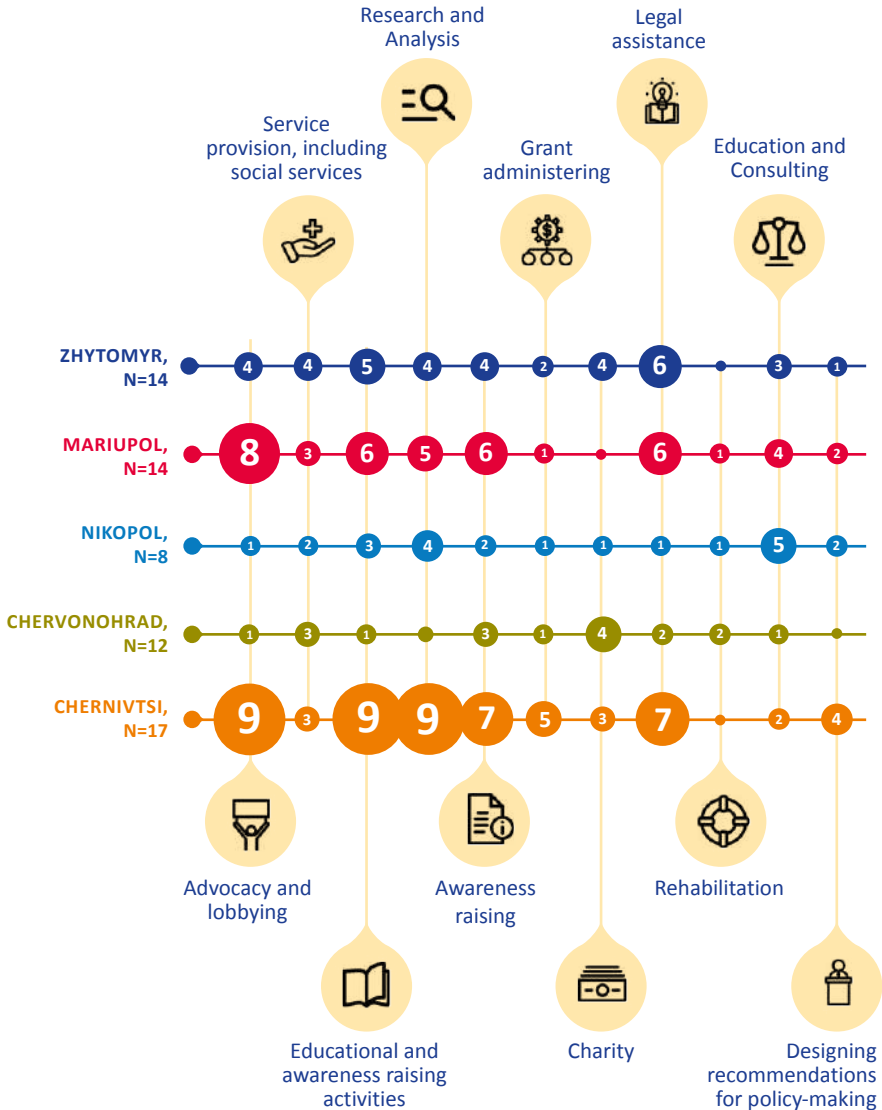
Picture 1. AREAS OF ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERVIEWED CSOs - BY THE SELECTED CITIES, N=65

Scope of activities of the interviewed CSOs. The mapping revealed that the interviewed CSOs operate in 11 out of the proposed CSO areas of activities (Picture 1).



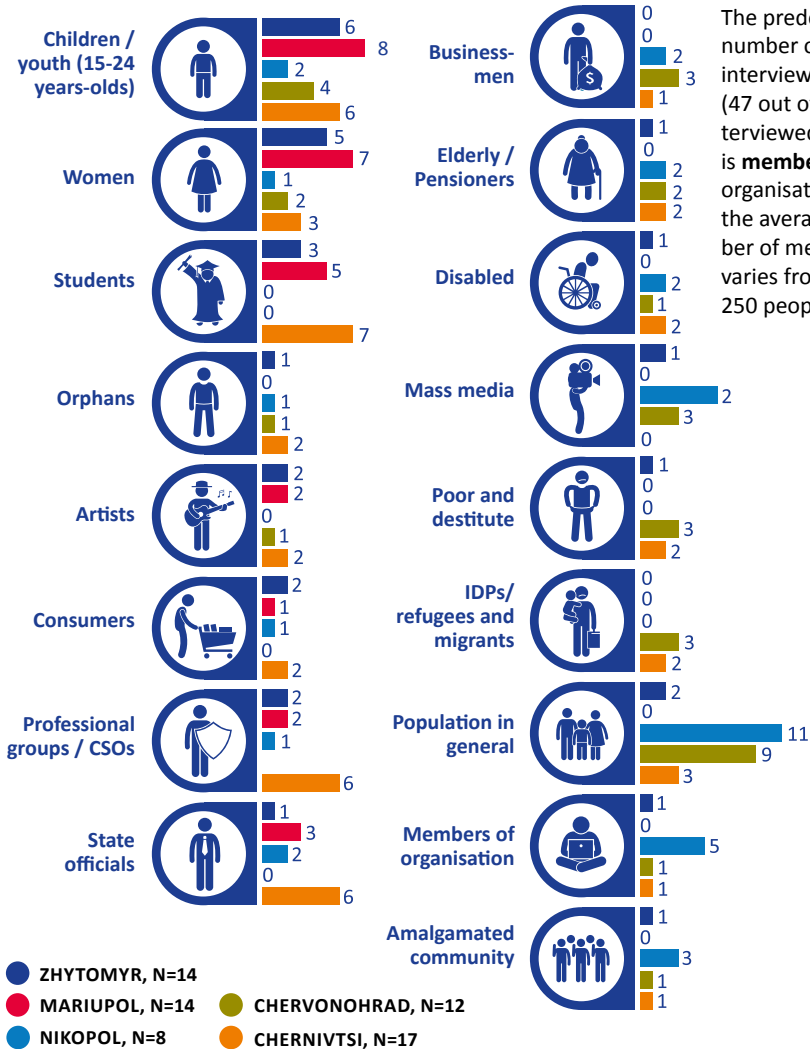
Picture 2. SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERVIEWED CSOs - BY THE SELECTED CITIES, N=65

Scope of activities of the interviewed CSOs. The interviewed CSOs could choose up to three types of activities, their organisations are dealing with (Picture 2).



Picture 3. TARGET GROUPS OF THE INTERVIEWED CSOs - BY THE SELECTED CITIES, N=65

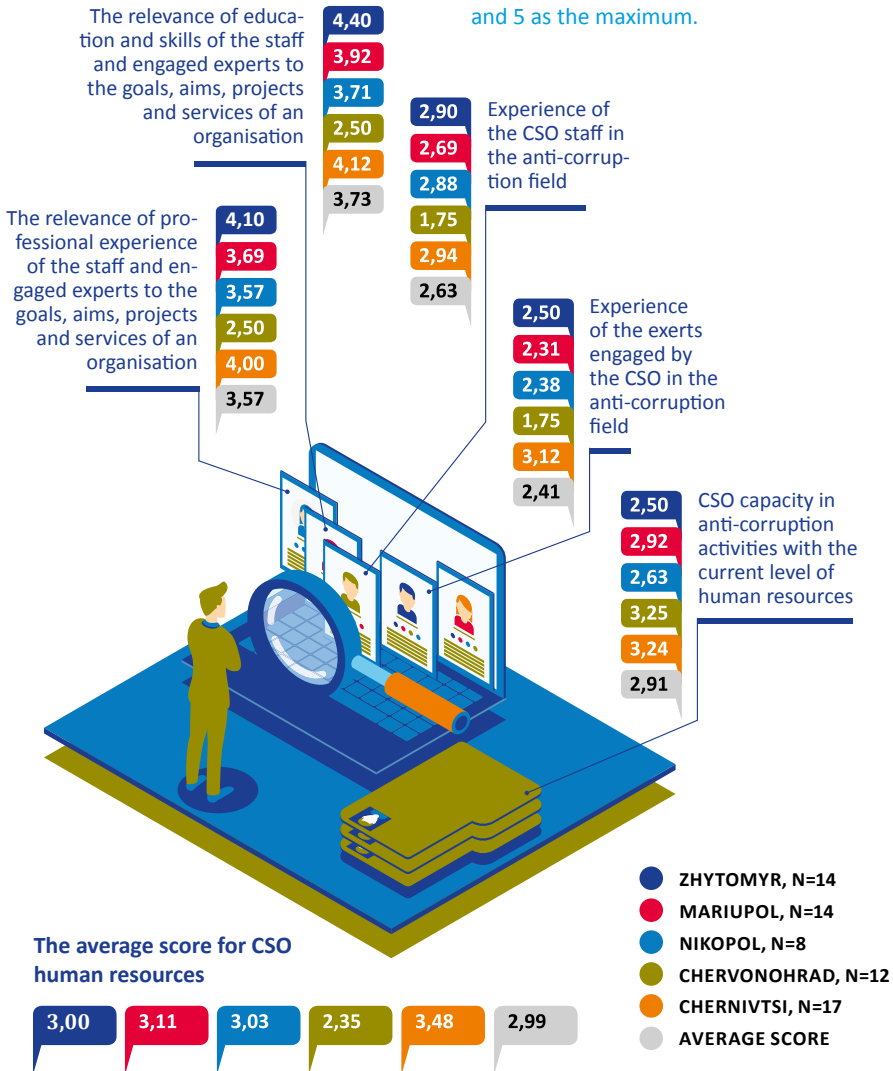
Target groups of the interviewed CSOs. The same way as with the areas of activities, the interviewed CSOs had an opportunity to choose up to 3 target groups their organisations work with. The CSOs have chosen as the most significant in terms of priority the following target groups: *population in general, children / youth, students, women, CSOs, state officials and members of organisation* (Picture 3).



The predominant number of the interviewed CSOs (47 out of 65 interviewed ones) is **membership** organisations and the average number of members varies from 1 to 250 people.

Picture 4. SELF-EVALUATION OF THE RELEVANCE OF HUMAN RESOURCES OF THE INTERVIEWED CSOs, N=65

The 5-score evaluation scale was applied, with 1 as the minimal capacity and 5 as the maximum.

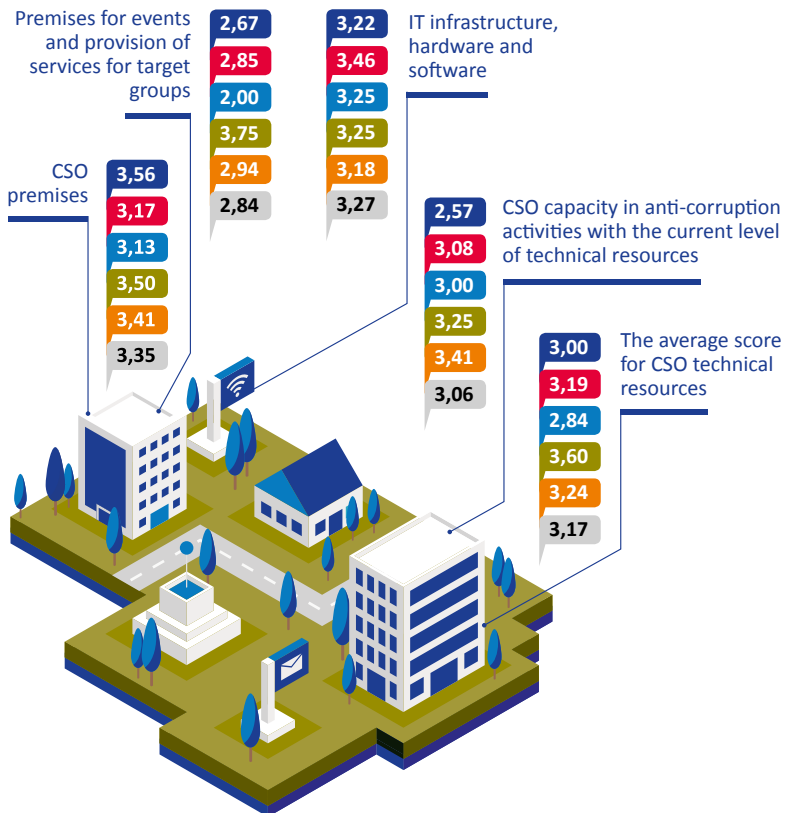


Human and Technical resources of the interviewed CSOs. Out of 65 interviewed CSOs 45 organisations have permanent staff, while 38 organisations hire external experts. The number of permanent staff in those interviewed CSOs who have them, is up to 168 people. The number of engaged experts is not more than 9 people for one organisation hiring them. The interviewed CSOs were offered to evaluate the relevance of the organizational human resources (namely their professional experience, education/skills, experience in anti-corruption activities and competence) to the CSOs' goals and aims and to the projects/programmes and services these organisations implement/provide. Picture 4 offers the generalized results of the self-evaluation by the selected cities.

Picture 5. SELF-EVALUATION OF THE TECHNICAL RESOURCES OF THE INTERVIEWED CSOs, N=65

The 5-score evaluation scale was applied, with 1 as the minimal capacity and 5 as the maximum.

Self-evaluation of the technical resources with the interviewed CSOs is presented on Picture 5.

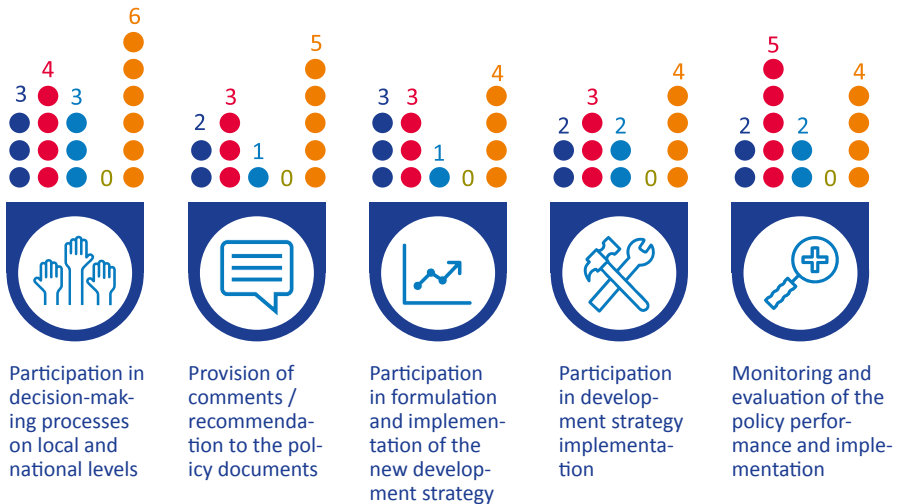


The mapping exercise revealed that out of 65 interviewed CSOs 20 have experience in **managing grants** from such local and international donors like participatory city budget, International Renaissance Foundation, USAID and US Embassy programmes, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, UN, UNDP, IOM programmes, as well as EU and the UK government-supported programmes.

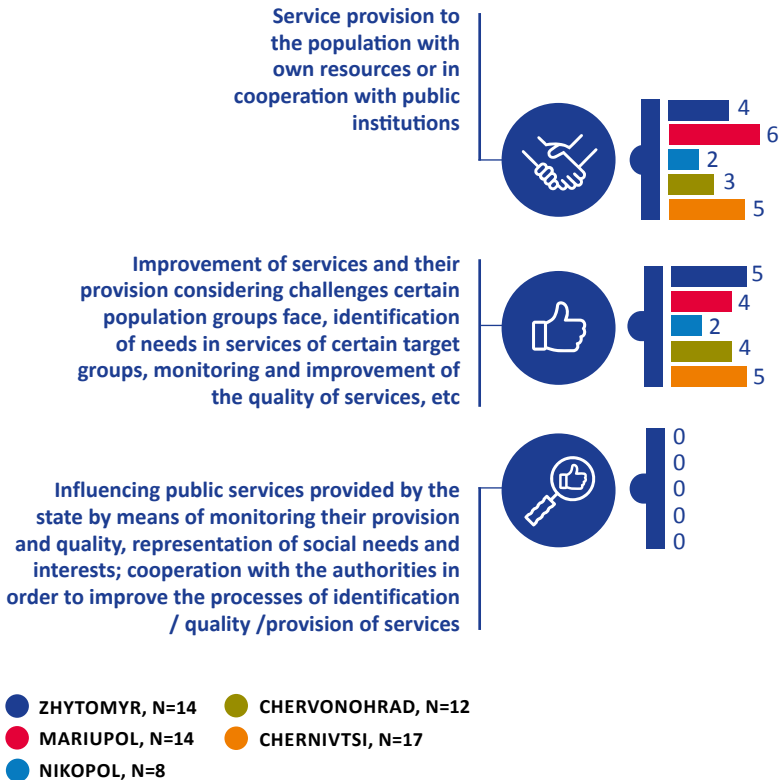
Functions of the interviewed CSOs. Out of 3 typical functions for CSOs:



Picture 6. PARTICIPATION OF THE INTERVIEWED CSOs IN POLICY-MAKING AND DRAFTING RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE SELECTED CITIES, N=16

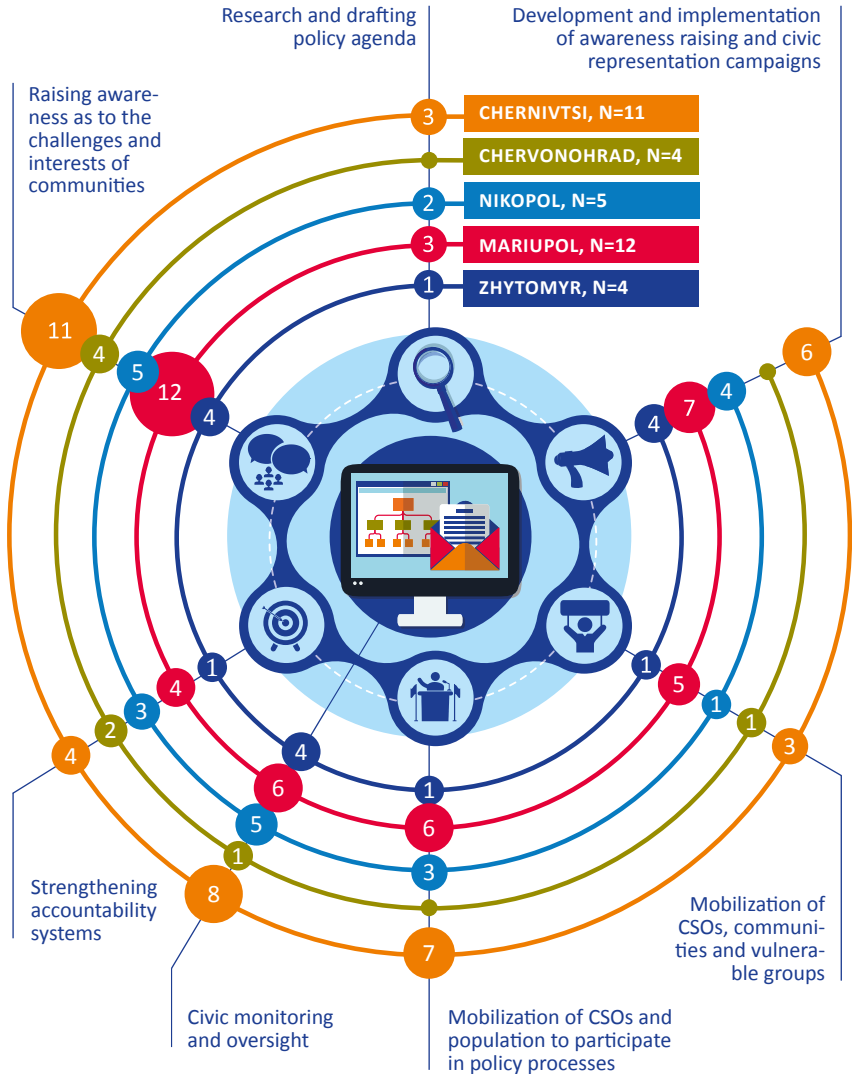


Picture 7. PARTICIPATION OF THE INTERVIEWED CSOs IN SERVICE PROVISION IN THE SELECTED CITIES, N=22

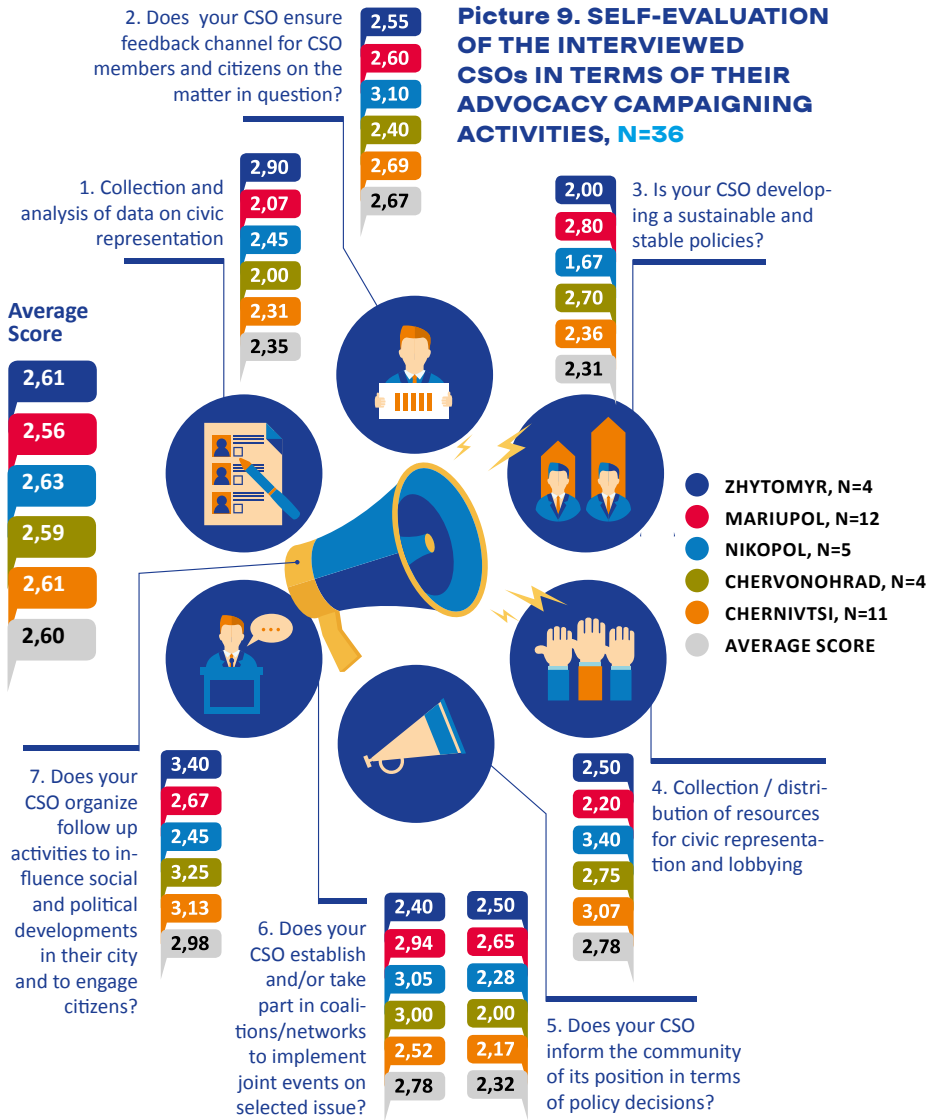


36 interviewed CSOs out of the 65 total are involved in advocacy activities (Picture 8). The interviewed CSOs in all selected 5 cities are *raising awareness as to the challenges and interests of their communities, mobilize CSOs and communities, strengthen the accountability systems as well as engage in the civic monitoring and oversight*. CSOs from 4 cities (with the exception of Chervonohrad) do *research to form the policy agenda, develop and implement civic representation campaigns, as well as stimulate CSOs and population to participate in policy processes*.

Picture 8. PARTICIPATION OF THE INTERVIEWED CSOs IN ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES IN THE SELECTED CITIES, N=36



Moreover, the interviewed CSOs (36) involved in advocacy have self-evaluated their advocacy campaigns at different stages (Picture 9)⁷.



⁷ The 5-score evaluation scale was applied, with 1 as the minimal capacity and 5 as the maximum.

The interviewed CSOs use different communication channels (Picture 10).

Picture 10. COMMUNICATION CHANNELS OF THE INTERVIEWED CSOs IN THE SELECTED CITIES, N=65



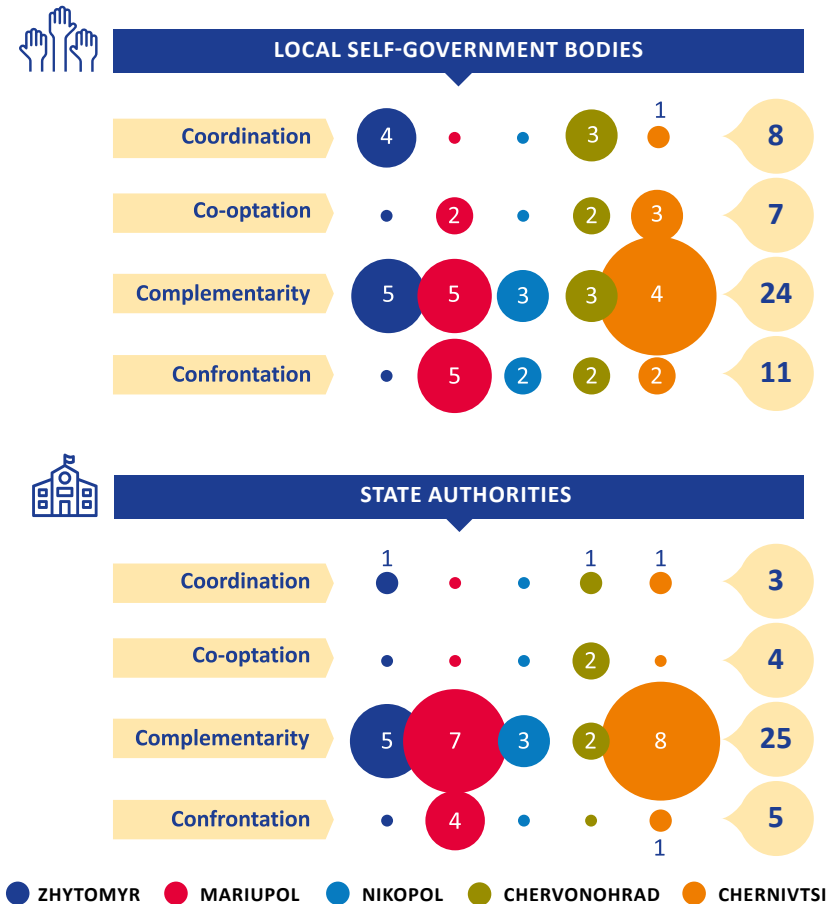
34
out of
65
interviewed
CSOs focus on
**working with
youth.**



As a rule these organisations cooperate with municipal departments and centres specializing in families, youth and sports. Apart from traditional activities for youth (camps, conferences, entertainment events, etc.) the interviewed CSOs in cooperation with authorities implement long-term projects, for instance, a Municipal school for local self government in Zhytomyr; lessons in social adaptation in Nikopol; role model game of UN Security Council in Chernivtsi; Cosmodrom hub in Chervonohrad. Mariupol also has its Youth Parliament, and Chervonohrad has its Youth Council.

CSO cooperation with local self government and state authorities. Out of 65 interviewed CSOs the majority (48) cooperates with the authorities. The mapping revealed that every city from the initiative selection has its story to tell about the relations between their CSOs and the local authorities. The nature of cooperation (4C: Coordination, Co-optation, Complementarity and Confrontation) is presented on Picture 11.

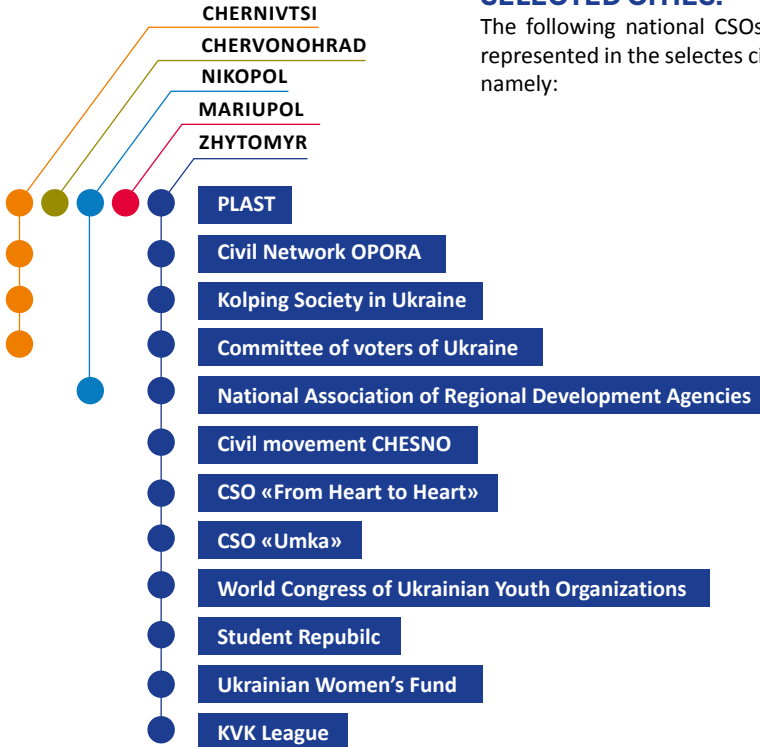
Picture 11. THE NATURE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE INTERVIEWED CSOs AND AUTHORITIES IN THE SELECTED CITIES, N=50 AND N=37 RESPECTIVELY



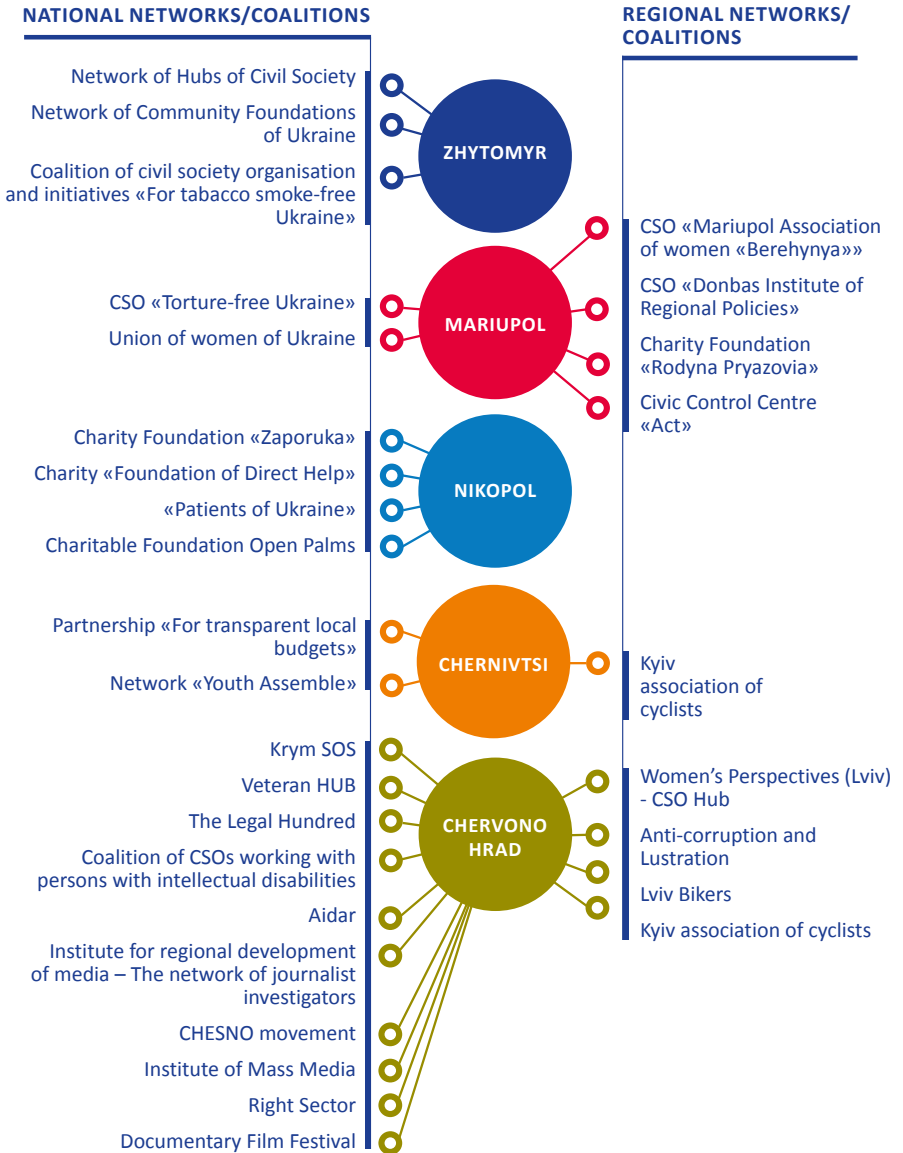
CSOs' engagement in the anti-corruption efforts. Out of 65 interviewed CSOs 22 organisations have experience in identification, monitoring and fighting corruption. Anti-corruption activities of these 22 CSOs include fact-checking and journalistic investigations; monitoring the National prevention mechanism, e-declarations of officials, judicial system, conflicts of interests of LSGB officials, illegal construction sites, budget spending, allocation of state-funded housing, transportation tender procedures, state procurement, etc. The interviewed CSOs claim that even though they engage in anti-corruption efforts in terms of identification and informing society of the corruption cases in authorities, their actions are not always consistent and rarely could be characterized as systematic. To be more effective in their efforts to help solving the problems related to corruption, CSOs lack experience, legal support and skills.

REPRESENTATION OF NATIONAL CSOs IN THE SELECTED CITIES.

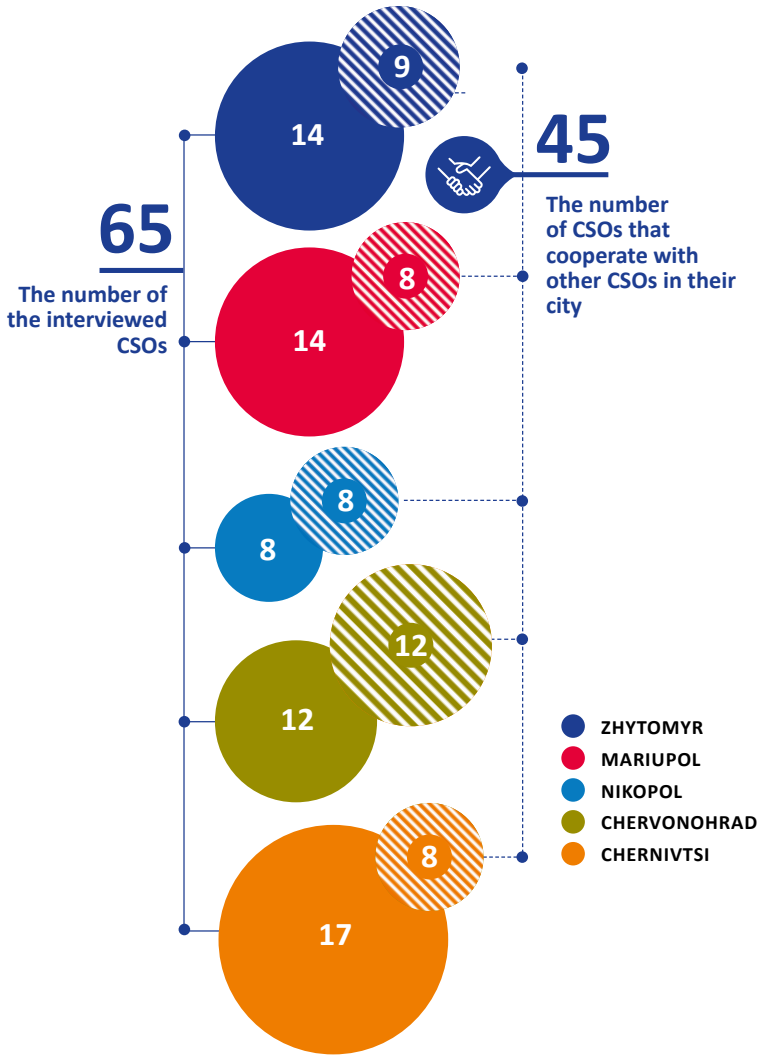
The following national CSOs are represented in the selectes cities, namely:



THE INTERVIEWED CSOs FROM THE SELECTED CITIES MENTIONED THEIR INVOLVEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING REGIONAL AND NATIONAL NETWORKS/COALITIONS.



OUT OF 65 INTERVIEWED CSOs 45 ORGANISATIONS MENTIONED THEIR COOPERATION WITH OTHER CSOs OF THEIR CITY.



THE MAPPING HELPED TO COME TO THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS

- Despite the large number of registered CSOs, the main challenge of the exercise proved to be the need to identify the active and operational organisations. It is connected not only with the fact that quite often organisations are one-person entities, as due to the lack of constant funding for their activities the organisations cannot afford to pay for CSO full-time staff. Most of the interviewed organisations use volunteer assistance from people with other full-time jobs either in business or in state institutions;
- The areas and scope of activities of the interviewed 65 organisations are in line with the CSO activity criteria in the field of countering corruption – these are the criteria that were used to select the CSOs in question. The interviewed CSOs work with youth, population in general, women, students and state officials. The interviewed CSOs are engaged in such activities like *advocacy, awareness raising, research and analysis, provision of information, education and consulting, legal assistance*. To a lesser extent the CSOs are involved in *rehabilitation and charity activities*. The scope of activities of the interviewed CSOs has its specifics in every of the selected cities;
- Most of the interviewed CSOs (45 out of 65) have permanent staff, usually up to 3 people. What is more, 38 CSOs engage up to 9 external experts to implement their projects. Chernivtsi CSOs has put the highest score when evaluating their human resources (3.48 out of 5 scores), whereas Chervonohrad organisations gave them the lowest scores (2.35). If the interviewed CSOs have scored higher than average their experience and skills necessary for their organisations to achieve their goals and implement their projects, then the capacity in operating in the anti-corruption field has been scored rather moderately. However the CSOs noted the potential capacity of their present staff to work in the area of countering corruption;
- The level of the potential resources of the interviewed CSOs is higher than average (3.17 out of 5) and organisations did mention the availability of premises and equipment and access to the premises to hold large-scale events;
- 20 interviewed CSOs out of 65 have experience in managing grants both from international donors and local donors and ate institutions;
- from 65 interviewed CSOs 16 organisations are engaged in policy-making, 22 deal with service delivery and 36 CSOs focus on advocacy;

- Most of the CSOs working on policy issues (16 organisations) take part in decision-making processes and provide comments to the draft documents and monitor the policy implementation results. On a lower scale the interviewed CSOs participate in identification, development and implementation of new strategies. None of the interviewed CSOs from Chervonohrad focus on the policy making and drafting recommendations;
- Out of three types of activities related to service provision, 22 interviewed CSOs providing those services, are engaged only in the process of the service provision and its improvement. Unfortunately, no organisations are dealing with impact assessment of the public services, that are rendered by state institutions, in terms of their growth volume- and quality-wise, and the processes improvements for the identification of needs in services;
- 36 interviewed CSOs out of 65 focus on advocacy, namely: *raising awareness as to the challenges and interests of their communities, mobilizing CSOs and communities, strengthening the accountability systems as well as engaging in the public monitoring and oversight*. CSOs from 4 cities also do *research to form the policy agenda, develop and implement advocacy campaigns*, as well as *stimulate CSOs and population to participate in policy processes*, while Chervonohrad CSOs do not cover these issues. The self-evaluation of the interviewed CSOs revealed their strong and weak sides in terms of gradual implementation of advocacy campaigns. If CSOs did mention their strong positions in terms of applying further measures to influence social and political development of their city, then in terms of their general capacities of implementing advocacy campaigns the scores of all 36 CSOs are rather average (2.6 out of 5);
- Out of 65 interviewed CSOs the majority (48) cooperates with the authorities. The mapping revealed that every city from the initiative selection has its story to tell about the relations between their CSOs and the local authorities – ranging from close cooperation to strict division into different groups according to their political views. The relations between different state authorities also have been measured and proved that there is difference on the level of oblast cities – ranging from cooperation to conflicts. The interviewed CSOs believe that their activities and activities of LSGBs/state authorities are complementary in nature, despite the different ways of their achievement.
- Even though the interviewed CSOs use varied channels of communication with their target groups and communities, their communications, predominantly, are one-way featured, meaning the only inform others about their activities.

- CSOs in the selected cities do not engage in systematic anti-corruption efforts and lack necessary knowledge and experience to do it, however CSOs do have certain success stories in identification and countering corruption on the local level;
- Zhytomyr has the widest representation of national CSOs in the city as it is located the closest to the capital. There are such widely known organisations like PLAST, CVU, OPORA, Chesno Movement etc. among the national CSOs represented in the five selected cities.
- The interviewed CSOs from five cities cooperate with regional and national networks/coalitions, whose work is focused on elections and voters training, especially youth; on assistance for military and ATO veterans; assistance to youth and children; managing awareness raising campaigns and journalistic investigations; rendering legal assistance and facilitating CSO development, etc.

**Most of the
interviewed CSOs
(52 out of 65)
has expressed
their interest in
participating in the
EUACI project.**



ТВОРЧИЙ ЦЕНТР ТЦК

CCC mission - to enhance the development of civic initiatives aimed at strengthening of civil society in Ukraine through creative elaboration and implementation of charity programs and active support of civil society organizations, local self-governance bodies and initiative groups.

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- supporting the development of civil society organizations in Ukraine
- enhancing communities development
- enhancing the development of charity in Ukraine.
- promoting cooperation between civil society organizations at European level

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