



Kingdom of the Netherlands



# Rule of Law and Community Justice for Conflict-Affected Areas in Ukraine

Annual Progress Report  
**2017**

The project is financed by the Government of the Netherlands and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme in Ukraine



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SDGs promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

# Table of contents

Abbreviations and acronyms	5
1. Executive summary	6
2. Context for implementation of the project in 2017	10
3. Implementation progress in 2017	13
3.1. Output 1: Strengthened personal and community security in conflict-affected areas	13
3.1.1. Summary of progress in 2017	13
3.1.2. Progress against indicators	18
3.1.3. Activity description and implementation status	20
Activity 1.1.1. Assessing communities' sense of security	20
Activity 1.1.2. Raising public awareness of security-related issues	20
Activity 1.1.3. Increase citizens' awareness of rights	21
Activity 1.1.4. Establish a Small Grants Fund (SGF) for communities and CSOs to implement micro-projects for improving community security and access to justice	21
Activity 1.2.1. Train and sensitize members of law enforcement, and security services to address conflict-related violations of fundamental rights, including SGBV	22
Activity 1.2.2. Ensure local authorities at community and regional level respond to community security concerns	23
Activity 1.3.1. Assist in developing local level, civil society and community engagement in national reforms and build related capacity	25
Activity 1.3.2. Pilot early warning mechanisms for threats to community security	26
3.2. Output 2: Increased community justice through capable institutions for rights-based service delivery and effective access to justice)	27
3.2.1. Summary of progress in 2017	27
3.2.2. Progress against indicators	29
3.2.3. Activity description and implementation status	31
Activity 2.1.1.: Strengthen the ability of regional Legal Aid Coordination Committees to coordinate primary legal aid provision, in order to ensure more comprehensive and sustainable legal aid provision	31
Activity 2.1.2.: Support enhanced primary and secondary legal aid to vulnerable persons	31
Activity 2.1.3.: Support continued institutionalisation of primary legal aid.	32
Activity 2.2.1.: Local police, judges and prosecutors, court staff, and lawyers trained to respond to conflict-related crimes	32
Activity 2.2.2.: Capacity of judicial institutions strengthened to efficiently handle SGBV cases and ensure equal access to legal and judicial protection for SGBV survivors	32
Activity 2.3.1.: Increase the transparency of the functioning of local courts.	33
Activity 2.4.1.: Rehabilitation or reconstruction of justice infrastructure in conflict-affected regions.	33
4. Lessons learned in 2017	34
5. Implementation in 2018: building on previous successes	36
6. Project management (staffing/budget)	37

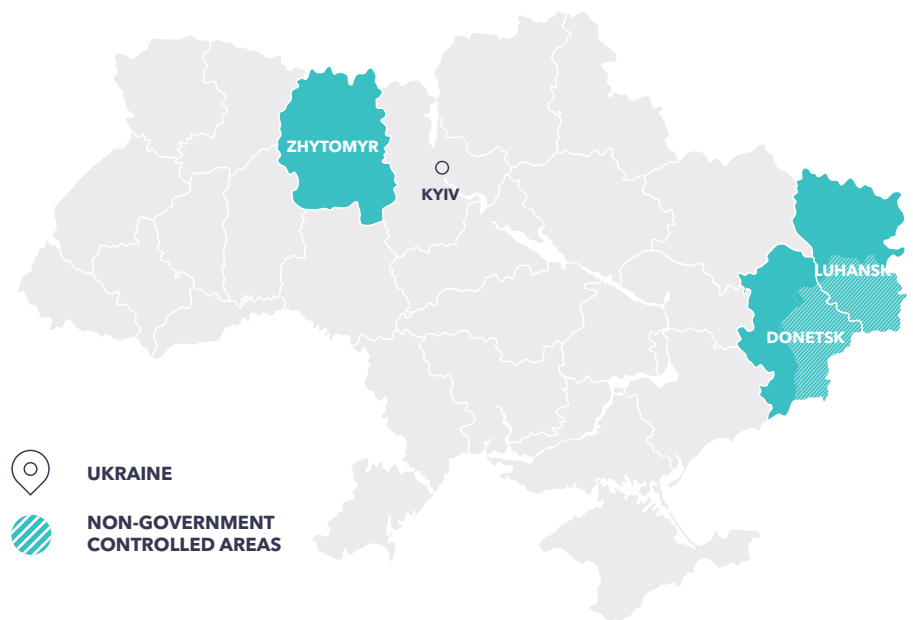


# Abbreviations and acronyms

<b>ATH</b>	Amalgamated Territorial Hromada
<b>CBO</b>	Community-Based Organization
<b>CRG</b>	Community Reference Group
<b>CSN</b>	Community Security Network
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>CSWG</b>	Community Security Working Group
<b>EECP</b>	Entrance/Exit Checkpoint
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>LDF</b>	Local Development Forum
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organisation
<b>RPP</b>	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>SGF</b>	Small Grants Fund
<b>TsNAP</b>	Centre for Administrative Services
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme

# Executive summary

The overarching objective of the **Rule of Law and Community Justice for Conflict-Affected Areas in Ukraine project** (hereafter referred to as “the project”) is to strengthen protection of human security and rule of law, addressing the consequences and underlying causes of the conflict, in conflict-affected regions of Ukraine.



## THIS IS TO BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE FOLLOWING TWO OUTPUTS:

### Output 1:

*Strengthened personal and community security in conflict-affected areas*

### Output 2:

*Increased community justice through capable institutions for rights-based service delivery and effective access to justice*

The project formally commenced on 1 January 2016, following the signing of a Contribution Agreement with the Government of the Netherlands, and was operationally launched on 1 March 2016. The project is a part of the integrated Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme (RPP), a unifying framework for eight projects (as of January 2018) funded by nine international partners that addresses priority needs in eastern Ukraine that arose after the eruption of armed conflict in 2014. The project is managed through the UNDP's

programme presence in the east of Ukraine, using its network of office and staff in all three pilot regions where it's being implemented (also called 'oblasts'): Donetsk, Luhansk and Zhytomyr.

Over the course of its second year of implementation, in 2017, the project had a number of notable achievements that furthered the achievement of its aim to strengthen human security and rule of law in conflict-affected regions in Ukraine.

## Key achievements in 2017

The project established **24 Local Development Forums (LDFs) with Community Security Working Groups (CSWGs) in all targeted hromadas (communities).**



**ZHYTOMYR  
OBLAST**



**DONETSK  
OBLAST**



**LUHANSK  
OBLAST**

The purpose of these innovative and responsive mechanisms is to provide citizens with a voice in a variety of public topics as well as to address cohesion and participation needs. All of these mechanisms have been fully institutionalised by the respective local administrations through the adoption of decrees or other similar legal instruments to this effect.

It should be noted that the CSWGs correlate with the ongoing decentralisation process in Ukraine, which has seen more funds transferred from the central to the local government level. With many local governments lacking the capacity to conceptualise and budget the added responsibilities under this process, this has provided an impetus for the creation of the CSWGs, which assist local government partners in

fulfilling their mandates to provide security to citizens at the local level.

As forums for “building dialogue within local communities”, the CSWGs have, according to an external mid-term evaluation of the RRP, “proven helpful” not only to addressing security and social cohesion but also governance issues as well.<sup>1</sup>

The project **supported local schemes to strengthen community security, as well as to raise gender awareness, strengthen advocacy, and improve the provision of free legal aid.**

The project provided 24 grants in 13 hromadas across the three regions.<sup>2</sup> The grants were awarded to NGOs, implementing projects on improving security, providing legal aid and combating sexual and gender-based

violence. The project also supported two micro-initiatives of active citizens seeking to improve the provision of services in their communities.<sup>3</sup>

The project has established a **Community Security Network (CSN) to understand and improve human security in communities on the/close to the contact line** in the government-controlled areas of Donetsk Oblast.

### KEY RESULTS:

- *increased levels of safety in the targeted hromadas,*
- *strengthened institutional capacities of local security providers, and*
- *improved dialogue between residents and local authorities.*

<sup>1</sup> Mid Term Evaluation Final Report: UNDP Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme in Ukraine, Anthony Costanzo, October 2017.

<sup>2</sup> The 24 grants provided through this project are part of a total of 54 grants provided to all 24 targeted hromadas through the RPP for these purposes.

<sup>3</sup> The two micro-projects supported through this project are part of a total of 25 micro-projects supported in all 24 targeted hromadas through the RPP. While the RPP targets 24 hromadas, this project itself concentrates on eight amalgamated hromadas (four in Zhytomyr, two in Donetsk, and two in the Luhansk regions), although activities within different projects of the RPP were common in nature.



**Photo:**  
Vadym Osadchuk / UNDP in Ukraine

Mobile offices for legal aid were set up at the Novotroitske and Mariinka crossing points in Donetsk Oblast to meet the increasing need to support people living in the non-government-controlled parts of Ukraine.

CSN recently provided its initial report in 2017, in which it registered the number of incidents related to military conflict (for instance, 12 instances of shelling in the areas of the Donetsk Oblast covered by the CSN), as well as non-military safety threats (such as attacks by stray dogs).

It provides all of the interested stakeholders, including security providers, policy-makers and others, with up-to-date, independently verifiable data on the security threats, communities are facing in the Donetsk Oblast. This information is presented at periodic coordination meetings in Kramatorsk attended by civil-military coordination office, emergency services, police, local administrations, UN agencies and civil society (with video links to all remote locations), and is complemented by proposals

from national and international stakeholders on how to resolve specific problems. These proposals have since been implemented with assistance from the project.

The project also provided assistance to establish **4 mini-projects to improve gender equality**, through a variety of means and on a wide range of areas:

- improving the provision of free legal aid,
- using advocacy to achieve equality,
- combating sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and
- providing psychological support to its survivors.

The project has **trained 344 police officers to do community policing**. The training sessions, carried out in Donetsk, Luhansk, and Zhytomyr

oblasts, were considered a success among the participants, with 344 of them reporting after the training they would be comfortable doing community policing. The training sessions have also raised interests and expectations among members of the police force that the project will continue promoting partnerships between the police and local communities.

The project supported the **opening of two Mobile Legal Aid Cells at the Novotroitske and Mariinka crossing points in Donetsk Oblast** as part of its support to the Local Secondary Legal Aid Centres, financed by the Government of Ukraine.

The Mobile Legal Aid Cells are intended to assist the increasing number of people (more than 7,000) that cross each entry/exit (EECP) daily, many of whom are vulnerable persons,

including the elderly, people with disabilities and others claiming social benefits and seeking health care.

The offices are of particular use to those living in the non-government-controlled parts of Ukraine, where access to the above-mentioned social services is very limited. They provide legal counselling (including oral and written advice, preparation of written submissions, referrals, and so on) to an estimated 600 persons per month that cross the contact line at this EECF. Moreover, the design of the building and a floor plan of the legal aid cells will allow local centres for administrative services (TsNAPs) to provide other types of paralegal advice and services in those locations. This is to be piloted in 2018.

In addition, with the aim of increasing the capacity of the local courts of general jurisdiction and local free of charge secondary legal aid centres, the project provided these institutions with: office equipment, printing

materials (to increase awareness on the availability of free legal aid) and training seminars on how to handle persons who might be under stress.

Another important achievement in terms of access to justice was the completion of the report on **Accessibility of the Local Courts' Buildings**. The report examines the accessibility of court buildings in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, assessing them against international standards and the relevant laws in Ukraine. The report contains a detailed overview of the needs of each building to make it compliant with international and national law, as well as recommendations on how this can be done.

The project carried out a **Security and Justice Survey** in the three oblasts where it is being implemented. The survey, which generated data that will serve as a baseline to measure progress in the coming years, found that the respondents from the three

areas highlighted unemployment and poverty as the major factors that can lead to a sense of insecurity. Issues more directly related to the conflict, such as mines, shelling, conflict-related trauma, or tensions between IDPs and host communities, scored much lower on the list.

*Unemployment and poverty are the major factors that can lead to a sense of insecurity, report says.*

## Theory of change

The project's activities and key achievements are aligned in accordance with the project's theory of change. It underlines what positive change should occur if the project is to successfully implement its activities and attain set targets.

The project's theory of change states that increasing personal and community security and providing access to justice, particularly if done in participative ways that address **exclusion, inequality and**

**discrimination**, will lead to lower tensions and to conflict prevention. In turn, this will reinforce the protection of human rights and generate further trust in the state in a kind of virtuous circle. If communities can learn how to work together again for their mutual benefit, and learn how to resolve their problems and grievances on the basis of fairness and justice, society's power will be channelled more effectively to rebuild the country and prevent further conflict in the future.

# Context for implementation of the project in 2017

The development challenge that the project was set to tackle is to strengthen personal and community security, as well as access to justice, in conflict-affected areas. This has to be done with the participation of both communities and state institutions, in order to better formulate the security and justice needs of the communities and jointly craft related solutions.

However, the continuously volatile security, economic and social environment in eastern Ukraine, and the country as a whole, means that meeting this development challenge remains difficult.

Despite the declaration of various ceasefires following the signing of the Minsk Protocol of September 2014, hostilities continue along the contact line splitting the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. The intensity of the conflict was not reduced in 2017, with overall levels of civilian casualties comparable to 2016 levels. From 1 January to 15 November 2017, OHCHR recorded 544 conflict-related civilian casualties: 98 killed and 446 injured. This is a 3.6 per cent increase compared to the same

period in 2016, when 525 civilian casualties (87 killed and 438 injured) were recorded.<sup>4</sup>

The shelling of urban areas and civilian infrastructure means that 60 per cent of the people living along the 457-kilometre 'contact line' are affected by shelling regularly, and almost 40 per cent are affected every day.<sup>5</sup> There are about 1.6 million IDPs; inclusive of IDPs, it is estimated by UNOCHA that the conflict has caused a total of 3.4 million people to be in need of humanitarian assistance resulting from the conflict.

Mine-related casualties occur consistently month-to-month. Water and sanitation, power generation and



<sup>4</sup> Report on the Human Rights Situation in Ukraine, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 12 December 2017.

<sup>5</sup> Ukraine 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview, Ukraine, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), December 2018.





**Photo:**  
Ian McNaught Davis / UNDP Ukraine

Oleg lives in the village of Mykolaivka. He used to be a farmer, but his land is now on the other side of the contact line.

Unexploded landmines in fields are a deadly danger to many of those who live along the contact line. Recently a man was killed in a field close to Mykolaivka when his tractor plough hit a landmine.

transmission, and communication systems have been damaged or destroyed. The conflict has disrupted the economic factors of production, leaving about 3.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.<sup>6</sup> Transport infrastructure has been damaged or curtailed because of military use and destruction. About 130 health facilities have reportedly remained closed or are awaiting repairs. About 700 schools have been damaged or destroyed since the start of the conflict with about 55 schools directly impacted by continuous hostilities in 2017, leaving students

and educators directly or indirectly impacted by the conflict.<sup>7</sup>

Aside from the effects of the conflict, legal and institutional changes also had an impact on the framework in which the project is being implemented. For instance, a nationwide decentralisation reform was introduced with the aim of strengthening the responsibility of local self-governments to the population of the community (hromadas) and improving the quality of services provided. This reform entails a significant increase in local

budgets and in the financing of comprehensive measures to improve the security of the population and the cohesion of communities (including temporarily displaced persons) in the midst of the ongoing military conflict. To address some recent conflict-related challenges and to streamline and modernise the provision of services (including those aimed at ensuring the security of citizens), national, provincial and local level administrations have started developing new approaches and practices, such as the 'centres of safety and security' and the TsNAPs.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

# Implementation progress in 2017

The section below provides an overview of the progress made in achieving the above-mentioned outputs. It presents a summary of progress against each of the outputs and indicators noted in the Results Framework and the Multi-Year Work Plan from the project document. It then describes whether, and how, the activities foreseen in the project document were implemented and their current status at the end of 2017.

## 3.1. Output 1: Strengthened personal and community security in conflict-affected areas

### 3.1.1. Summary of progress in 2017

The project has supported a variety of partners, including local government authorities and civil society organisations, as well as community groups, in their efforts to improve personal and community security.

The project established **24 Local Development Forums (LDFs) with Community Security Working Groups (CSWGs)**. These bodies are comprised of all those with an interest in, or an influence on, community security (including representatives of local administrations, security providers (police and state emergency services), secondary legal aid bureaus, ambulance staff, educational facilities, businesses, NGOs/CSOs and self-help groups). As recommended by the progress report for 2016, the CSWGs were established in all of the hromadas where the project is being implemented.<sup>8</sup> They have helped

to strengthen the engagement of communities with local authorities and the responsiveness of authorities to the communities' concerns. While it is early to measure the degree to which they have strengthened personal and community security, these mechanisms have created pressure on institutions to improve their services and capacities to these ends. The project has sought to make these mechanisms sustainable by ensuring that they have been institutionalised by the local administration through decrees or other similar instruments. The CSWGs have been established in the wake of the ongoing decentralisation process in Ukraine, which has seen more powers and funds transferred from the central to the local government level. With many local governments lacking the capacity to conceptualise and budget the additional responsibilities under this

process, this has provided an impetus for the creation of the CSWGs, which assist local government partners in fulfilling their mandates of providing security to citizens at the local level.

The project has also sought to strengthen local institutions and their links with communities by extensively training law enforcement agencies on community policing. The project has trained 344 police officers, including 39 police trainers, on community policing across Donetsk, Luhansk and Zhytomyr oblasts. The impact of the training seminars was positively evaluated by the RRP mid-term evaluation, as well as by the participants, and generated recommendations that will be useful in introducing community policing, a heretofore unfamiliar institution, across the regions where the project is being implemented.

<sup>8</sup> Rule of Law and Community Justice in Conflict-Affected Areas of Ukraine: Report on Progress and Achievements in 2016, Nasrin Khan, United Nations Development Programme in Ukraine, p.14.



Photo:  
UNDP in Ukraine

The project **supported local schemes to strengthen community security, as well as to raise gender awareness, strengthen advocacy, and improve the provision of free legal aid.**

In line with the recommendations from the previous progress report for 2016, the project established a Small Grants Fund (SGF), through which it provided 24 grants in 13 hromadas across the three regions.

The grants were awarded to NGOs implementing projects on improving security, providing legal aid and combating sexual and gender-based violence. The grants have produced a variety of outputs that have assisted local communities. For instance, in each of the eastern oblasts (Donetsk and Luhansk), approximately 3,000 clients received legal and psychological assistance and training, while in Zhytomyr Oblast that number is closer to 2,000 persons.

Furthermore, local communities used the grants to introduce a number of improvements to their security infrastructure, such as surveillance cameras (installed in hromadas in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), fences around schools and kindergartens (in Donetsk Oblast), and video surveillance systems in Zhytomyr Oblast. The residents of Donetsk Oblast also benefited from a grant that enabled the printing and distribution of 25,000 brochures that informed them of the availability of security and justice services in their communities.

The project also supported two micro-initiatives of active citizens seeking to improve the provision of services in their communities. Through these initiatives, active citizens in Lysychansk and Krasnorichens'ke amalgamated territorial hromadas (ATH) received furniture and office equipment for the courtroom building where claimants

fill in primary documentation.

Through a separate grant agreement, the project supported the establishment of a **Community Security Network (CSN)** that has presented authorities and security providers with regular, community-driven information on local security needs in communities on the/close to the contact line in government-controlled areas of Donetsk Oblast. The CSN, which is comprised of local community representatives, has already produced monthly reports and highlighted non-military incidents as the most prominent threat to security. This information will be used by local authorities to respond to the human security concerns of the residents of Donetsk Oblast and to improve their security environment.

As a result of all of these initiatives, communities in the three regions have witnessed increased levels of safety in the targeted hromadas, strengthened institutional capacities of local security providers and improved dialogue between residents and local authorities.

Not only has the project supported communities in the three regions by providing grants for strengthening personal and community security, it has also **increased their capacities to carry out such initiatives.** Namely, the project has financed and organised training sessions for civil society organisations from all target hromadas on project management, procurement, applying for tenders, managing small grants and reporting to donors. These skills will be useful to organisations in raising funds for, and carrying out, community-led initiatives aimed at improving security at the local level.



**Photo:**  
Artem Getman / UNDP in Ukraine

These community-based initiatives have been conceived and implemented in an environment and a culture that has not, heretofore, been very conducive to citizen activism. As the previous annual progress report indicated, in the target oblasts there is “a lack of local activists who are willing and able to engage in many project activities.”<sup>9</sup> Thus, the project staff have invested significant amounts of time in fostering citizen activism and the culture of proactive problem-solving.

The project has also **supported the functioning of legal aid offices** in eastern Ukraine with trainings on “Emotional Competence and Conflict Resolution”. Three training seminars were delivered for 60 staff members of Secondary Legal Aid Centres across the target regions on how to serve distraught clients.

With project support, **surveys were conducted** on the security threats facing the communities in Donetsk, Luhansk and Zhytomyr oblasts. Most notably, the project carried out a **Security and Justice Survey** in the three oblasts. The survey, which was the first of its kind in these regions, generated data that will serve as a baseline to measure progress in the coming years.

Somewhat surprisingly, the survey’s key findings on security were that the respondents from the three areas highlighted unemployment and poverty as the major factors that can lead to a sense of insecurity. Issues more directly related to the conflict, such as mines, shelling, conflict-related trauma, or tensions between IDPs and host communities, scored much lower on the list. These findings were uniform, irrespective of whether



*Unemployment and poverty are the major factors that can lead to a sense of insecurity, report says.*

<sup>9</sup> Ibid, p.13-14.



*Representatives of UNDP listen to residents of the village of Talakovka during a problem-solving meeting in a community hall. Residents say that dealing with stray dogs is one of the challenges that they are facing.*

**Photo:**

*Ian McNaught Davis / UNDP Ukraine*

the respondents were from areas directly hit by conflict (Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts) or from the 'control' area (Zhytomyr Oblast) that feels the repercussions of the conflict in a more indirect manner.

The results of the Security and Justice Survey, which were presented (along with the survey's recommendations) in all three target oblasts and at the national level in Kyiv, helped to dispel preconceived notions about the problems plaguing conflict-affected areas and Ukraine in general. They show that everyday security concerns that might seem trivial to outside actors are, in fact, the most pressing for local communities, while more high-profile threats are less worrisome to the citizens of the three areas. The results of the survey will guide policy-makers, and the project, in designing responses to the issues that the citizens (rather

than outside stakeholders) feel are the biggest impediments to security and the rule of law in these three oblasts.

In addition to the Security and Justice Survey, the **project team prepared initial analytical reports on the security needs of all target hromadas**, on the basis of findings generated in focus group discussions in each community. The quality of the analytics and the comprehensiveness of the reports is evidenced by the fact that one of them has served as a basis for an experimental, first-of-its-kind, joint UN programme response in the Bakhmut rayon. Namely, UN agencies have prepared their own responses to the issues identified in the report, which may pave a way for a possible joint response by all respective UN agencies to the developmental and security needs in this rayon.

The project has also made **comprehensive efforts to combat Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)**. It has provided funds to community groups to carry out mini-projects to combat SGBV in a number of ways.

For instance, these groups have provided psychological support to approximately 1,500 survivors of SGBV. Additionally, they have advocated for the police to perform its duties more effectively when it comes to investigating cases of SGBV, as well as for the establishment of the rights and obligations of the parties after violence occurs, and the rights of children in such situations. These groups have made eight requests for domestic violence restraining orders to the courts. Overlapping with the second output, through these mini-projects survivors of SGBV have also



*Tetiana shows old scars on her arms – cuts from the knives her former husband used to throw at her. Tetiana, now 34, divorced her abuser, who regularly beat her and their son.*

*"It's hard for me to remember all that happened to me, but I stopped being afraid and can stand up for myself now," Tetiana says.*

**Photo:**  
Anastasia Vlasova /UNDP Ukraine

received free legal aid, ranging from basic information on their rights to representation by a lawyer before the authorities and in court. The project also provided support to a local NGO to provide legal and psycho-social services to the survivors of SGBV; eventually, the NGO opened a shelter in Sloviansk (through funding from another project) with the capacity to accommodate up to 14 persons.

Finally, the project's efforts to combat SGBV also extend to training police. Namely, the aforementioned training of **281 police officers** from the Donetsk and Luhansk regions included two days dedicated to combating SGBV. These officers, including patrol police officers, district police officers and officers tasked with juvenile prevention in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, were

trained on combating SGBV through a total of 12 training groups between May and August 2017.

The effectiveness of police training in reducing SGBV was noted in the mid-term evaluation of the RRP; according to the evaluator, "the work with police authorities to address gender-based violence and community policing seems to be successful with a reported drop in the number of gender-based violence cases as well as police now having the interest and capability to respond. Such training should be continued in the short term and extended throughout the oblasts over the medium term."<sup>10</sup>

The summary of the progress made towards the achievement of Output 1 demonstrates the comprehensive

character of the project's approach. It has engaged national and local government, civil society organisations and NGOs, local institutions such as the police, as well as individual citizens in its efforts to strengthen their personal and community security. The common thread in the project's efforts has been to engage institutions and citizens to find common ground and work together towards improving the security situation in their communities. This approach has prompted these stakeholders to define the security problems in their communities and to generate solutions, with the support of the project. This has generated real progress towards realising Output 1, which aims to strengthen personal and community security in conflict-affected areas.

<sup>10</sup> Mid Term Evaluation Final Report, n1, p.36.

### 3.1.2. Progress against indicators

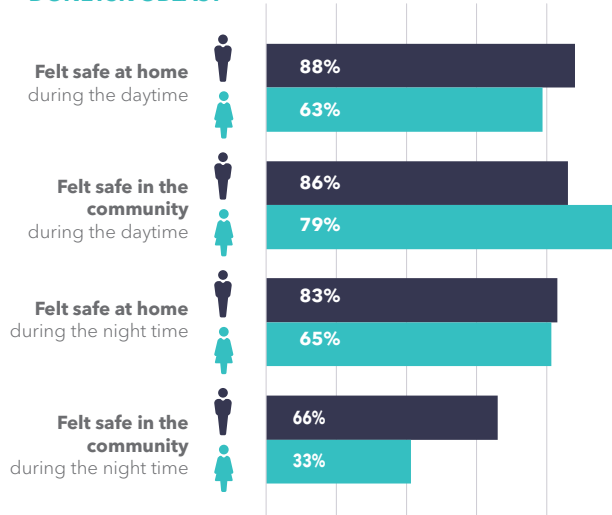
#### Indicator 1.1:

Percentage of the population feeling insecure or very insecure.

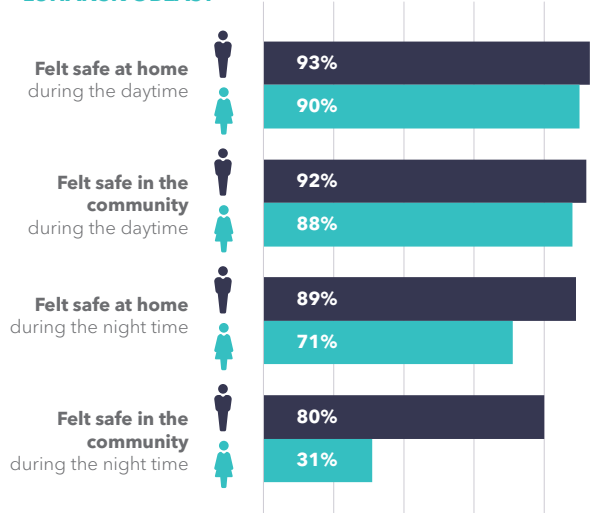
#### Baseline 2016:

Disaggregated data shows the following:

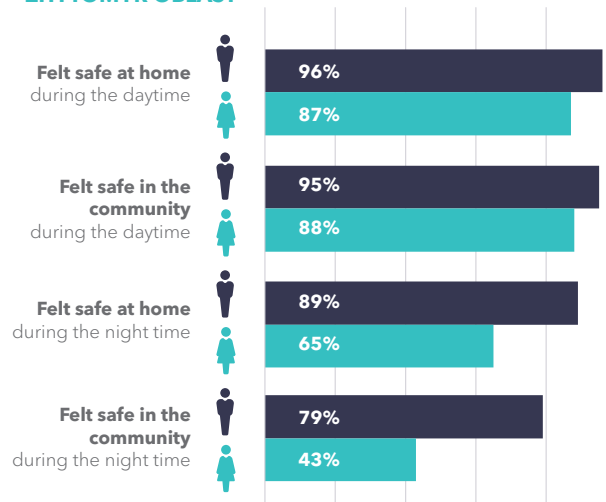
##### DONETSK OBLAST



##### LUHANSK OBLAST



##### ZHYTOMYR OBLAST



**Data source:** The 2016-2017 Security and Justice Survey. It consisted of:

1. a quantitative household survey;
2. a quantitative court user/observer survey;
3. qualitative interviews with justice actors; and
4. qualitative interviews with traditionally underrepresented groups.

This was a household survey that included 3,900 respondents in the three regions where the project is being implemented (Donetsk, Luhansk and Zhytomyr oblasts). It measured indicator 1.1 using perceptions of safety expressed in the percentage of respondents who stated they were "safe at home" during daytime and "safe at home" during night time. The respondents were disaggregated by sex, region, age and other important variables.

**Target 2017:** Percentage of population feeling insecure or very insecure down by 5% from previous year.

**Result 2017:** Pending a Follow-Up Security & Justice Survey in April 2018.

### Indicator 1.2:

The number of hromadas with regular Community Security meetings (involving police and local administration) taking place.

**Data source:** Mapping of hromadas – it consists of UNDP undertaking detailed hromada analyses, including information on the number of settlements in each hromada, its population, budgets, and detailed information on local police, courts, NGOs, other institutions (health, education) and other relevant information for the project.

**Baseline 2016:** 0 hromadas.

**Target 2017:** 9 hromadas.

**Result 2017:** 8 hromadas (however, due to the reorganisation of amalgamated territorial hromadas (ATH), there were only 8 hromadas in the three oblasts where the project is being implemented, and all of the targeted hromadas (four in Zhytomyr, two in Donetsk and two in Luhansk oblasts) have regular CSWG meetings.

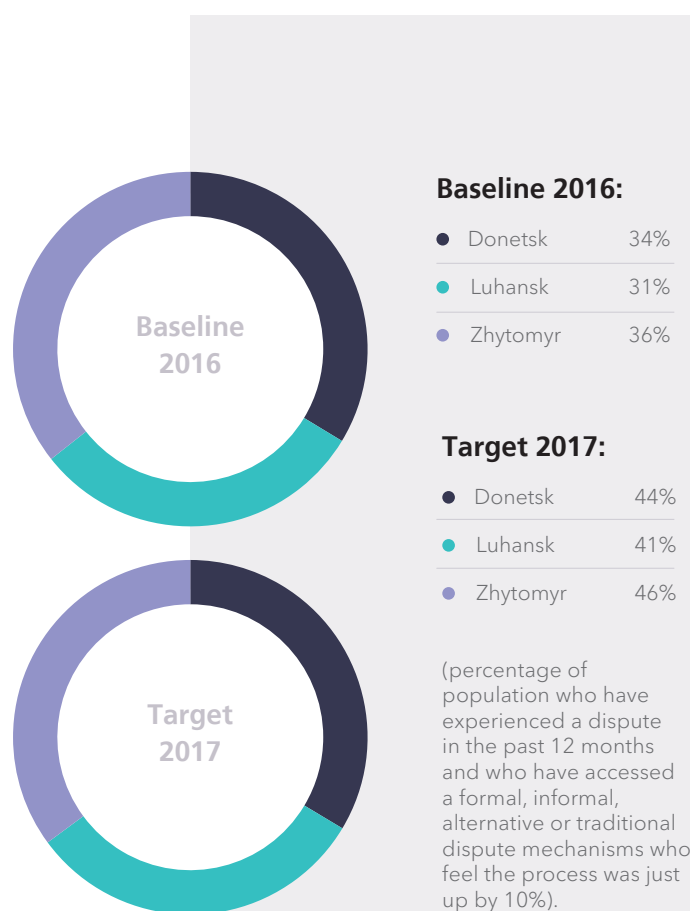
### Indicator 1.3:

Proportion of those who have experienced a dispute in the past 12 months and who have accessed a formal, informal, alternative or traditional dispute mechanism who feel the process was just.

**Data source:** Mapping of hromadas – it consists of UNDP undertaking detailed hromada analyses, including information on the number of settlements in each hromada, its population, budgets, and detailed information on local police, courts, NGOs, other institutions (health, education) and other relevant information for the project.

**Data source:** The 2016-2017 Security and Justice Survey.

**Result 2017:** Pending a Follow-Up Security & Justice Survey in April 2018.



**Indicator 1.4:**

Percentage of population who, if a victim of a crime would report to police/prosecution

**Data source:** The 2016-2017 Security and Justice Survey.

**Baseline 2016:** 90% of the population in Luhansk Oblast and 73.7% in Donetsk Oblast stated they would contact the police if they were victims of a crime.

**Target 2017:** percentage of population who, if a victim of a crime, would report to police/prosecution up by 10%.

**Result 2017:** Pending a Follow-Up Security & Justice Survey in April 2018.

### 3.1.3. Activity description and implementation status

**Activity 1.1.1:**

Assessing communities' sense of security

**Implementation to date:**

The project carried out the 2016-2017 Security and Justice Survey, with 3,900 respondents in all three regions where it is being implemented. The project has concluded the procurement processes to secure the services necessary to execute the follow-up survey. This has included discussions with stakeholders over the scope of the follow-up survey, as well as the development of the terms of reference for, and the recruitment

of, contracted consultants and the relevant polling agency. The follow-up survey is to be carried out from February to March 2018.

Further, in all of the hromadas targeted by the project, focus group discussions on security were held with members of communities in question. Subsequent to these, analytical reports for each hromada were prepared and will be used to guide the project's activities in these communities.

**Activity 1.1.2:**

Raising public awareness of security-related issues

**Implementation to date:**

The project has supported media campaigns on security issues, which produced posters and public service announcements on SGBV that were broadcast on national and regional TV channels in the three target oblasts for three months.





**Photo:**  
Artem Getman / UNDP in Ukraine

### Activity 1.1.3:

Increase citizens' awareness of rights

#### Implementation to date:

More than 175,000 printed materials were provided to Local Free Legal Aid Centres in Donetsk, Luhansk and Zhytomyr oblasts. These materials cover the most relevant aspects of the legal issues

facing the clients of the Legal Aid Centres. Beside this, these materials were used to increase awareness of the local population (with a particular focus on rural residents) of their rights as well as of the availability of state-sponsored free legal aid.

### Activity 1.1.4:

Establish a Small Grants Fund (SGF) for communities and CSOs to implement micro-projects for improving community security and access to justice

#### Implementation to date:

The project established a SGF, following extensive preparatory work. After holding discussions on what such a fund should aim to accomplish and the issues that it should be aspiring to address, the project formulated terms of reference for the SGF, issued a call for proposals and held a transparent evaluation process to select the winners. During 2017, the SGF provided 24 grants of more than USD 2,500 to NGOs on the basis of project proposals received, while also supporting two

mini-initiatives (with a budget of no more than USD 2,500).

This number will likely remain the same in 2018, with a focus on improving the innovation aspect and the quality of the projects. The project also provided training to the recipient CSOs, community groups and local authorities on project management, procurement, applying for tenders, managing small grants and reporting to donors. Four training sessions were held across the three target oblasts before 30 persons each.



**Photo:**  
Oleksandr Ratushnyak / UNDP in Ukraine

### Activity 1.2.1:

Train and sensitize members of law enforcement, and security services to address conflict-related violations of fundamental rights, including SGBV

#### Implementation to date:

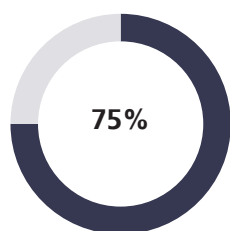
The project carried out a series of training seminars for police officers on SGBV. A total of 281 police officers were trained on SGBV, including 10 police officers who will serve as trainers on the subject. Each training was comprised of a two-day stint on SGBV, as well as two further days that were focused on community policing and interviewing techniques, as well as dealing with vulnerable people and communicable diseases. The participants included district police officers, juvenile prevention police officers, and patrol police officers. The seminars featured one trainer from Canada and one trainer from Ukraine, who developed training curricula and materials. In

addition, the training was largely delivered by 13 trainers from the ranks of the Patrol Police, who were previously trained as trainers, in conjunction with the “Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health” NGO.

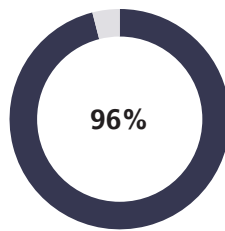
The training content included four training information blocks:

- a. on the concepts of gender, sex, violence, gender-based violence, and domestic violence. An exploration of types of gender-based violence, and domestic violence, including: psychological, physical, sexual, and economic violence;
- b. Legal regulations in the area of prevention of gender-based and domestic violence,

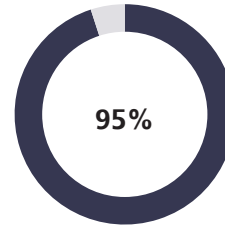
- including international and national legislation, with an overview of achievements and challenges in this regard;
- c. Peculiarities of work with survivors of gender-based and domestic violence, and those who commit violence; and
- d. The police officer's procedure for receiving information and response to violence.
- The project commissioned an evaluation of the training seminars, which showed that the training was well regarded:



*of the participants  
strongly agreed that the objectives  
of the training were well defined*



*agreed or strongly agreed  
that the topics covered were  
relevant to them*



*agreed or strongly agreed  
that the training will be applicable  
in policing*

### Activity 1.2.2:

Ensure local authorities at community and regional level respond to community security concerns

### Implementation to date:

In conjunction with the work done under activities described above, the project carried out six training seminars on community policing. The four-day seminars featured two days on community policing, in accordance with the curricula developed by one international and one national trainer. The training covered a variety of topics, including: the role of police in society, the rule of law and community policing, how to understand the community and its constituent parts, the benefits of partnership, community safety and crime prevention, problem-oriented policing, community policing under Ukrainian law, and others. A total of 281 participants attended the training seminars, from the ranks of district police officers, juvenile prevention police officers, and patrol police officers.

The project also supported the preparation of analytical reports on security needs for all target communities. The analytical reports were developed for 24 communities in all three regions where the project is being implemented. The analytical reports were based, in part, on findings of focus groups held in these communities, which concentrated on drawing out problematic local development and security issues. The focus groups involved the civic-minded residents of each village, who were sensitive to the development of their community, as well as the representatives of state and self-governance bodies, and businesses. Participants in focus groups were selected on the basis of criteria previously developed by the project team, in conjunction with local stakeholders.



**Photo:**  
Oleksandr Ratushnyak / UNDP in Ukraine

At the beginning of each focus group, the participants were asked to complete a questionnaire grading local development and security issues in the order of their significance to their communities. After completing the questionnaires, the participants discussed every issue listed therein; their opinions have been recorded and entered in the analytical report developed for each focus group by the UNDP community mobilization officer (who acted as moderator).

On the basis of the data obtained and recorded in analytical reports for each complete focus group, the UNDP security analyst subsequently

compiled a general analytical report. Each questionnaire item has been summarized from the perspective of security challenges facing community members, which were identified during the discussions. The general analytical report also contains a rating of the most acute problems for each settlement, developed on the basis of the responses to the mini-surveys administered to the participants.

In addition, as mentioned earlier, one of the analytical reports on the security needs of all target communities was used to formulate a joint UN programme in the Bakhmut rayon.



**Photo:**  
Artem Getman / UNDP in Ukraine

### Activity 1.3.1:

Assist in developing local level, civil society and community engagement in national reforms and build related capacity

#### Implementation to date:

UNDP has supported the understanding of relevant reforms and legal changes in the target communities. Namely, in the initial stage of establishing CSWGs, UNDP conducted focus group discussions with local residents and authorities. In the course of these, UNDP used the opportunity to familiarise the participants with recent relevant changes to the law, including changes to the law on community policing contained in the "On National Police of Ukraine" Law, adopted in 2015. These provisions describe the particularities of cooperation between police and communities, their respective

rights and duties, and the nature and order of interaction. Later on, the UNDP team consulted already established CSWGs on new by-laws which directly affect the rapport between the police and community namely:

- The order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated 28 July 2017 №. 650 "On the adoption of the organizational regulation of district police officers' work"; and
- "The Strategy of development of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine till 2020", adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in November 2017.



**Photo:**  
Ian McNaught Davis / UNDP Ukraine

*Representative of the UNDP visit the village of Prokhorivka to listen to the problems that they are dealing with and to discuss solutions. Members of the community cite damaged gas-lines and lack of access to ambulances, coal and firewood as being significant problems.*

### Activity 1.3.2:

Pilot early warning mechanisms for threats to community security

### Implementation to date:

In conjunction with a CSO called Elva Community Engagement, the project assisted in the creation of a Community Safety Networks in the Donetsk Oblast. The CSN is comprised of Community Reference Groups (CRGs), formed as a pilot in three community clusters in the government-controlled areas of the Donetsk Oblast. Their members, who are residents of local communities, were trained by Elva Community Engagement on how to identify local human security needs and incidents and to submit regular mobile-phone-based surveys on these issues.

The outcomes of the surveys are shown on an online Community Safety platform, which can be accessed by trusted security providers from the CSN. The members of the CSN are also receiving support in articulating the human security needs from their communities to appropriate duty bearers, such as local government officials, members of the armed forces, and others. In one such example, the project team provided support to local residents to raise, with the armed forces, the issue of why they are refusing access to the cemetery for citizens to tend to their loved ones.

## 3.2. Output 2: Increased community justice through capable institutions for rights-based service delivery and effective access to justice

### 3.2.1. Summary of progress in 2017

The project has invested significant efforts in increasing access to justice and strengthening institutions that are mandated with providing it.

The project has adopted a comprehensive approach to improving access to justice in the three regions where it is being implemented. In accordance with the recommendations contained in the previous progress report, the project **carried out a baseline assessment of the provision of free legal aid in the three regions**. This

report includes an overview of the legislation governing the provision of free legal aid in Ukraine, an analysis of the providers of free legal aid nationally, and a detailed run-down of the providers in Donetsk, Luhansk and Zhytomyr oblasts. It offers a baseline for the project, as well as for policy-makers, to address the gaps in access to justice in these areas.



**Photo:**  
Artem Getman / UNDP in Ukraine



**Photo:**  
Anastasia Vlasova / UNDP in Ukraine

*Oleksiy Kalynovych, a lawyer at a Legal Aid Office consults a client in Velyka Novosilka, Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine on Oct. 12, 2017*

The assessment established that the quality of provided services is not always of an adequate standard, and that the Legal Aid Centres in these three oblasts frequently lack capacity to discharge their services well. It also points to other obstacles to the provision of free legal aid for all eligible beneficiaries. For instance, the lack of adequate transportation in some of the rural areas has had a two-fold effect: first, it has left staff in legal aid offices in towns such as Stanitsa Luhanska unable to cover the territory which they serve; second, it prevents those potential beneficiaries that are aware of the existence of legal aid offices from reaching them.

Another issue highlighted by the report is the lack of adequate technology – such as laptops and printers – in legal aid offices. The report also details the need to train legal aid lawyers on legal subjects including land disputes, the provision of social benefits, combating SGBV, IDP issues, and others, as well as on non-legal subjects, such as serving distraught clients, which is of key importance in areas directly affected by conflict.

As mentioned in section 3.1.1 summarising the progress made in output 1, the project also carried out the **Security and Justice Survey** to identify the justice needs of citizens

in the three regions where it is being implemented. The survey found that justice actors are perceived as accessible but that most citizens believe justice is reserved for the rich and powerful. The survey also found that citizens had a low level of knowledge of the legal aid system, with few knowing of the availability of primary legal aid, and most believing they would be required to pay government lawyers assigned through secondary legal aid. Additionally, the survey found important differences in perceptions between the genders that necessitate additional efforts for justice providers to reach out to women in order to provide them with equal access to justice.

Having better identified the needs for provision of legal aid through the assessment, the project **strengthened the provision of free legal aid in the conflict-affected areas.**

A highlight is the project's support to the **opening of the two Mobile Legal Aid Cells at the Novotroitske and Mariinka EECs in Donetsk Oblast.** The legal aid offices are intended to assist the increasing number (more than 7,000 in each EEC) of people that cross the EECs daily, many of whom are vulnerable people, including the elderly, people with disabilities, and women, claiming social benefits and seeking health care. The office will be of particular use to those living in the non-government-controlled parts of Ukraine, where access to the above-mentioned social services does not exist at all or is very limited. They will provide legal counselling (including oral and

written advice, the preparation of written submissions, referrals, and so on) to an estimated 600 persons per month that cross the contact line at Novotroitske and Mariinka EECs.

In addition, with the aim of increasing the capacity of the local courts of general jurisdiction and local free of charge secondary legal aid centres, the project provided these institutions with: office equipment, printing materials (to increase awareness on the availability of free legal aid) and training seminars on how to handle persons who might be under chronic stress.

The project also supported the provision of **local schemes to improve the provision of free legal aid.** The project provided **nine grants for the provision of legal aid** across the three oblasts

(two in Donetsk, three in Luhansk and three in Zhytomyr) of a total amount of USD 87,738. Through these grants, the providers of legal aid assisted over 1,800 citizens with their legal issues. It also supported a further two micro-initiatives on legal aid that are being implemented by citizens associations in two hromadas.

Another important achievement in increasing access to justice was the completion of the report on **Accessibility of the Local Courts' Buildings.** This report examines the accessibility of court buildings in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, assessing them against international standards and the relevant law in Ukraine. It contains a detailed overview of the needs of each building to make it compliant with international and national law, as well as detailed recommendations on how this can be done.

### 3.2.2. Progress against indicators

#### Indicator 2.1:

The number of policing priority plans developed with input from communities/hromadas

**Data source:** Mapping and interviews with communities and police

**Baseline 2016:** 0

**Target 2017:** Six priority policing plans developed

**Result 2017:** Within the twenty-four CSWGs established in all target hromadas, previous discussions have focused on defining security issues and the distribution of grants. Upcoming efforts will focus on the development of policing priority plans in up to twenty-four hromadas.

**Indicator 2.2:**

Percentage of population aware of how/where to approach justice services

**Data source:** Security and Justice survey. Respondents were asked whether they were aware of the existence of primary legal aid.

**Baseline 2016:** 19%

**Target 2017:** 24%

**Result 2017:** Pending a Follow-up Security & Justice Survey in April 2018.

**Indicator 2.3:**

The number of survivors of SGBV approaching legal aid providers.

**Data source:** Legal aid providers do not disaggregate data to register SGBV survivors, as the relevant legislation does not recognise them as a separate category of recipients of free legal aid. Although the project has made continuous efforts to obtain such data (and change this practice), it has not yet managed to do so.

**Baseline 2016:** N/A.

**Target 2017:** the number of survivors of SGBV approaching legal aid providers up by 10%.

**Result 2017:** N/A

**Indicator 2.4:**

The number of people receiving:

1. Primary legal aid (women to be 50%);
2. Secondary legal aid.

**Data source:** Quarterly reports of the Legal Aid Offices.

**Baseline 2016:** 17,290 persons received free legal aid, including 9,855 women (57%), 7,435 men (43%). Of these, 14,025 (81%) received primary legal aid and 3,265 (19%) received secondary legal aid.

**Target 2017:** percentage of population receiving primary legal aid and secondary legal aid up by 10%.

**Result 2017:** The target was reached and exceeded, as 48,814 persons received free legal aid, an increase of 182.3% from 2016, with the same ratio (81% receiving primary legal aid and 19% receiving secondary legal aid). This includes 29,288 women (60%) and 19,526 men (40%).

### 3.2.3. Activity description and implementation status

#### Activity 2.1.1:

Strengthen the ability of regional Legal Aid Coordination Committees to coordinate primary legal aid provision, in order to ensure more comprehensive and sustainable legal aid provision

#### Implementation to date:

The project carried out the assessment of free legal aid provision in the three regions. The assessment was conducted by UNDP staff and used documents available from open sources and interviews with directors and staff of Free Legal Aid Centres as sources of data. The assessment found that citizens perceive justice sectors as accessible but that the rich and the powerful are more likely to receive positive outcomes. It also found that legal aid could improve its visibility for citizens residing in conflict-affected areas. This conclusion is endorsed by the Security and Justice Survey which found that only 19% of citizens were aware of how to approach legal aid centres.

As mentioned above, **two Mobile Legal Aid Cells at the Novotroitske and Mariinka EECPs on the so-called “contact line” in Donetsk Oblast were established by the project.** The legal aid offices are intended to assist the increasing number (more than 7,000 in each EECP) of people that cross the

EECPs daily, many of whom are vulnerable people, including the elderly, people with disabilities, and women, claiming social benefits and seeking health care. The closest legal aid office was previously thirty kilometres away, which was proving to be too distant for many, including the elderly, persons with disabilities and those with children, to reach. The project was responsible for installing and equipping the office. In addition, the project commissioned an analysis of the types of cases handled by legal aid providers. For Secondary Legal Aid Centres, the figures for 2017 indicate that 13.9% of clients had social security issues, 12.8% had family law issues, 11.1% had inheritance issues, 8.3% had land law issues, while 18.4% had various other civil law issues. These figures do not vary significantly from those obtained in 2016.

*Citizens perceive justice sectors as accessible, but that the rich and the powerful are more likely to receive positive outcomes, report shows.*

#### Activity 2.1.2:

Support enhanced primary and secondary legal aid to vulnerable persons

#### Implementation to date:

The project supported the provision of local schemes to improve the provision of free legal aid. The project provided nine grants for the provision of legal aid across the three oblasts (two in Donetsk, three in Luhansk and three in Zhytomyr)

for a total amount of USD 87,738. Through these grants, the providers of legal aid assisted over 1,800 citizens with their legal issues. It also supported a further two micro-initiatives on legal aid that are being implemented by citizens associations in two hromadas.

**Activity 2.1.3:**

Support continued institutionalisation of primary legal aid

**Implementation to date:**

In accordance with the recommendations contained in the annual progress report for 2016, UNDP has supported the functioning of legal aid offices in eastern Ukraine with training seminars on “Emotional Competence and Conflict Resolution”. Training participants were recruited from Secondary Legal Aid Centres in Mariupol and Kramatorsk (in Donetsk Oblast); Severodonetsk, Starobilsk and Milove (in Luhansk Oblast); and Zhytomyr, Berdychiv and Korosten (in Zhytomyr Oblast). In total, three training seminars were delivered for 60 staff members of these Secondary Legal Aid

Centres. In the question and answer sessions, participants pointed out the need for further training on topics including dealing with SGBV survivors, mediation, improving emotional competences, conflict resolution and assertive behaviour.

Finally, as was mentioned above, the project has provided courts of general jurisdiction and secondary legal aid centres with office equipment, printing materials and training on handling beneficiaries who are exhibiting signs of stress. This support has helped these institutions in their functioning and has bolstered the quality of their services.

**Activity 2.2.1:**

Local police, judges and prosecutors, court staff, and lawyers trained to respond to conflict-related crimes

**Implementation to date:**

The project has developed and delivered training courses and materials on community policing,

community engagement, conflict-related crimes and SGBV. For more details, please see activity 1.2.1.

**Activity 2.2.2:**

Capacity of judicial institutions strengthened to efficiently handle SGBV cases and ensure equal access to legal and judicial protection for SGBV survivors

**Implementation to date:**

UNDP has supported the functioning of the targeted local courts in eastern Ukraine with training seminars on “Emotional Competence and Conflict Resolution”. Training participants were recruited from the local courts who serve on the targeted hromadas in Donetsk and Luhansk

oblasts. In total, two training seminars were delivered for 30 staff members of these local courts. In the question and answer sessions, participants pointed out the need for further training on topics including dealing with SGBV survivors, improving emotional competences, conflict resolution and assertive behaviour.

### Activity 2.3.1:

Increase the transparency of the functioning of local courts

#### Implementation to date:

The project produced a Report on the websites of local courts. It contains a comprehensive overview of the content of courts' websites, and notes what information they contain on the court (such as working hours, contact details, address,

and so on) and on its caseload (whether and how court judgments may be found, what statistics are published by the court, and so on). The report provides a frame of reference for future efforts to increase the transparency of the functioning of local courts.

### Activity 2.4.1:

Rehabilitation or reconstruction of justice infrastructure in conflict-affected regions

#### Implementation to date:

The project's specialists carried out an analysis of the accessibility of local courts' buildings in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. The survey examined eleven courthouses in eight towns and cities in Donetsk Oblast and eight courthouses in eight towns and cities in Luhansk Oblast. It contains a detailed summary of the issues facing authorities wanting to transform each courthouse into a building that is accessible to persons with disabilities, elderly persons and members of other vulnerable groups. It then provides a preliminary costing of the work and materials required to repair each courthouse, along with a total estimated budget needed.



The baseline used by the report was the relevant domestic law and international standards. As a result of this analysis, work on repairing the courts' buildings in two locations (Vuhledar and Novopskov) has commenced and will be continued throughout 2018.

# 4

## Lessons learned in 2017

This section outlines some of the most important lessons learned in the course of implementing the project in 2017.

- The principal lesson learned echoes the main conclusion of the mid-term evaluation of the RRP: “there continues to be a need for community security and social cohesion interventions. Demand is present as seen by most of the activities exceeding targets. Given the conflict is still underway, continued attention will be needed.” In addition, the project “needs to continue initiatives that empower people and enable them to actively participate in decision-making processes with a focus on security and justice”, while supporting “piloting effective governance mechanisms” such as CSWGs, CSNs and others discussed above.<sup>11</sup>
- The participation of a wide range of local stakeholders is immensely important to building confidence, and enhancing security, in conflict-affected communities. The participatory nature of the activities carried out by the project, including the establishment of CSWGs and the training seminars on security offered to law enforcement agencies together with citizens, have fostered dialogue at the local level and have helped to promote social cohesion and security.
- The capacities of stakeholders at the local level are rather weak, and continued engagement and support is needed to ensure these actors are strong enough to discharge their mandates. This is true of civil society, local administrations and state institutions. Examples include: in many locations, there are no NGOs or CBOs that would lead from the civil society side; the majority of police working in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts have never had any training (24 out of 32 police officers interviewed at the training provided by UNDP did not have any training experience in the past); and, local administrations are lacking practices and ideas on how to allocate and spend security-related budgets. With regard to these instances, UNDP needs to provide continued support, to ensure sustainability of the proposed mechanisms and introduced practices.
- On a related note, the processes set in motion by the project require deeper attitudinal changes that go beyond capacity building. The nature of the previous political regime has left local actors passive and believing that the only way to address issues is by addressing higher-level authorities. This means that the project has (and will continue to) expanded efforts in trying to foster a culture among civil society actors, local administrations and state institutions alike that they should take responsibility for solving local problems and that they need to be pro-active, rather than reactive. This attitudinal shift can happen, including through project’s continued involvement with all of the above-mentioned actors in the field.
- Community-based mechanisms are invaluable to local government units in performing the extended duties for providing security to citizens that have arisen with the decentralisation process in Ukraine.

<sup>11</sup> Mid Term Evaluation Final Report, n1, p.36.

These mechanisms can support local governments, who are often lacking in capacity, by offering both diagnoses and solutions to security problems in their communities. They can also assist in budgeting the additional funds that municipalities have recently received as a result of the decentralisation process, but have been unable to allocate for effective use.

- People-to-people exchanges have proven to be a very effective mechanism for fostering changes in attitudes. They have enabled citizens in all three regions to gain exposure to other communities. This has been particularly useful in giving individuals exposure to other communities that have endured conflict and in demonstrating to communities that things could “get back to normal” despite their current plight.
- Work with police authorities to address gender-based violence and community policing seems to be successful with police responding to training with an avowed increase in interest in SGBV cases and community matters and an apparent improvement in its capability to respond. Such training should be continued in the short term and extended throughout the oblasts over the medium term. Its effects will be measured through the collection of data such as the prevalence of sexual

and gender-based violence cases. It is possible to use the experience as a model to address other police and security issues that could further help social cohesion. In that regard, the Community Security Working Groups are a good venue for identifying areas that require attention.

- The pressing need for legal aid and access to justice among persons in conflict-affected areas will necessitate the introduction of more innovative solutions, similar to the opening of the Mobile Legal Aid Cells established at the Novotroitske and Mariinka EECs.
- While it is clear what has been done in terms of boosting community security and social cohesion, measuring impact of those interventions is a must. It is therefore paramount that the follow-up Security and Justice Survey is methodologically sound and comprehensive. It should be determined if the resulting data does show progress or regress and if any further impact analysis is needed. Such analysis can certainly help in the design of future interventions.

# Implementation in 2018: building on previous successes

The project will enter its third year of implementation in 2018. It will be a crucial period during which it intends to build on its prior successes, while addressing areas where the implementation may have been slowed down due to the obstacles mentioned in the report.

## PRIORITIES FOR 2018

- Having established a baseline through a household survey (the Security and Justice survey), the project will carry out a **follow-up survey in the pilot areas in 2018**. The survey will (among other things) measure the changes in perceptions of security of citizens, whether the obstacles to security have changed, and ascertain how citizens' access to justice has changed over the past year.
- Further, having supported their formation, the project will **build the capacity of CSWGs and other community organisations** whose purpose is to enhance security through dialogue between communities and local institutions.
- Similarly, it will **replicate the successes of the CSN** established in the Donetsk Oblast by exporting this model to regions where CSNs have not yet been formed.
- It will also continue to disburse grants to local organisations **implementing initiatives aimed at improving community security and securing access to justice**.
- **The project will also continue to build the capacities of local government and law enforcement**. For instance, it plans to expand and institutionalise its highly successful training programme for police on community policing (a new concept) and on combating SGBV.
- The project will **accelerate its efforts to provide citizens with access to justice**. The opening of two legal aid office at an EECP will (should it prove to be the success that it has been to date) provide an impetus for the possible opening of other such offices. In addition, the project will step up its efforts to open other legal aid offices in towns across the three regions where the project is being implemented. The project will also implement the recommendations of its study on the Accessibility of Local Courts' Buildings.
- The project will **intensify efforts to incorporate training programmes on SGBV and community policing into the curricula of the National Police Academy**. It will deepen its cooperation with the leadership of the National Police Academy in Kiev in order to advocate for the application of these training programmes nationwide.
- The project will build on the Justice Needs and Satisfaction in Ukraine study, by organising Justice Innovation Workshops in partnership with The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law. These workshops are aimed at gathering all of the relevant justice sector stakeholders on a particular problem that impacts the ability of citizens to access justice. The problems (identified through the study) that the initial Justice Innovation Workshops will focus on providing better solutions for are employment disputes and procedures for obtaining passports. These issues were identified both as wide reaching and as potential 'easy wins' that could demonstrate the potential of stakeholders working jointly to resolve seemingly intractable problems.

# Project management (staffing/budget)

The project is led by an International Project Manager / Component Lead, who is tasked with ensuring that it produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The Project Manager is also responsible for managing the project team. The staffing of the project is adequate and no changes to the composition of the project team are expected in 2018.

The project's headquarters is located in the UNDP office in Kramatorsk, while the project is also present in all three target regions through its Community Mobilisation Officers. Other project staff are based in both the Kramatorsk and Severodonetsk offices of the RRP, and in an additional office (shared with other UNDP projects) in Zhytomyr.

Planned Activities	Amount to Budget, USD	Expenses as of 31 Dec 2017
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The Netherlands Project: Rule of Law and Community Justice for Conflict-Affected Areas in Ukraine / 00090629

## Output 1 Strengthened Personal and Community Security in Conflict-Affected Areas

### Activity 1.1

Improved Individual and Community Awareness on Rights and Risks in the Conflict-Affected Areas

303,556.00

248,315.16

### Activity 1.2

Security services have better skills and understanding of their rights and responsibilities to protect people in conflict-affected areas

129,600.00

121,516.24

### Activity 1.3

Improved coordination between citizens, law enforcement and local authorities to promote community security

226,800.00

217,371.34

### Total Output 1

659,956.00

587,202.74

## Output 2 Increased capacity of justice institutions for efficient, effective, and transparent service delivery

### Activity 2.1

Institutionalised primary and secondary legal aid system providing quality legal aid service to the vulnerable and conflict-affected population

260,356.00

274,426.79

### Activity 2.2

Justice sector personnel have the knowledge and skills to address conflict-related crime

97,200.00

76,478.08

### Activity 2.4

Reduced physical obstacles to justice

97,200.00

104,276.68

### Total Output 2

454,756.00

455,181.55

Management and Operations

437,313.00

316,621.00

### Total for project

1,552,025.00

1,359,005.29





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