REPORT
ON THE MAPPING RESULTS OF CSOs IN FIVE CITIES

CHERNIVTSI
ZHYTOMYR
CHERVONOHRAD
MARIUPOL
NIKOPOL

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.

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 Union 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 assistance 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.

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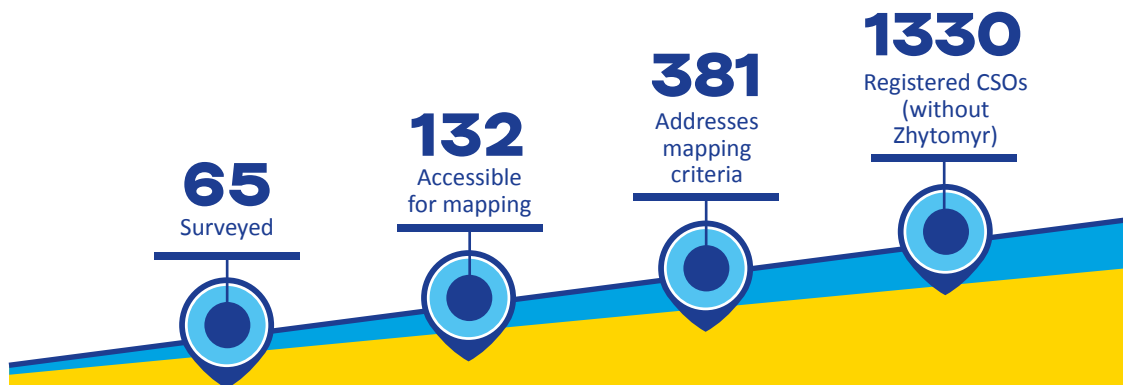
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During October-December 2018 the CCC Creative Center carried out the mapping initiative in five Ukrainian cities[1]. The mapping aimed to evaluate the technical (programmatic) capacity of CSOs in the selected cities, focusing on 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 a decreased level of corruption.

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 (Picture 1). Every city has its own register of civil society organisations[2], with the list of all registered CSOs[3]. The number of registered CSOs in every city is different. This way, Mariupol has 650 civil society organisations, Chernivtsi – 360 civil society organisations, Nikopol – 191 civil society organisations, and Chervonohrad – 129 civil society organisations. 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 CSOs[4]. 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 us inviting 132 organisations[5] to take part in the mapping with 65 of these CSOs[6] actually participating in individual interviews and focus groups and/or filling-in our online questionnaire.

65 Surveyed

132 Accessible for mapping

381 Addresses mapping criteria

1330 Registered CSOs (without Zhytomyr)

Picture 1. Areas of activities of the interviewed CSOs - by the selected cities, N=65
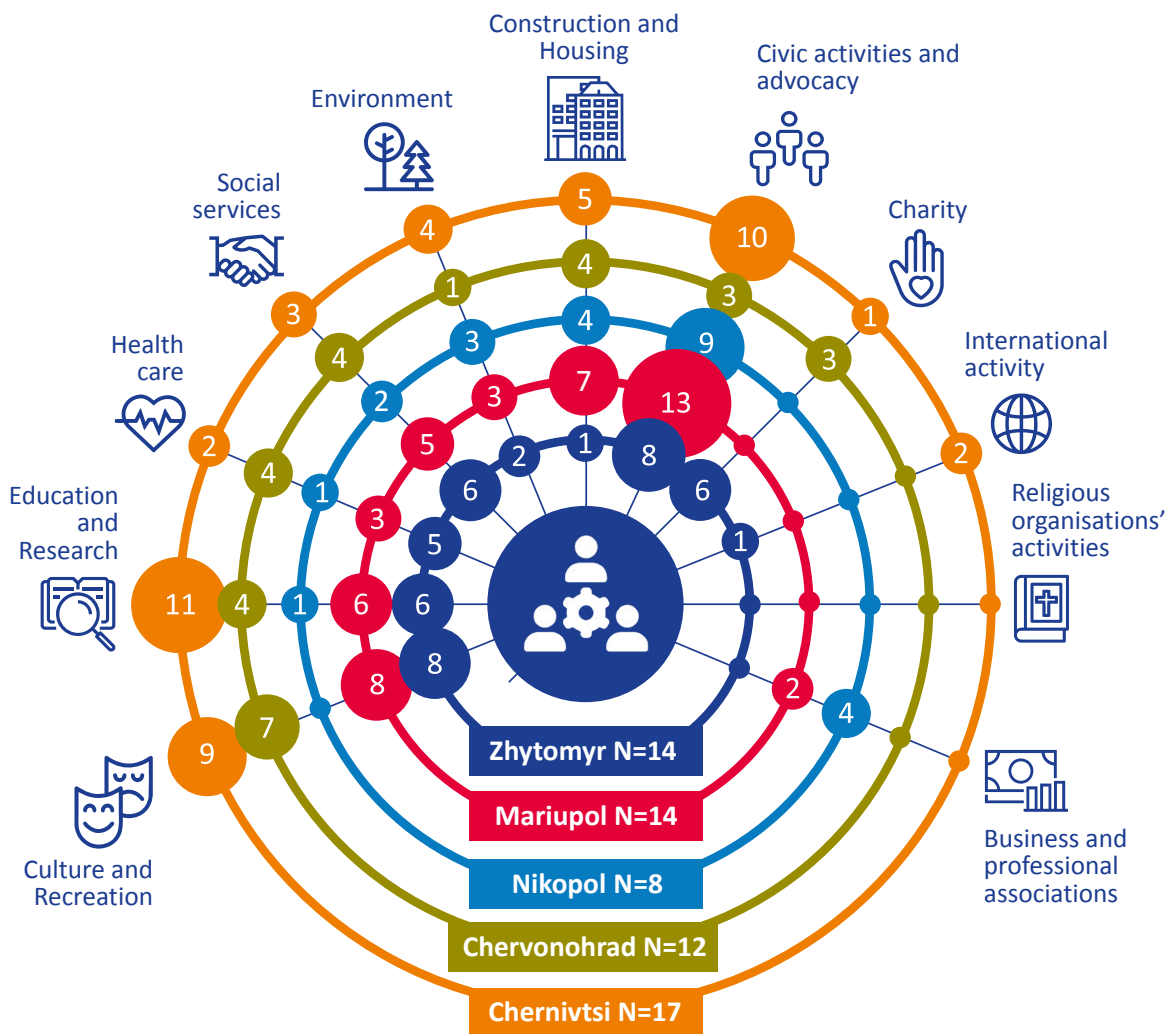
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERVIEWED CSOs. The mapping revealed that the interviewed CSOs operate in 11 out of the proposed CSO areas of activities. As a rule, out of three possible optional areas of activities the CSOs chose 2-3 areas (however few, but there were also some organisations who chose 7-8 areas of activities). Most of the interviewed CSOs work in such areas like *civic activities and advocacy, education and research,* as well as *culture and recreation* (Picture 1). None of the interviewed CSOs mentioned *religion* as their area of activities. The small number of CSOs also has chosen *international activities* and *working with business and professional organisations* as their area of competences (3 and 6 CSOs from two different cities). *Charity is* the focus of 10 CSOs in only three of the selected cities. No CSOs seemed to work in the *area of culture and recreation* in the city of Nikopol.

Picture 2. Scope of activities of the interviewed CSOs - by the selected cities, N=65

ZHYTOMYR
MARIUPOL
NIKOPOL
CHERVONOHRAD
CHERNIVTSI

	N=14	N=14	N=8	N=12	N=17	
Advocacy and lobbying	4	8	1	1	9	Service provision, including social services
	4	3	2	3	3	
Educational and awareness raising activities	5	6	3	1	9	Research and Analysis
	4	5	4		9	
Awareness raising	4	6	2	3	7	Grant administering
	2	1	1	1	5	
Charity	4		1	4	3	Legal assistance
	6	6	1	2	7	
Rehabilitation		1	1	2		Education and Consulting
	3	4	5	1	2	
Designing recommendations for policy-making	1	2	2		4	
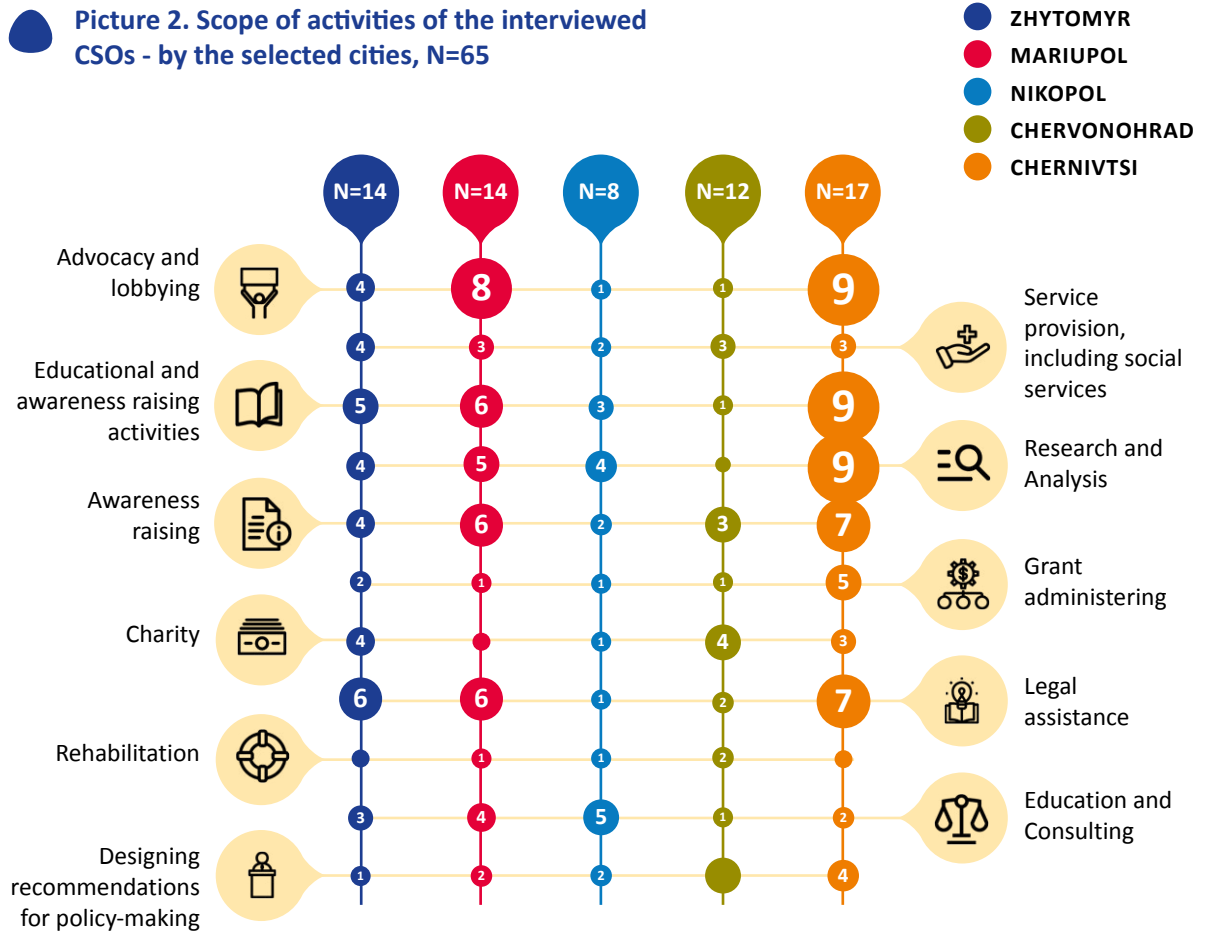
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERVIEWED CSOs The interviewed CSOs could choose up to three types of activities, their organisations are dealing with. Most of the interviewed organisations specialize in advocacy as one of the activities characteristic of CSOs, and in the following types of these activities: *Advocacy and lobbying, educational and awareness raising activities, research and analysis* (apart from Chervonohrad CSOs), *awareness raising, education and consulting, legal assistance* (Picture 2). There are types of CSO activities that are not present in different cities. This way, the interviewed organisations in Chernivtsi and Zhytomyr are not involved with *rehabilitation*, whereas Mariupol CSOs do not deal with *charity*, and Chervonohrad do not specialize in *research and analysis* and *designing recommendations for policy-making*.

Picture 3. Target groups of the interviewed CSOs - by the selected cities, N=65

Children / youth (15-24 years-olds)
- 6
- 8
- 2
- 4
- 6

Women
- 5
- 7
- 1
- 2
- 3

Students
- 3
- 5
- 0
- 0
- 7

Orphans
- 1
- 0
- 1
- 1
- 2

Artists
- 2
- 2
- 0
- 1
- 2

Consumers
- 2
- 1
- 1
- 0
- 2

Professional groups / CSOs
- 2
- 2
- 1
- 6

State officials
- 1
- 3
- 2
- 0
- 6

Business-persons
- 0
- 0
- 2
- 3
- 1

Elderly / Pensioners
- 1
- 0
- 2
- 2
- 2

Disabled
- 1
- 0
- 2
- 1
- 2

Mass media
- 1
- 0
- 2
- 3
- 0

Poor and destitute
- 1
- 0
- 0
- 3
- 2

IDPs/ refugees and migrants
- 0
- 0
- 0
- 3
- 2

Population in general
- 2
- 0
- 11
- 9
- 3

Members of organisation
- 1
- 0
- 5
- 1
- 1

Amalgamated community
- 1
- 0
- 3
- 1
- 1

● ZHYTOMYR, N=14
● MARIUPOL, N=14   ● CHERVONOHRAD, N=12
● NIKOPOL, N=8   ● CHERNIVTSI, N=17

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 relevance of education and skills of the staff and engaged experts to the goals, aims, projects and services of an organisation: 4,40 / 3,92 / 3,71 / 2,50 / 4,12 / 3,73

Experience of the CSO staff in the anti-corruption field: 2,90 / 2,69 / 2,88 / 1,75 / 2,94 / 2,63

The relevance of professional experience of the staff and engaged experts to the goals, aims, projects and services of an organisation: 4,10 / 3,69 / 3,57 / 2,50 / 4,00 / 3,57

Experience of the exerts engaged by the CSO in the anti-corruption field: 2,50 / 2,31 / 2,38 / 1,75 / 3,12 / 2,41

CSO capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources: 2,50 / 2,92 / 2,63 / 3,25 / 3,24 / 2,91

The average score for CSO human resources: 3,00 / 3,11 / 3,03 / 2,35 / 3,48 / 2,99

- ZHYTOMYR, N=14
- MARIUPOL, N=14
- NIKOPOL, N=8
- CHERVONOHRAD, N=12
- CHERNIVTSI, N=17
- AVERAGE SCORE

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. Among five cities the CSOs of Chernivtsi have put[7] the highest score for their human resources (3.48, which is significantly higher than the average score). The lowest score was registered with the Chervonohrad CSOs (2.35 out of possible 5), where the three other cities evaluated their human resources a bit higher than the average (from 3 to 3.1). According to the interviewed CSOs, the level of education /skills of their employees and experts meets the needs of the organisations to be able to do their work and projects, getting the highest scores, namely 3.73 and 3.57 out of 5, respectively. While the interviewed CSOs scored the experience of their staff and external experts in anti-corruption field rather moderately (2.63 and 2.41, respectively), they scored their capacity much higher, at the level of 2.91.

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[7]   The 5-score evaluation scale was applied, with 5 as the highest score and 1 as the lowest.
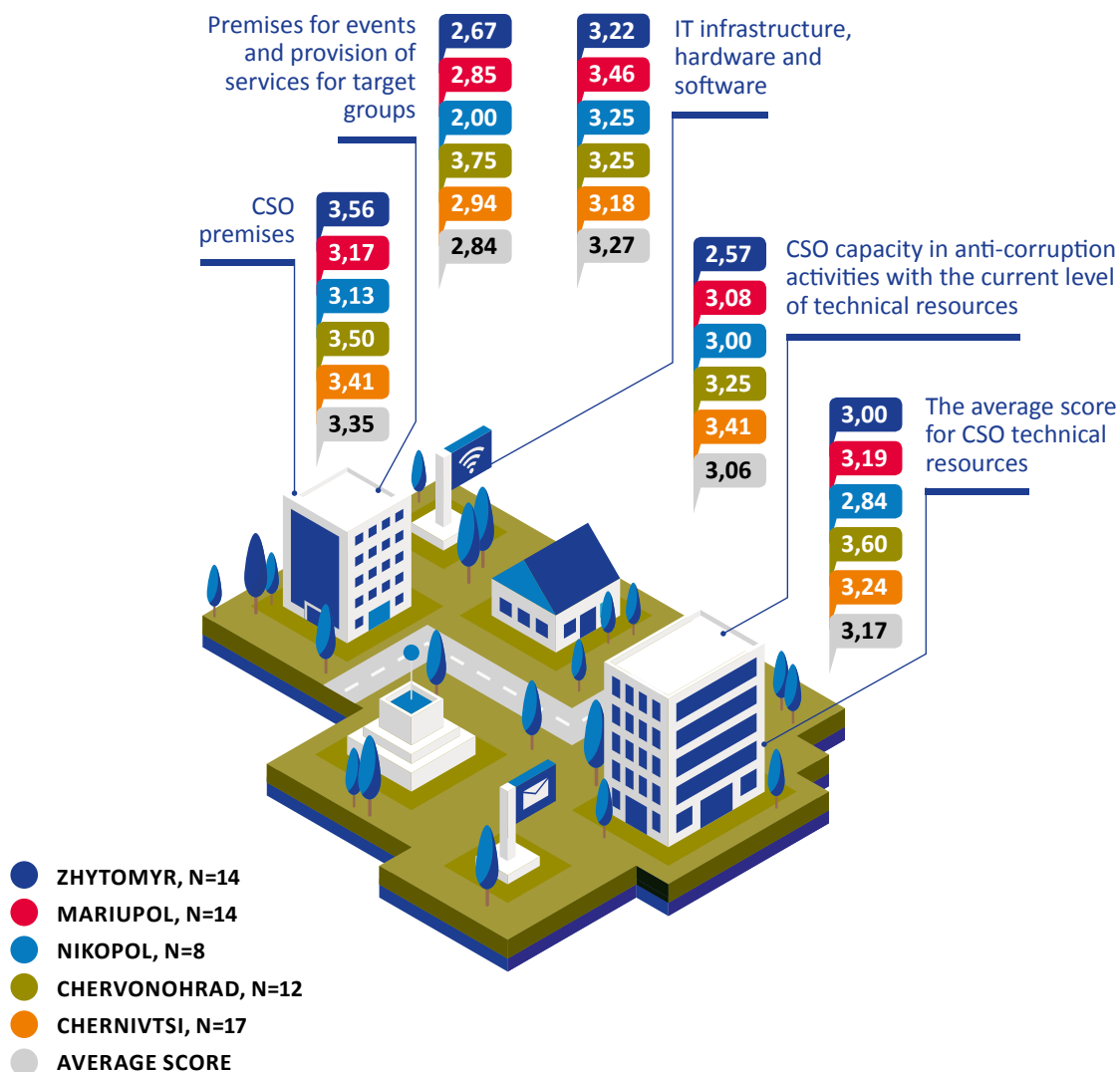
Self-evaluation of the technical resources with the interviewed CSOs revealed (Picture 5) that the the level of technical resources of their premises is much higher than the average (3.35 out of possible 5), just as the resources of IT-infrastructure (3.27). The interviewed CSOs enjoy rather good access to the premises needed to do their events (2.84). The interviewed CSOs' capacity in operating with the current level of technical resources is higher than the average (namely 3.06).

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 16 organisations stated that they work with policy-making, 36 CSOs are involved with advocacy and 22 organisations provide services.

The interviewed CSOs (16) that work with policy-making, participate in the *decision-making processes on the local and national level*, as well as in *formulation /implementation of the development strategies, provide comments / recommendation to the documents and monitor* and *evaluate the policy performance and implementation* (Picture 6). There is one exception, as Chervonohrad is the only one out of five selected cities where no organisations are involved in policy-making.

Picture 5. Self-evaluation of the technical resources of the interviewed CSOs, N=65

Premises for events and provision of services for target groups
2,67
2,85
2,00
3,75
2,94
2,84

IT infrastructure, hardware and software
3,22
3,46
3,25
3,25
3,18
3,27

CSO premises
3,56
3,17
3,13
3,50
3,41
3,35

CSO capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of technical resources
2,57
3,08
3,00
3,25
3,41
3,06

The average score for CSO technical resources
3,00
3,19
2,84
3,60
3,24
3,17

ZHYTOMYR, N=14
MARIUPOL, N=14
NIKOPOL, N=8
CHERVONOHRAD, N=12
CHERNIVTSI, N=17
AVERAGE SCORE

There are 22 organisations out of 65 interviewed CSOs who provide services. They are all do both *provide services to the population on their own or in cooperation with public institutions* and *improve services 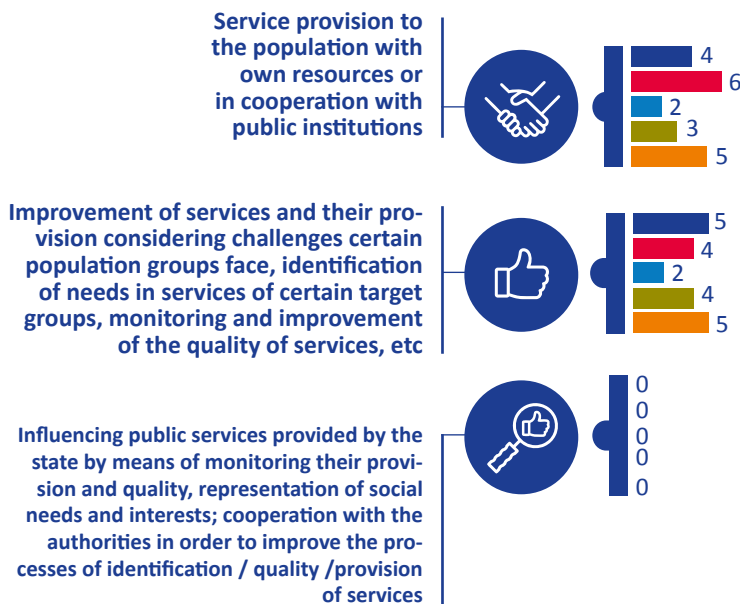and their provision considering challenges certain population groups face, identify the service needs of certain target groups, monitor and improve the quality of services*, etc (Picture 7). None of the interviewed CSOs is involved with efforts *to influence public services provided by the state by means of monitoring their provision and quality, representation of social needs and interests; to cooperate with the authorities in order to improve the processes of identification / quality /provision of services.* It is important to mention that that Chernivtsi Department of social policies was the first in Ukraine to delegate part of social services provision to local CSOs, and still finances this initiative. Zhytomyr also has this practice now.

Picture 6. Participation of the interviewed CSOs in policy-making and drafting recommendations in the selected cities, N=16
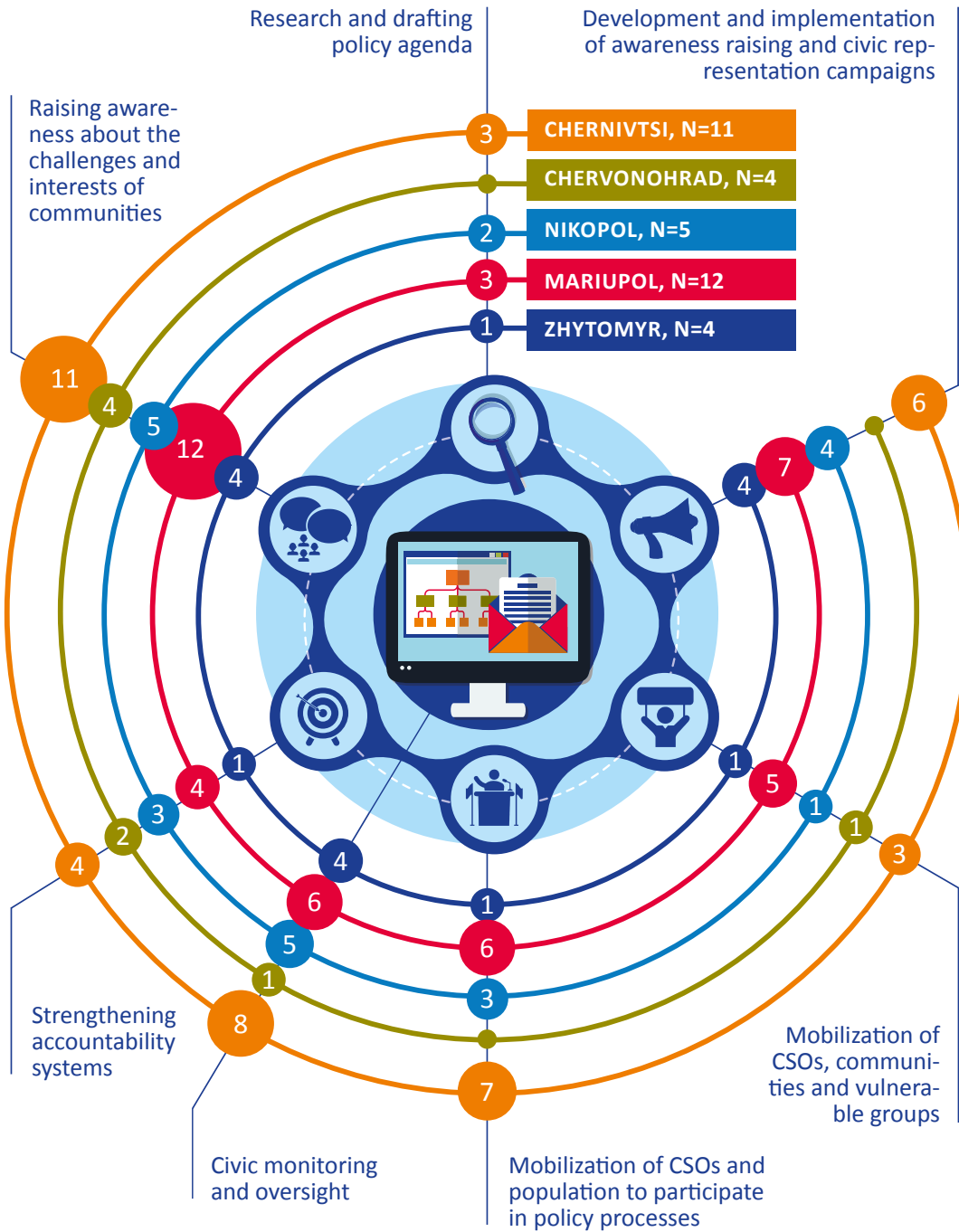

Participation in decision-making processes on local and national levels

Provision of comments / recommendation to the policy documents

Participation in formulation and implementation of the new development strategy

Participation in development strategy implementation

Monitoring and evaluation of the policy performance and implementation
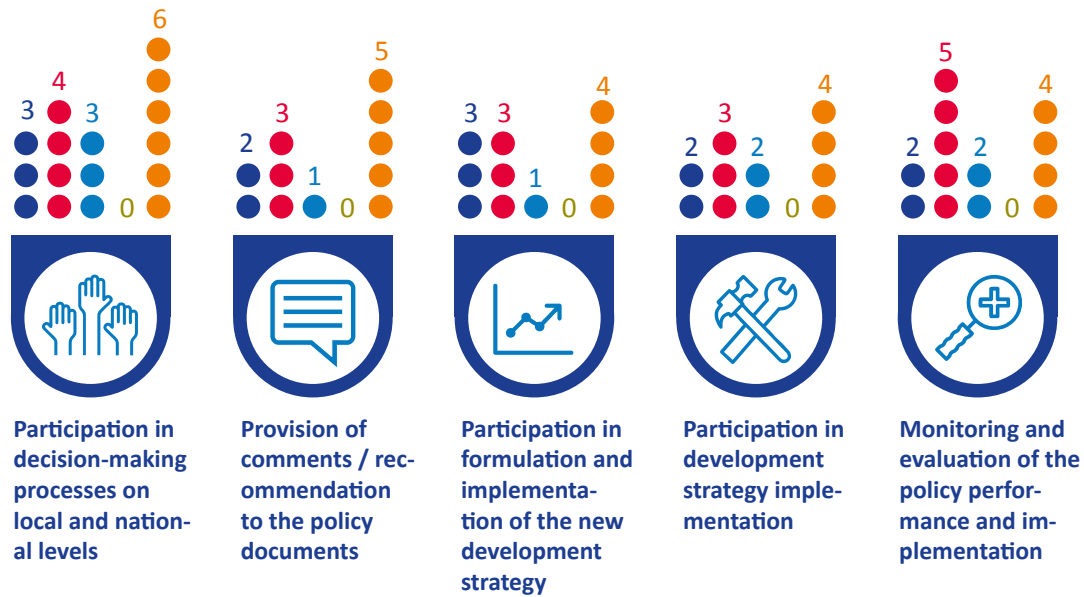
ZHYTOMYR, N=5   MARIUPOL, N=6   NIKOPOL, N=2   CHERVONOHRAD, N=4   CHERNIVTSI, N=5

Picture 7. Participation of the interviewed CSOs in service provision in the selected cities, N=22

Service provision to the population with own resources or in cooperation with public institutions — 4, 6, 2, 3, 5

Improvement of services and their provision considering challenges certain population groups face, identification of needs in services of certain target groups, monitoring and improvement of the quality of services, etc — 5, 4, 2, 4, 5

Influencing public services provided by the state by means of monitoring their provision and quality, representation of social needs and interests; cooperation with the authorities in order to improve the processes of identification / quality /provision of services — 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

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 advocacy campaigns*, as well as *stimulate CSOs and population to participate in policy processes.*
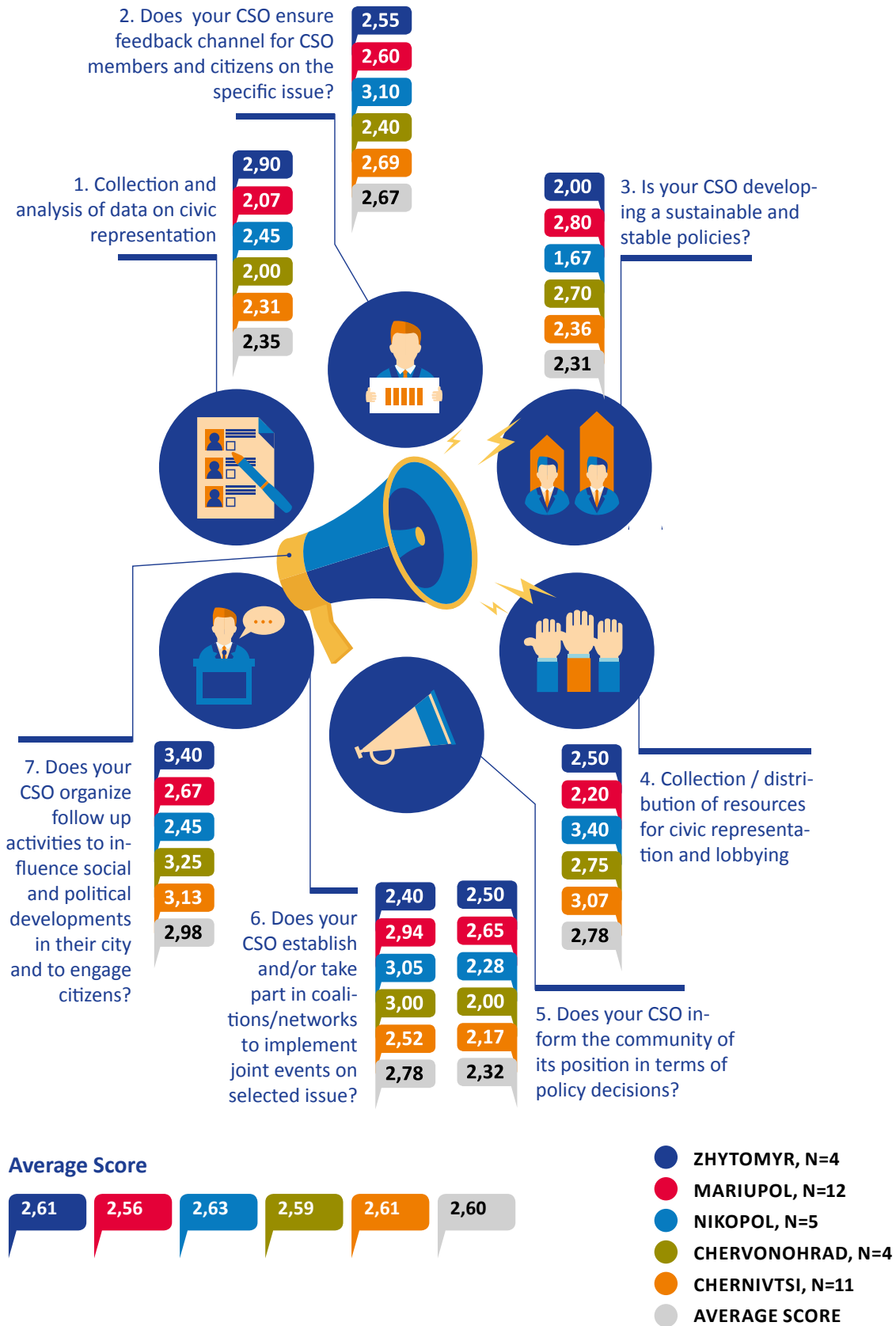
Picture 8. Participation of the interviewed CSOs in advocacy activities in the selected cities, N=36

Research and drafting policy agenda

Development and implementation of awareness raising and civic representation campaigns

Raising awareness about the challenges and interests of communities

CHERNIVTSI, N=11
CHERVONOHRAD, N=4
NIKOPOL, N=5
MARIUPOL, N=12
ZHYTOMYR, N=4

Strengthening accountability systems

Mobilization of CSOs, communities and vulnerable groups

Civic monitoring and oversight

Mobilization of CSOs and population to participate in policy processes

Moreover, the interviewed CSOs (36) involved in advocacy have self-evaluated their advocacy campaigns at different stages (Picture 9)[8]. The lowest capacities of the interviewed 36 CSOs are reported in *data collection and analysis* (2.35 out of 5 possible scores), *policy development* (2.31) and in *informing communities of their position in terms of policy decisions* (2.32). The interviewed CSOs showed higher than the average in *establishing feedback connection with CSO members and citizens* (2.67), *collecting resources for advocacy campaigns* (2.78) and in *organizing follow up activities to influence social and political developments in their city* (2.98). The average capacity level of the interviewed CSOs in advocacy is average (2.6 out of 5).

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

Picture 9. Self-evaluation of the interviewed CSOs in terms of their advocacy campaigning activities, N=36

2. Does your CSO ensure feedback channel for CSO members and citizens on the specific issue?

2,55
2,60
3,10
2,40
2,69
2,67

1. Collection and analysis of data on civic representation

2,90
2,07
2,45
2,00
2,31
2,35

3. Is your CSO developing a sustainable and stable policies?

2,00
2,80
1,67
2,70
2,36
2,31

7. Does your CSO organize follow up activities to influence social and political developments in their city and to engage citizens?

3,40
2,67
2,45
3,25
3,13
2,98

6. Does your CSO establish and/or take part in coalitions/networks to implement joint events on selected issue?

2,40
2,94
3,05
3,00
2,52
2,78

5. Does your CSO inform the community of its position in terms of policy decisions?

2,50
2,65
2,28
2,00
2,17
2,32

4. Collection / distribution of resources for civic representation and lobbying

2,50
2,20
3,40
2,75
3,07
2,78

Average Score

2,61   2,56   2,63   2,59   2,61   2,60

ZHYTOMYR, N=4
MARIUPOL, N=12
NIKOPOL, N=5
CHERVONOHRAD, N=4
CHERNIVTSI, N=11
AVERAGE SCORE

Picture 10. Communication channels of the interviewed CSOs in the selected cities, N=65

Leaflets

ZHYTOMYR
MARIUPOL
NIKOPOL
CHERVONOHRAD
CHERNIVTSI

Website

E-mailing

Social media

Other – mass media, events, TV, personal contacts, etc.

The interviewed CSOs use different communication channels (Picture 10). Only CSOs from Chervonohrad have limited communication channels with their external audience, whereas organisations form other four selected cities use a wide variety of possibilities to communicate with the external audiences of their city and other regions of Ukraine.

34 out of 56 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 author-ities 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 major-ity (48) cooperates with the authorities. The mapping revealed that every city has its story to tell about the relations between their CSOs and the local authorities. Chernivtsi and Chervonohrad's cooperation is highly politicized. If Chernivtsi CSOs are divided according to their support and/ or cooperation with this or that politician and his/her support of this or that organisation, then in Chervonohrad the local Public Council has taken the opposition stand against the acting city mayor and his activities in order not to assist him in any way to get extra points in his achievements. In Nikopol the interaction between CSOs and the authorities is almost non-existent, with an exception of provision of certain social services. The local authorities of Mariupol are open for cooperation with CSOs, however organisations are cautious of the close connection of the local authorities to the Metinvest Company. The most productive and beneficial for both sides is the cooperation between CSOs and local authorities in Zhytomyr. The relations between different state authorities also have been measured and proved that there is difference on the level of oblast cities. When Chernivtsi CSOs enjoy effective cooperation with their Oblast State Administration, such cooperation in Zhytomyr is complicated and not that fruitful. The nature of cooperation (4C: Coordination, Co-optation, Complementarity and Con-frontation) is presented in Picture 11. The interviewed CSOs believe that their activities and activities of local self-government bodies (LSGBs)/state authorities are complimentary in nature, meaning CSOs and authorities follow the same goals but achieve them in different ways. With the exception of Zhytomyr CSOs, organisations in all other cities confront LSGBs, because they have different goals and different ways of their achievement. It is CSOs in Zhytomyr, Chernivtsi and Chervonohrad who coordinate their activities with LSGBs, as they have

same goals and means of their achievement. According to Mariupol, Chernivtsi and Chervonohrad CSOs, despite the fact that their LSGBs follow the same ways to achieve their goals as the organisation, however they are strive to achieve different goals (meaning there is co-optation of CSO activities).

Picture 11. The nature of cooperation between the interviewed CSOs and authorities in the selected cities, n=50 and n=37 respectively
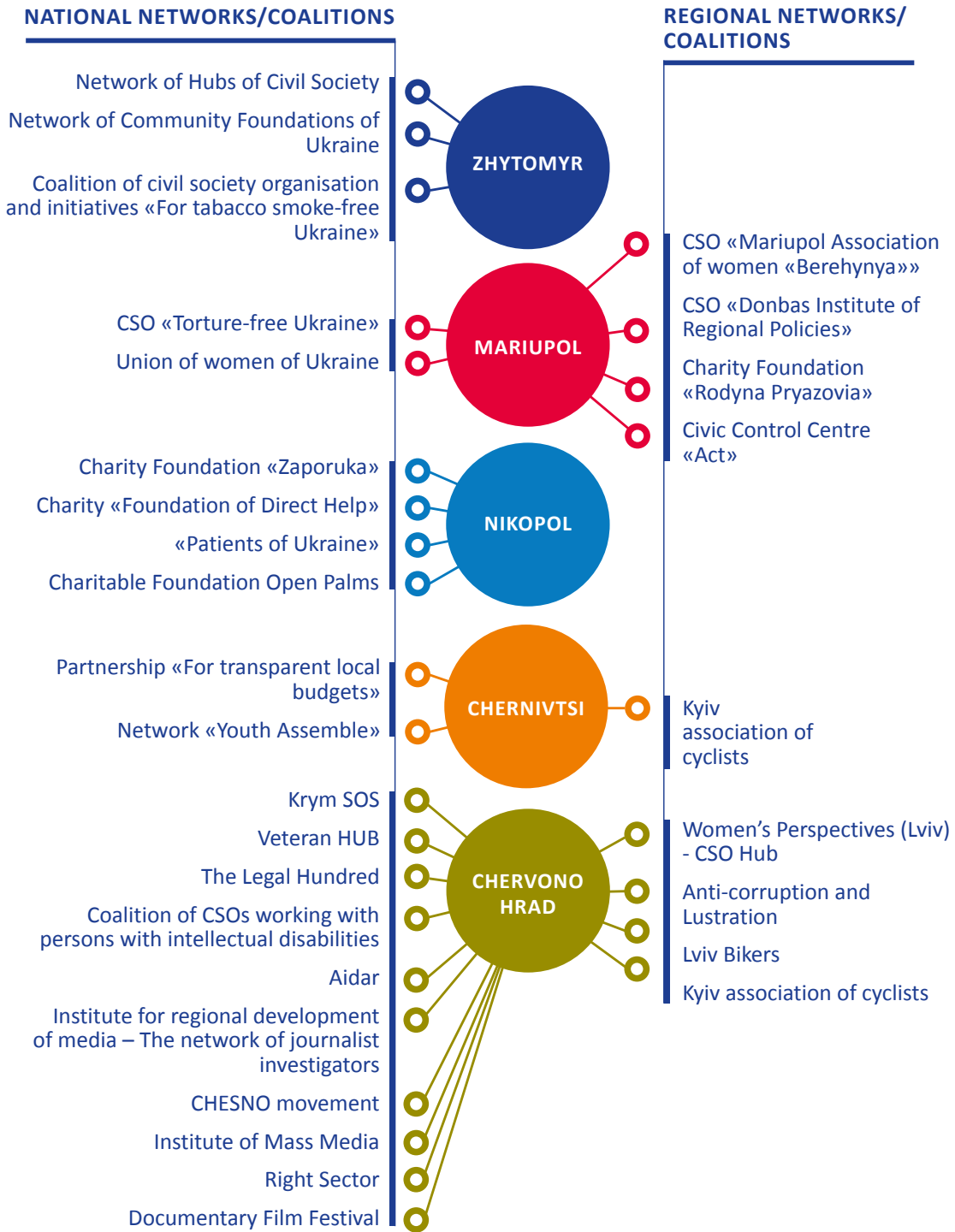

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES

STATE AUTHORITIES

	LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES					STATE AUTHORITIES				
Coordination	4			1	3	1			1	1
Co-optation		2		3	2					2
Complementarity	5	5	3	4	3	5	7	3	8	2
Confrontation		5	2	2	2		4			1

● ZHYTOMYR ● MARIUPOL ● NIKOPOL ● CHERVONOHRAD ● CHERNIVTSI
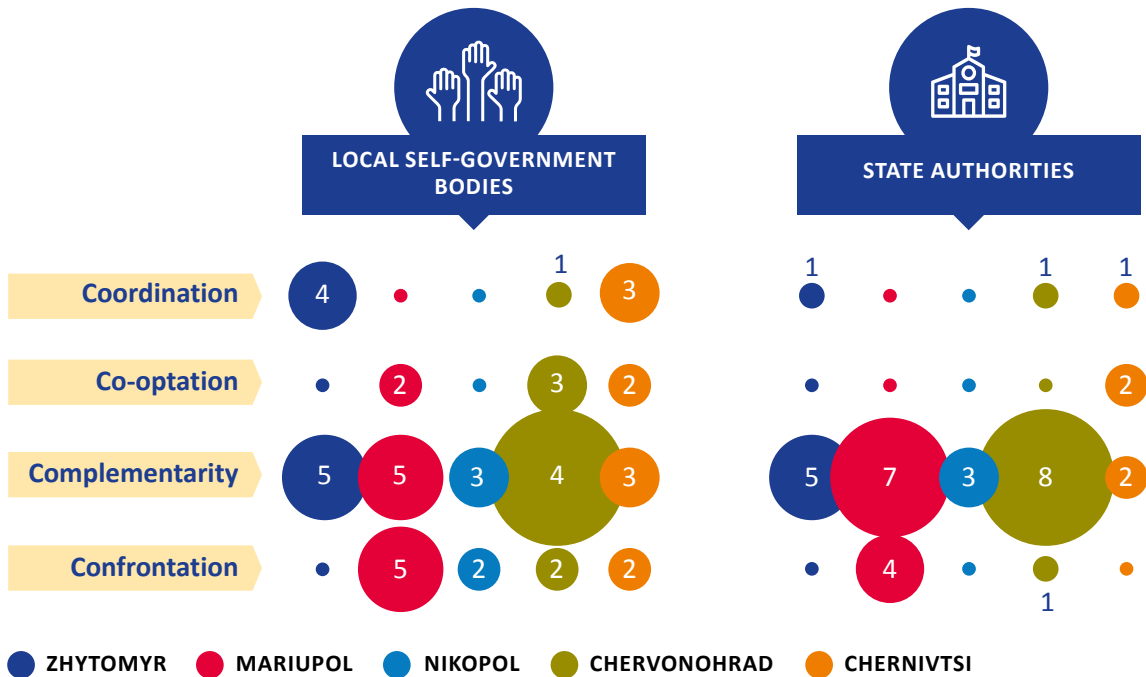
CSOs' engagement in the anti-corruption efforts. Out of 65 interviewed CSOs 22 organisations have experience in identification, monitoring and fighting corruption. Anti-corruption activities of these 22 CSOs include fact-checking and journalistic investigations; monitoring the National prevention mechanism, e-declarations of officials, judicial system, conflicts of interests of local self-government bodies (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 about 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.
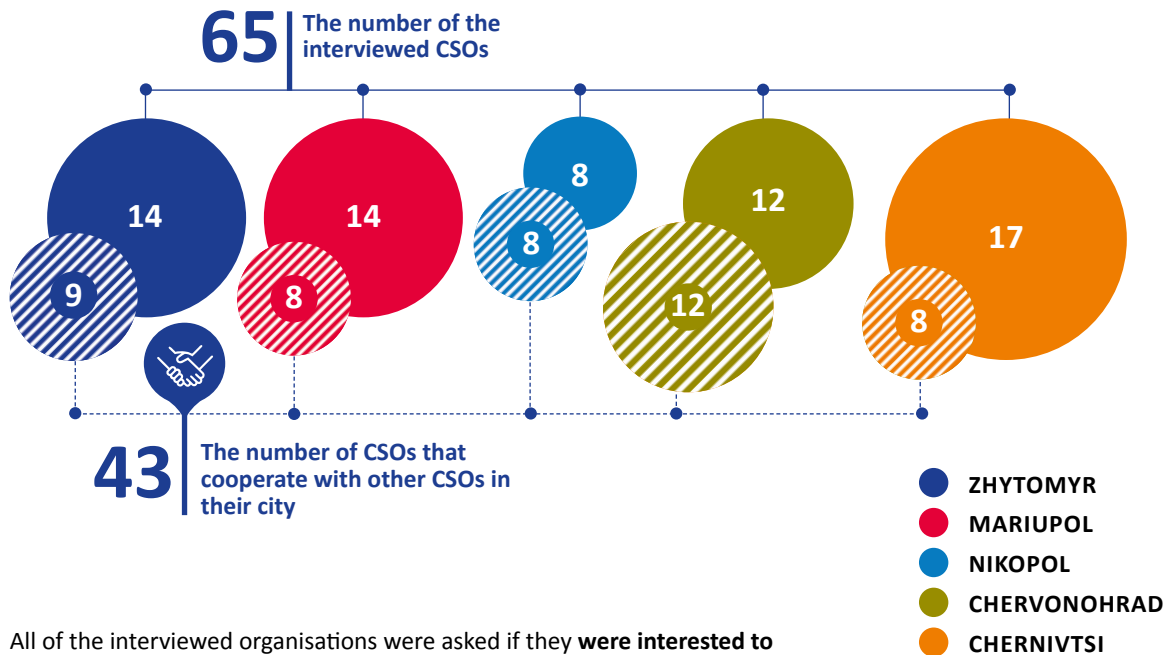
CHERNIVTSI
CHERVONOHRAD
NIKOPOL
MARIUPOL
ZHYTOMYR
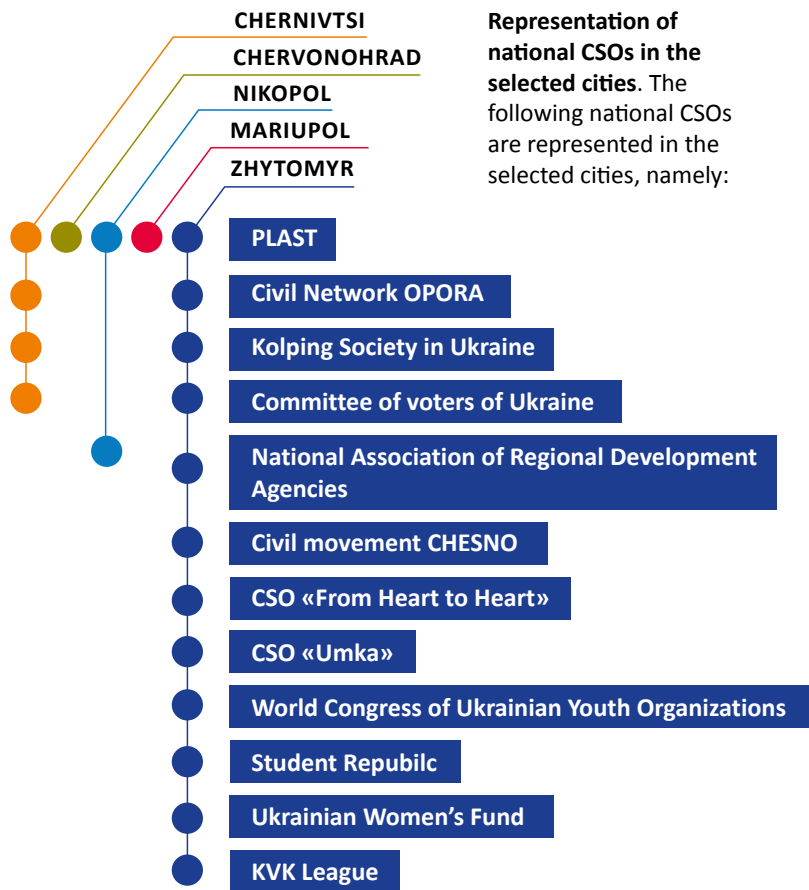
Representation of national CSOs in the selected cities. The following national CSOs are represented in the selected cities, namely:

PLAST

Civil Network OPORA

Kolping Society in Ukraine

Committee of voters of Ukraine

National Association of Regional Development Agencies

Civil movement CHESNO

CSO «From Heart to Heart»

CSO «Umka»

World Congress of Ukrainian Youth Organizations
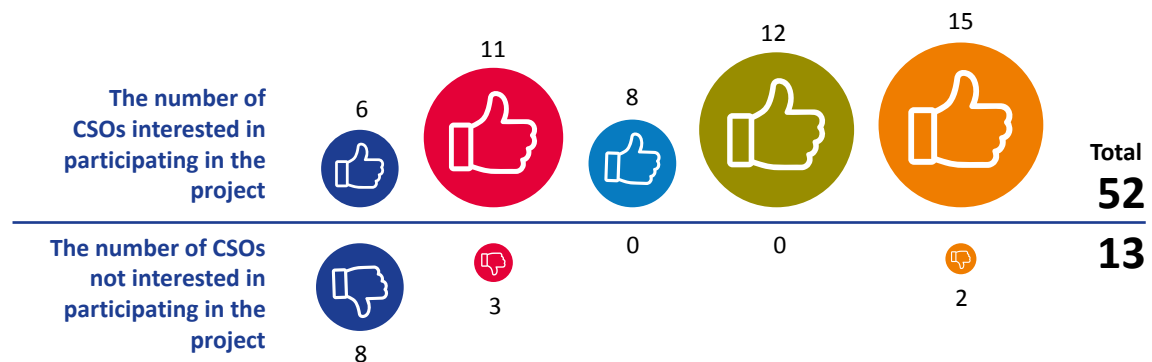
Student Repubilc

Ukrainian Women's Fund

KVK League

The interviewed CSOs from the selected cities mentioned their **involvement with the following regional and national networks/coalitions**.

NATIONAL NETWORKS/COALITIONS

REGIONAL NETWORKS/COALITIONS

Network of Hubs of Civil Society

Network of Community Foundations of Ukraine

Coalition of civil society organisation and initiatives «For tabacco smoke-free Ukraine»

ZHYTOMYR

CSO «Mariupol Association of women «Berehynya»»

CSO «Torture-free Ukraine»

Union of women of Ukraine

MARIUPOL

CSO «Donbas Institute of Regional Policies»

Charity Foundation «Rodyna Pryazovia»

Civic Control Centre «Act»

Charity Foundation «Zaporuka»

Charity «Foundation of Direct Help»

«Patients of Ukraine»

Charitable Foundation Open Palms

NIKOPOL

Partnership «For transparent local budgets»

Network «Youth Assemble»

CHERNIVTSI

Kyiv association of cyclists

Krym SOS

Veteran HUB

The Legal Hundred

Coalition of CSOs working with persons with intellectual disabilities

Aidar

Institute for regional development of media – The network of journalist investigators

CHESNO movement

Institute of Mass Media

Right Sector

Documentary Film Festival

CHERVONO HRAD

Women's Perspectives (Lviv) - CSO Hub

Anti-corruption and Lustration

Lviv Bikers

Kyiv association of cyclists

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

65 | The number of the interviewed CSOs

14   14   8   12   17

9   8   8   12   8

43 | The number of CSOs that cooperate with other CSOs in their city

● **ZHYTOMYR**
● **MARIUPOL**
● **NIKOPOL**
● **CHERVONOHRAD**
● **CHERNIVTSI**

All of the interviewed organisations were asked if they **were interested to participate in the EUACI project**[9]. Only part of them, namely 52 CSOs, are interested in cooperation with the project.

							Total
The number of CSOs interested in participating in the project	6	11	8	12	15		**52**
The number of CSOs not interested in participating in the project	8	3	0	0	2		**13**

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. 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 extend 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;

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[9]   The full list of CSOs can be found in Annex 8

- 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 have put the highest score when evaluating their human resources (3.48 out of 5 scores), whereas Chervonohrad CSOs had 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, but 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 technical/logistics 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 state 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 development (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 development and drafting recommendations;
- Out of three types of activities related to service provision, 22 interviewed CSOs providing those services, are engages 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 improvement for the identification of needs in services;
- 36 interviewed CSOs out of 65 focus on advocacy, namely: *raising awareness about the challenges and interests of their communities, mobilizing CSOs and communities, strengthening the accountability systems* as well as *engaging in the civic 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 week 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 complimentary 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 they 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 disabled and children; managing awareness raising campaigns and journalistic investigations; rendering legal assistance and facilitating CSO development, etc;
- Most (45 out of 65) interviewed organisations cooperate with other organisations or their cities in terns of information and experience exchange, participate in different municipal coordination and consultative committees, hold joint events and coordinate their activities;

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

INTRODUCTION

The EU Anti-Corruption Initiative (hereinafter referred to as EUACI) is the largest programme of the EU support in the area of anti-corruption in Ukraine. This 3-year programme is supported by the European Commission and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. As part of the reform process in Ukraine the EU Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine helps local authorities to minimize corruption risks and set smart and transparent procedures and innovative solutions aimed at increasing their efficiency and integrity, that will at the same time enable citizens, local civil society and media to oversee activities of their local administrations. Moreover, local state institutions also need assistance in communication about their own anti-corruption initiatives and achieved results as well as help in raising their own awareness about the local context. EUACI builds up capacity of the civil society in terms of civic monitoring of local authorities and self-government bodies. One of the programme components is about increasing capacities of local population, civil society and mass media for them to contribute to the fight against corruption. The key element of this component is the application of the concept of '*Integrity Cities*'. This component is to demonstrate how the application of several complementary measures to fight corruption can decrease corruption risks and increase accountability in the selected cities. The component is focused on fighting corruption on the local and regional level by strengthening the voice of right holders, including the youth, disseminating the success-stories throughout the country and feeding the lessons learned into programmes and reform-packages at the national level.

The mapping aims to study the state of development of civil society organisations (CSOs) in the selected five cities with special attention paid to their interconnections and cooperation with local authorities, participation of the local CSOs in national / regional networks and CSO hub structures. Extra focus was on studying the CSOs working with women and youth.

The mapping focused on civil society organisations, their participation in national and regional level network and CSO hub structures located in the five regions of Ukraine covered by the *Integrity Cities* concept. The mapping list covered Chernivtsi, Chervonohrad (Lviv oblast), Nikopol (Dnipropetrovsk oblast), Zhytomyr and Mariupol (Donetsk oblast).

The current report provides mapping results for CSOs in the selected five cities. The mapping methodology covers the goal, tasks, subject and object of the mapping exercise, sample description, information sources, tools, mapping arrangements and the noted limitations. The **Mapping results** section provides information as to the local CSOs by all five cities in question. This section offers comprehensive information about a city, description of the city CSOs by their areas of activities, analysed interrelations of civil society organisations and local authorities, their involvement in the task of solving the corruption issue, as well as information on the national CSO representation in the city and the involvement of the local CSOs in regional and national networks. **Conclusions** present the generalized information as to the civil society organisations, their participation in national and regional level network and CSO hub structures located in the five regions of Ukraine covered by the *Integrity Cities* concept. Annexes provide the mapping terms of references, detailed methodology for the mapping conducted as well as the mapping tools, lists of the identified CSOs, the list of mapping participants, the list of the used documents and the mapping schedule.

The information provided in the current report can prove to be useful for CSO leaders, state officials, representatives of local self-government bodies, researchers and experts in the anti-corruption field on the local and regional levels, as well as a tool to empower and add extra volume to the voice young men and women.

METHODOLOGY

THE MAPPING GOAL, TASKS, SUBJECT AND OBJECT

The mapping goal is to study the state of development of civil society organisations (CSOs) in the selected five cities with special attention paid to their interconnections and cooperation with local authorities, participation of the local CSOs in national / regional networks and CSO hub structures. Extra focus was on studying the CSOs working with women and youth.

In the course of the mapping exercise the following **tasks** were covered:

1 CSOs focusing on cooperation with city and regional administrations in the five cities were identified.

2 The mapping helped to identify activists' structures, as well as CSOs, network organizations and CSO hub structures located in the five selected cities of Ukraine covered by the Integrity Cities concept.

3 CSOs working with women and youth have been also identified.

4 Technical resources of the selected CSOs in the field of anti-corruption efforts, including advocacy and monitoring, have been evaluated.

The subject of the mapping exercise was the technical capacity of CSOs interacting with state authorities and involved in anti-corruption activities.

The object of the mapping exercise is civil society organisations, network and the CSO hub structures located in the five regions of Ukraine and covered by the *Integrity Cities* concept. The city list includes Chernivtsi, Chervonohrad (Lviv oblast), Nikopol (Dnipropetrovsk oblast), Zhytomyr and Mariupol (Donetsk oblast).

SAMPLE SIZE

The organisation sampling was done in two stages.

The mapping was focused on CSOs (registered in the Unified Registry of public associations in the selected cities as of 1 January 2017), namely on associations of such organizational and legal forms and types of activities, like civil society organisations (women, youth, educational and cultural, working with disabled and veterans), charities (charity associations, foundations and offices), civic unions, affiliates of civil society organisations, including local affiliates with a legal status and representation structures of the all-Ukrainian organisations. Thus, the **first stage** was about building up the general data base of such CSOs (381 organisations) according to the above set organizational and legal forms and types of activities, and registered in the cities of Zhytomyr, Mariupol, Nikopol, Chervonohrad (Lviv oblast) and Chernivtsi.

At the second stage the main criterion for the selection of the organisations to be interviewed was their relevance to the EUACI interest in them and their interest in further cooperation under the EUACI programme. As a result the list of local organisations to be further interviewed was limited to 132 organisations that were as closely in line with all the set criteria as possible (see Annex 5).

INFORMATION SOURCES

For the sake of the mapping goal and tasks the information sources on the national and regional (local) levels were used. On the national level, these were the open data of the Ministry of Justice, Joint State Register of Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and Public Associations; data from international donors and technical assistance projects that work with/ support CSOs, as well as CSO information sources. On the regional (local) level websites of the local councils and oblast state administrations were used.

Apart from the above mentioned sources such documents were used like research reports / reviews of civil society organisations; media publications; documents, materials and information collected in the course of face-to-face meetings and interviews / group interviews.
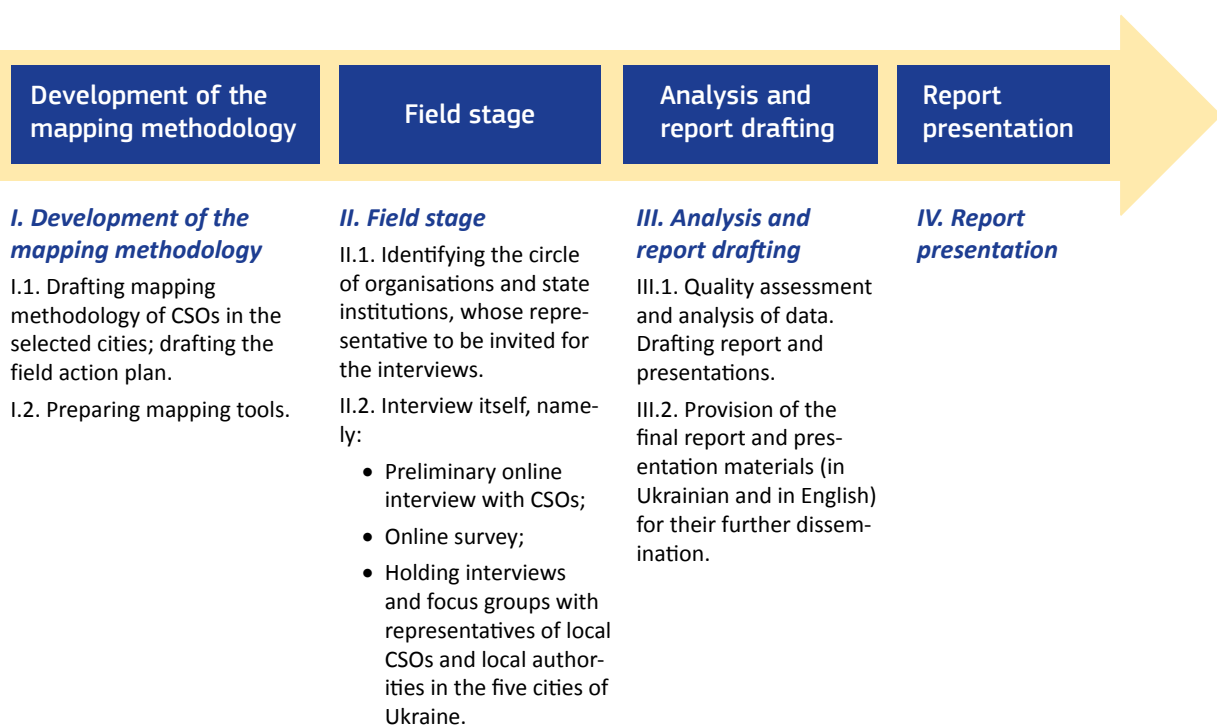
TOOLS

To achieve the set goals the following four tools were designed and applied: *questionnaire (for Internet survey) to be e-mailed to the CSOs* in five cities to identify which of them are active and operational and meet the interest needs of the EUACI programme, as well as to identify their possible interest to participate in the EUACI project; *questionnaire (for Internet survey) for self-evaluation of the CSOs' technical (programmatic) capacities in the anti-corruption field*; *interview guide for a CSO representative* and *interview guide for a representative from state authorities.*

MAPPING ARRANGEMENTS

The main mapping stages included:

- Development of the mapping methodology;
- Field stage;
- Analysis and report drafting;
- Report presentation.

Development of the mapping methodology	Field stage	Analysis and report drafting	Report presentation

I. Development of the mapping methodology

I.1. Drafting mapping methodology of CSOs in the selected cities; drafting the field action plan.

I.2. Preparing mapping tools.

II. Field stage

II.1. Identifying the circle of organisations and state institutions, whose representative to be invited for the interviews.

II.2. Interview itself, namely:

- Preliminary online interview with CSOs;
- Online survey;
- Holding interviews and focus groups with representatives of local CSOs and local authorities in the five cities of Ukraine.

III. Analysis and report drafting

III.1. Quality assessment and analysis of data. Drafting report and presentations.

III.2. Provision of the final report and presentation materials (in Ukrainian and in English) for their further dissemination.

IV. Report presentation

LIMITATIONS OF THE MAPPING EXERCISE

It is necessary to note the following important limitations that influenced the mapping results, namely:

- Quality and validity of the information contained in the JSR as not all of the registered de jure CSOs are active de facto, and not all the data (about director, contacts, including e-mails) from the Register are up to date at the time of the mapping.

- The city websites lack information / contain not full / outdated information about local CSOs.

- Not all active organisations met EUACI criteria.

- Low level of CSO participation due to their wariness towards both the mapping itself and to the mapping with the participation of authorities and looking into the anti-corruption activities (ignored invitations, week feedback when asked to fill in the questionnaire).

- Low level of participation on the side of representatives form the authorities due to their wariness because of anti-corruption focus. The words 'fight against corruption' / 'anti-corruption activities' were negatively perceived by officials.

- Not all activists understood what was the project about (they saw the project as a leverage tool to influence authorities in their anti-corruption activities).

MAPPING RESULTS

This section provides both background information about a city and offers the description of civil society organisations of this or that city from the project selection by their area of activities (service provision, advocacy, cooperation with youth). Each city section provides an analysis of their current relations between CSOs and authorities. It also contains information about the representation of national CSOs in the city and participation of local CSOs in regional and national networks, as well as information about cooperation of CSO between themselves on the city level. There is a list of the CSOs interested in participating in EUACI projects, at the end of the description part for each city. Notes in the margin contain information on the local civil society organisations that have not fit any of the aforementioned sections, but still provides some additional information on the local CSOs.

The city of ZHYTOMYR

THE CITY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Zhytomyr is a city in the South-West of Ukraine. It is an administrative centre of Zhytomyr oblast and Zhytomyr rayon. Population – 267 000 residents (2017). Territory – 65 square kilometers.

Zhytomyr is an important regional centre for economy, science and technologies. The local industry produces glass, metal, electronics, LED screens, bakery products, fabrics, furniture, shoes, car parts etc. Stoneworks (gabbro, labradorite, different types of granite) is also one of the developed section of the local economy. Zhytomyr is a big transportation hub of Ukraine. The city has long been an important element of a busy transportation rout from Kyiv to the West – Brest-Litovskyi highway.

According to the Democracy Index 2018 Zhytomyr received the lowest democracy score, 29% (https://goo.gl/24s7Hb). In the Transparency Index list among 100 largest cities of Ukraine as of 11 November 2018 Zhytomyr holds 4 place (67,83 scores out of possible 100) (https://transparentcities.in.ua/rating/?rating-year=current). Zhytomyr scored 48.5 out of 100 possible in 2018 for the level of comfort, getting the 9th place among Ukrainian oblast cnter cities (https://focus.ua/ratings/400549/), whereas in 2017 Zhytomyr had a lower score of 46.5 out of 100 (the 12th place) (https://focus.ua/ratings/377768/).

City Mayor	Serhii Sukhomlyn
Contact information	Mailing address: 10014, Zhytomyr, Maidan named after S.P. Korolov, 4/2
	City Council website: http://zt-rada.gov.ua/
Information about public councils	http://zt-rada.gov.ua/?3506[0]=175
The list of CSOs	not found
Participation of CSO representatives in public councils (the number of deputies from CSOs)	no references http://zt-rada.gov.ua/depytatu
Strategy to facilitate CSO development	**no,** The programme for social, economic and cultural development of Zhytomyr for 2018 //action planning under the Participatory Budget Programme// http://zt-rada.gov.ua/?3398[0]=2792// http://zt-rada.gov.ua/files/upload/sitefiles/doc1518426318.pdf

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY CSOs

75 civil society organisations were identified based on the analysis of documents, research reports and other information sources on CSOs. Having checked the CSOs detected in the Joint State Register of Legal Entities and their identification status against the set mapping criteria and availability of contact information, 30 CSOs have been selected as the ones who were invited to participate in interviews and focus groups. Out of 30 CSOs 14 organisations volunteered to participate in the mapping. A question was raised during the interview with the representatives of CSOs and local authorities as to how many active CSOs were there in the city in their opinion. According to the interviewed CSO representatives, there are 10-30 active organisations in Zhytomyr. According to local authorities there are more than 60 CSOs that are active and sustainable[10].

Out of 14 interviewed CSOs 11 organisations filled in the first online questionnaire and 10 organisations filled in the second one. Out of 14 interviewed organisations 11 organisations represent civil society organisations and 3 are charity foundations and organisations. All organisations are registered not that long ago – in the period from 2005 to 2017.

Out of 14 interviewed CSOs four operate on the local level, six – on the regional level and two organisations are local offices of the national CSOs (CVU and Chesno Movement). The interviews with active CSOs of Zhytomyr revealed (Diagram 2) that presently these organisations operate in such sectors like *education and research* (6 CSOs), *social activities and advocacy* (8 CSOs), *culture and recreation* (8 CSOs), *charity* (6 CSOs), *health care* (5 CSOs), *social services* (6 CSOs), *environment* (2 CSOs) and *construction and housing* (1 CSO) and *international activity* (1 CSO). Zhytomyr CSOs do not work in such areas like *religious organisations' activities* and *business and professional associations*.

Diagram 2. Areas of activities of Zhytomyr CSOs, N=12
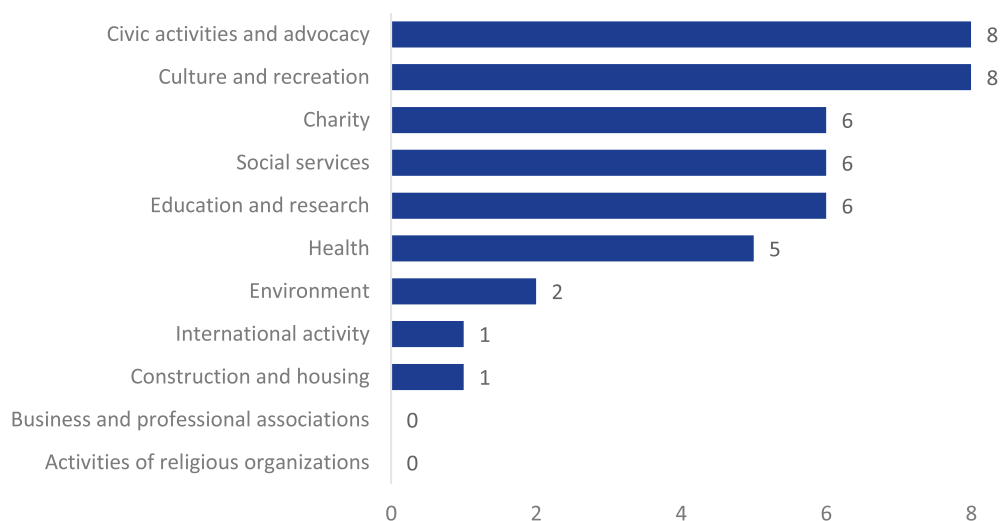
As a rule the interviewed organisations work in 2-3 interlinked areas like in health care and advocacy, health care and social services, social services and legal and judicial services, culture and civil society and human rights organisations, culture and education and grant provision, social services and charity, community development and charity, culture and education and international activities, culture and education and environment.

An important characteristic of a CSO is types of organisations' activity. Respondents were asked to select not more than three types of activity. The types of activities chosen by CSOs covered all except for one type from the list (Diagram 3). None of 12 interviewed organisations stated that they deal with rehabilitation.

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[10] Interview with the Head of the Department for family, youth and sports

Diagram 3. Types of activities of Zhytomyr CSOs, N = 12
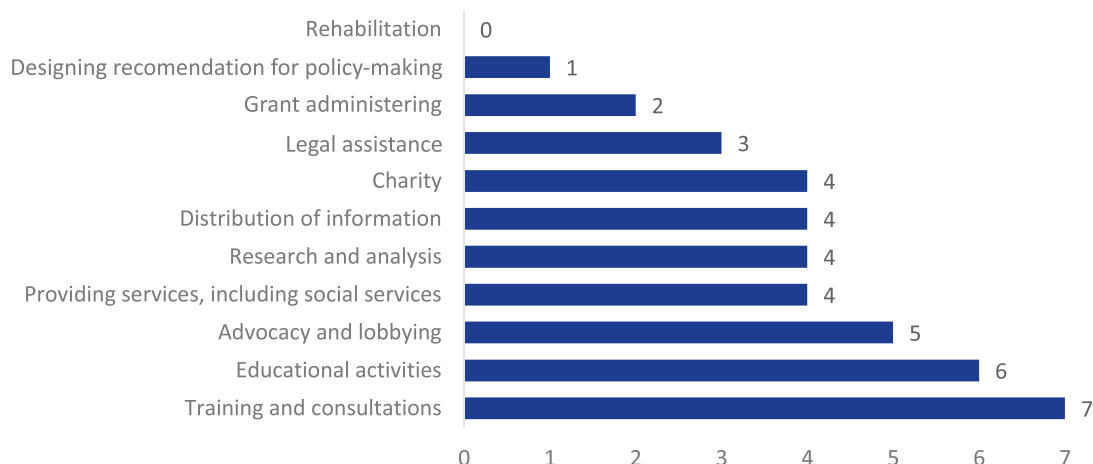
Activity	Value
Rehabilitation	0
Designing recomendation for policy-making	1
Grant administering	2
Legal assistance	3
Charity	4
Distribution of information	4
Research and analysis	4
Providing services, including social services	4
Advocacy and lobbying	5
Educational activities	6
Training and consultations	7

Respondents have determined their target groups in the same manner as sectors and types of activity, selecting up to three options (Diafram 4). Organisations would choose most often among such groups *children / youth* (6 CSOs), *women* (5 CSOs) and *students* (3 CSOs). Such target groups like *artists, consumers, CSOs, media and population* in general are covered by 2 organisations each. Seven organisations have chosen such target groups like *their members, orphans, amalgamated community, state officials, elderly / pensioners, disables* and *poor and destitute*. There were no CSOs among the interviewed organisations in Zhytomyr, who focus on such target groups like *IDPs / refugees and migrants* and *businessmen*.

Diagram 4. Target groups of Zhytomyr CSOs, N = 12

Target group	Value
IDPs / refugees and migrants	0
Businessmen	0
Poor and destitute	1
A person with a disability	1
Elderly / pensioners	1
Amalgamed community	1
Orphans	1
Members of organization	1
Means of mass media	2
Professional groups / CSOs	2
Consumers	2
Artists	2
State officials	2
Population in general	3
Students	3
Women	5
Children / youth (15-24 years old)	6
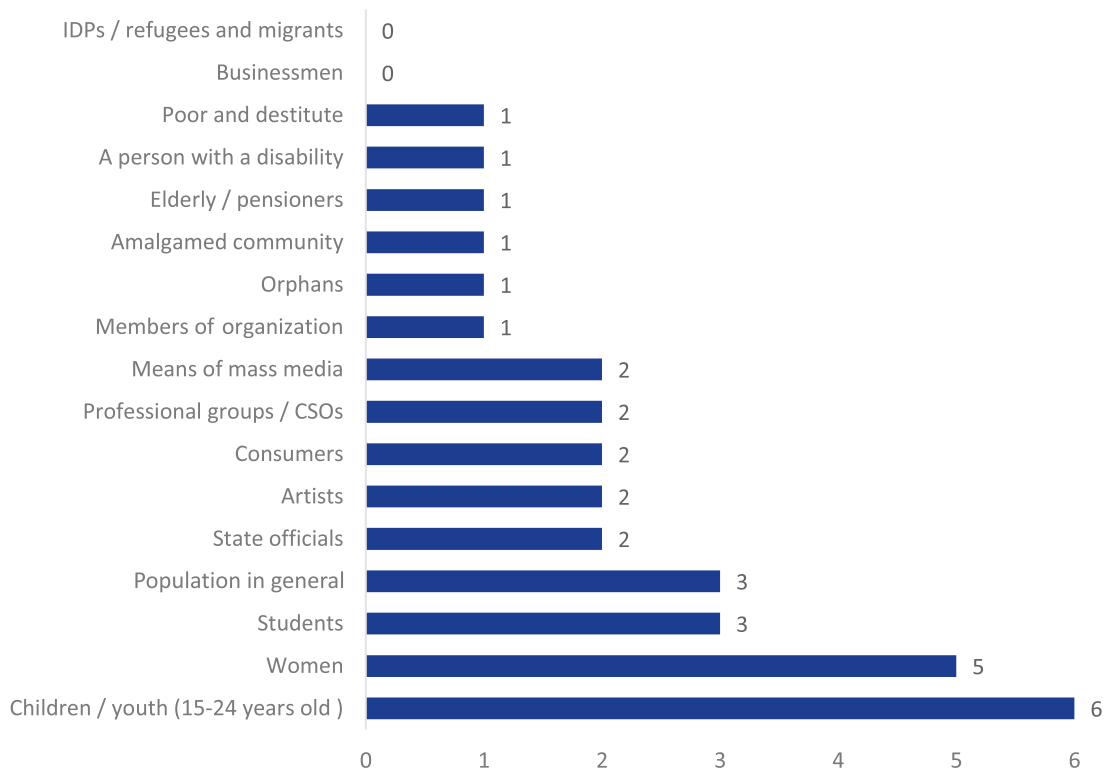
Out of 11 interviewed CSOs nine organisations are membership-based and two have no members. At an average Zhytomyr CSOs have up to 25 members. Some organisations have only one member (CSO 'Perspective'), while one organisation (Youth Foundation of European Initiatives) claimed to have 154 supporters.

Out of 11 interviewed CSOs four organisations stated to have permanent staff (Diagram 5) and the number of staff does not go higher than 1-5 employees. However one charity foundation stated to have 198 employees[11], engaged in provision of social services to the most vulnerable groups of citizens. Six organisations engage experts for certain assignments and their number does not exceed 12 individuals. The rest 4 CSOs with no employees and no engaged external experts to assist with the work of their organisations, use volunteers for their operations.

Diagram 5. The number or staff and experts in Zhytomyr CSOs, N=12
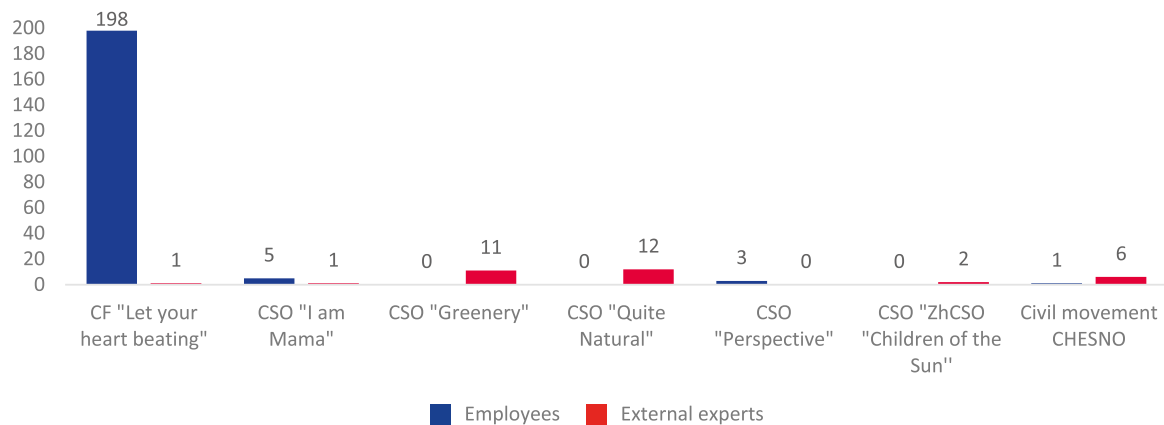
Respondents were asked to evaluate their human resources, in particular, professional experience of the staff and engaged experts; their education and skills; experience of the organization's staff and engaged experts in the anti-corruption activity; organization's capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources. Out of 11 interviewed CSOs only 9 managed to assess the quality of their human resources. Results of the self-evaluation[12] are presented in Table 1.

As illustrated in Table 1, the average score for human resources of the CSOs, who filled in the questionnaire, is a little above the average level. Only charity organisations *Zhytomyr Unites Us* and *There is Hope* and *CSO The Box of Useful Deed*' gave their human resources the scores lower than the average (1.6 – 2.2 scores out of possible 5). The representatives of *Civil movement CHESNO* and *CSO Quite Natural* have evaluated their human resources at a quite high level (4.6 and 4 scores out of 5, respectively). 4 organisations put scores higher than the average level, namely 2.8-3.8, when evaluating the quality of their employees and experts. All the interviewed organisations noted a common challenge, which is the high level of migration from the city, especially in youth. The city lack professional organisations (which would have paid staff), currently the predominant number of people works as volunteers.

It is worth mentioning that at an average all CSOs rather highly valued the respective professional experience, education levels and skills of their employees and engaged experts in terms of goals, aims, projects and services of their organisations (4.4 and 4.1 out of 5 scores). At the same time, the experience of their employees and experts in anti-corruption field were scored on a bit lower scale (2.9 and 2.5 respectively). The anti-corruption capacities of the organisations with the current level of human resources at an average is seen by Zhytomyr CSOs as average (2.5 out of 5 scores).

The interviewed city's CSOs are using several communication channels to inform and communicate about their activities with different audiences (Diagram 6). The most popular communication channel among Zhytomyr CSOs is social networks. Only several CSOs have their own websites (4 CSOs) and use newsletters (4 CSOs). One organisation issues leaflets.

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11   CF 'Let your heart keep beating'
12   The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 denotes lack of appropriate resources (the lowest score) and 5 denotes excellent sufficiency (the highest score).

Table 1. Evaluation of human resources of Zhytomyr CSOs, N=8

CSO name	The relevance of professional experience of the staff and engaged experts to the goals, aims, projects and services of an organisation	The relevance of education and skills of the staff and engaged experts to the goals, aims, projects and services of an organisation	Experience of the CSO staff in the anti-corruption field	Experience of the exerts engaged by the CSO in the anti-corruption field	CSO capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources	The average score for CSO human resources
Civil movement CHESNO	5	5	5	4	4	**4.6**
CSO 'ZhCSO 'Children of the Sun''	4	4	3	3	2	**3.2**
CSO 'Perspective'	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
'Quite Natural'	5	4	4	4	3	**4.0**
Youth Foundation of European Initiatives	3	3	3	2	3	**2.8**
CSO 'Greenery'	5	5	3	3	3	**3.8**
CF 'Zhytomyr Unites Us'	1	4	1	1	1	**1.6**
CSO "The Box of Useful Deeds'	5	5	2	1	2	**2.0**
CF 'There is Hope'	5	5	2	2	2	**2.2**
"I am Mama"	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
The average score human resources by CSO	**4.1**	**4.4**	**2.9**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**3.0**

Diagram 6. Communication channels of Zhytomyr CSOs, N = 11
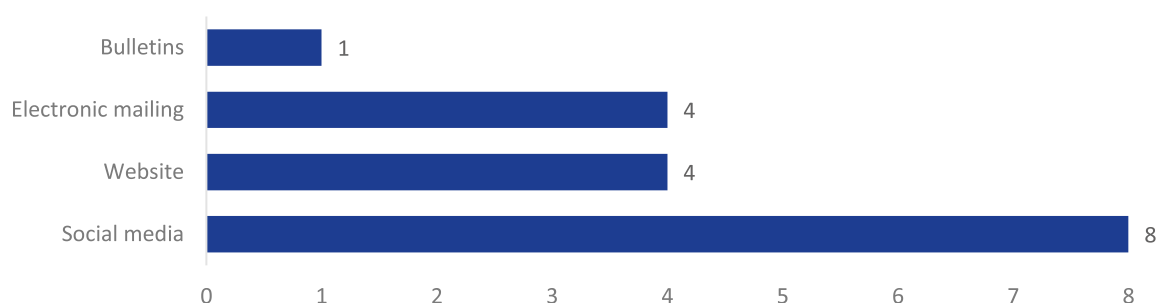
Respondents were also asked to evaluate their technical resources, in particular, availability of premises, IT-infrastructure, as well as the organizations' capacity in anti-corruption activities at the current level of technical resources. Results of the self-evaluation[13] are presented in Table 2.

The level of technical resources sufficiency in those 9 CSOs who filled in the questionnaire is higher than the average. Though this situation is not typical for all of the interviewed organisations, it is worth mentioning that there were no too much of lamenting on the side of CSOs because of the lack of premises for offices / training purposes or equipment. It is quite interesting that Zhytomyr CSOS enjoy rather good arrangements in terms of premises.

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[13]   The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 denotes lack of appropriate resources (the lowest score) and 5 denotes excellent sufficiency (the highest score).

Table 2. Self-evaluation of the CSOs' technical resources, N=9

CSO name	CSO premises	Premises for events and provision of services for target groups	IT infrastructure, hardware and software	CSO capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of technical resources	The average score for CSO technical resources
Civil movement CHESNO	4	1	4	4	**3.25**
CSO 'ZhCSO 'Children of the Sun''	3	1	2	3	**2.25**
CSO 'Perspective'	-	-	-	-	**-**
'Quite Natural'	4	4	3	3	**3.5**
Youth Foundation of European Initiatives	5	5	2	2	**3.5**
CSO 'Greenery'	5	4	5	4	**4.5**
CF 'Zhytomyr Unites Us'	4	4	4	1	**3.25**
CSO "The Box of Useful Deeds'	1	1	5	1	**2.0**
CF 'There is Hope'	5	3	3	3	**3.5**
"I am Mama"	1	1	1	1	**1.0**
The average score human resources by CSO	**3.56**	**2.67**	**3.22**	**2.57**	**3.0**

Interviews with CSOs proved that city organisations have experience in engaging grant funding, namely CSO "Myloserdia" received a grant to implement its *Creation of sanitary station for homeless in Zhytomyr* project. These are other organisations with experience of using grant funding: CSO "Youth Foundation of European Initiatives", CSO "Perspective" (grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS), CSO "Youth Foundation of European Initiatives" (project "School for Effective Policians").

DESCRIPTION OF THE POLICY-DEVELOPING CSOs

Four Zhytomyr CSOs noted that they work in policy-making field. These are the civil society organizations:

- Greenery
- Youth Foundation of European Initiatives
- Quite Natural
- Perspective

Policy-making function comprises several types of activity, in particular: *participation in decision-making processes at local and national levels; provision of commentaries/recommendations for the policy documents; participation in determination and formulation of a new development strategy; participation in implementation of development strategies; monitoring and evaluation of the policy performance and implementation quality.* Diagram 7 demonstrates distribution of a number of CSOs according to these types of activity.

Diagram 7. Number of CSOs by areas of activity in policy-making, N=4

Area	Value
Monitoring and evaluation of results and quality of policy implementation	2
Provide comments / recommendations to policy documents	2
Participation in the implementation of development strategies	2
Participation in the definition and development of a new development strategy	3
Participation in decision-making processes at the local and national levels	3
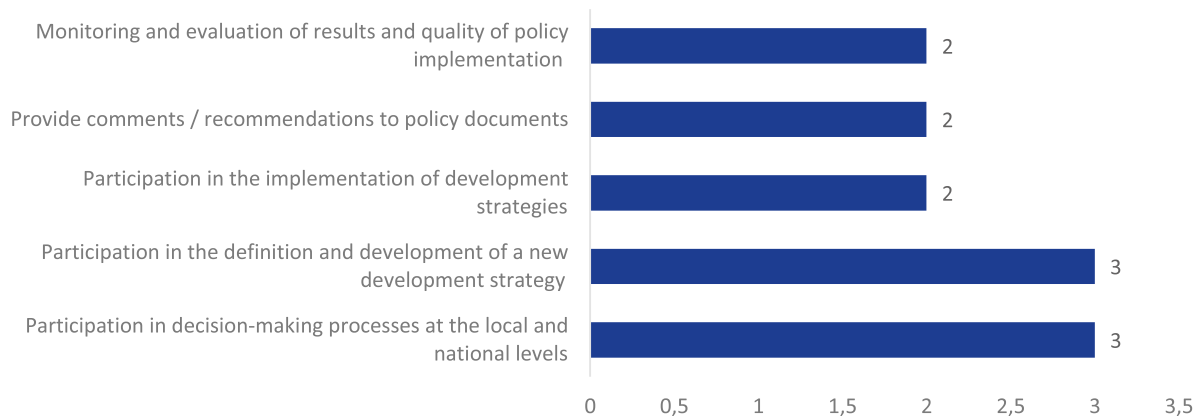
According to the interviewed CSOs, there is not a single CSO in the city that would be capable of rendering professional assistance to the authorities in policy development. There is a certain expert community engaged from time to time in discussions of draft decisions of the city authorities[14]. Public Council of the Mayor's office with the members from universities and civil society organisations, however only with specialized knowledge in certain areas, play still a positive role in creation of such expert community. This allows to have professional discussion of draft official decisions, provide accurate comments to proposals and put forward council's substantial proposals[15].

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT PROVIDE SERVICES

Out of 11 interviewed CSOs seven organisations provide services, namely:
- Let your heart keep beating
- I am Mama
- Charity Foundation There is Hope
- CF Zhytomyr Unites Us
- Quite Natural
- Perspective
- Children of the Sun'

Out of 3 areas of activities under the service provision category, Zhytomyr CSOs deal only with two of them, namely: 4 CSOs *provide services to the population on their own or in cooperation with public institutions* and 5 organisations *improve services and their provision considering challenges certain population groups face, identify the service needs of certain target groups, monitor and improve the quality of services*, etc. None of Zhytomyr CSOs work with such activities like *influencing public services provided by the state by means of monitoring their provision and quality, representation of social needs and interests; cooperation with the authorities in order to improve the processes of identification / quality /provision of services*.

According to the CSO representatives, service provision could possibly be the strongest side of the city CSOs. According to the representative from the Social Policy Department in the city, around 20 CSOs work in the area of social protection. The city has its Social Security Programme for 2016-2020б, envisaging the possibility to support statutory activities of CSOs except for projects or social orders for social service provision. There are three coordination boards at the City Council, on: Chernobyl issues, ATO veterans and accessibility committee. CSOs are members in these boards.

CSOs specializing in these issues work with protection of rights of children, disabled, provision services for drug addicts and alcoholics. There are many traditional organisations with state finding among such CSOs: City Union of Afghan War Veterans (development of sports for invalids), Oblast Organisation of Blind Impaired Community (organizing cultural visits), Oblast Organisation of Hearing Loss Community (film-making club,

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[14]   Focus group
[15]   Interview with the Head of Public Relations Department.

organizing sport events), CSO "Youth. Women. Family" (ensuring accessibility of infrastructure). CSO "Parity" provided a series of training for elderly on financial literacy. CSO "Myloserdia" provides services to homeless (over 100 individuals stay in the shelter in winter), does social patrolling. CSO "Kuzminy Brothers" provides services of social rehabilitation. CSO "Atoshnik" assists with finding jobs for ATO veterans, provides them with social rehabilitation services. CSO "Youth Foundation of European Initiatives" provides assistance to children with cancer, works in the field of informal education with countering violence and promoting non-violence. CSO "Perspective" provides services to drug addicts, people with HIV/AIDS.

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT ARE INVOLVED IN ADVOCACY

Out of interviewed CSOs of the city, the following seven organizations are involved in advocacy:

- Let your heart keep beating
- The Box of Useful Deeds
- Youth Foundation of European Initiatives
- Quite Natural
- Perspective
- Children of the Sun
- Civil movement CHESNO

The function of advocacy comprises several types of activity, in particular: *raising awareness as to the challenges and interests of communities; research and drafting policy agenda; development and implementation of awareness raising and advocacy campaigns; mobilization of CSOs, communities and vulnerable groups; mobilization of CSOs and population to participate in policy processes; strengthening accountability systems; public monitoring and oversight;* etc. Diagram 8 demonstrates distribution of a number of CSOs according to these types of activity.

Diagram 8. Distribution of the CSOs by of their types of activities in advocacy, N=7
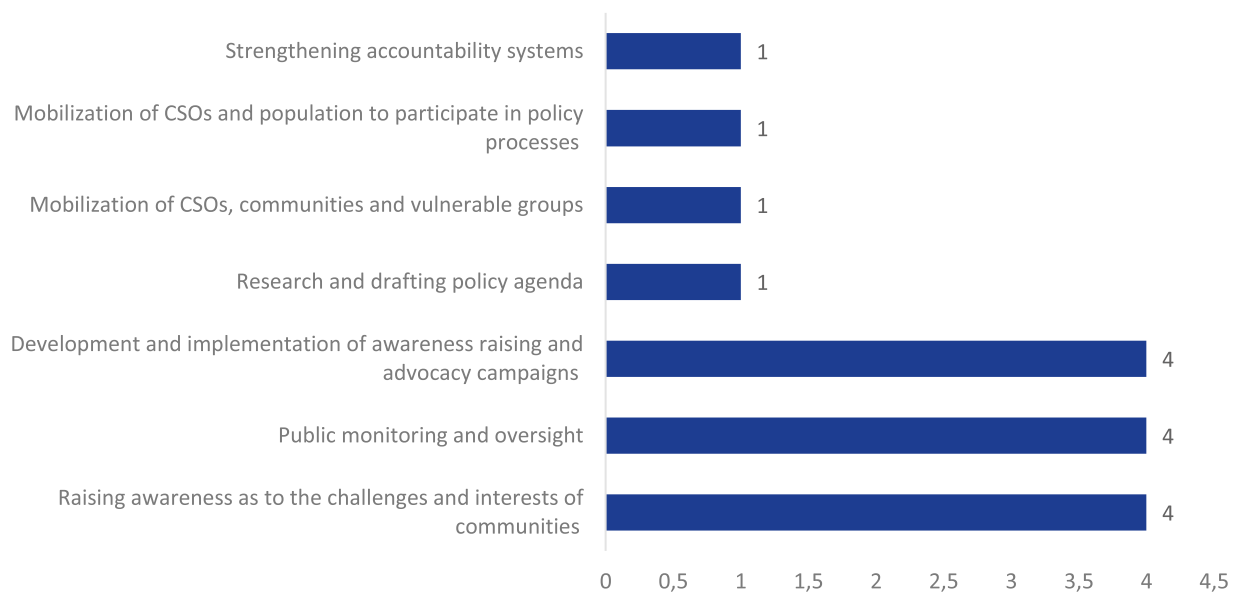
As advocacy is one of the important roles of CSOs, it is important to understand what steps organisations use and have an understanding of to represent and protect the interests of their target groups, and which steps need to be learned and / or improved and practiced. The advocacy process (or campaign) covers seven stages; below you will find the information on self-evaluation of Zhytomyr CSOs (those who filled in the questionnaire) of their advocacy capacities and their experience on each stage.

Table 3. CSOs' self-evaluation of their advocacy activities, N=7

Direction / Components by directions	The number of CSOs	The average score
1. Collection and analysis of data on advocacy		**2.9**
• Collect information and study vital problems of clients	6	2.0
• Study respective public institutions and their role with respect to tasks and objectives of CSOs in favour of the clients and beneficiaries		2.9
• Determine interests of stakeholders on the matters related to clients		2.7
• Perform detailed analysis to formulate a political position on the matters related to clients		4.0
2. Does your CSO ensure feedback channel for CSO members and citizens on the matter in question?		**2.55**
• Organize meetings of CSOs' members to discuss the information collected from the matters related to clients	6	2.2
• Encourage feedback from the community through organization of public meetings, focus groups, questionnaires, phone calls or other similar methods		2.2
• Hold campaigns for mass media to support own position		2.5
• Modify their strategy in response to information obtained from the groups they represent, open membership or community		3.3
3. Is your CSO developing a sustainable and stable policies?		**2.0**
• Does your CSO practice drafting its policy objectives and tasks?	6	1.6
• Does the CSO make a distinction when formulating its objectives for different audiences and groups and accommodate its policy objectives and tasks to different groups?		2.0
• Does your CSO use the information collected from different sources to rationalize positions, objectives and tasks?		2.5
4. Collection / distribution of resources for advocacy and lobbying		**2.5**
• Collect donations from members, concerned citizens and/or other organizations (business, foundations, religious groups) for achievement of organization's objective to conduct activity on promotion of objectives, tasks and its position	6	3.3
• Allocate and spend their internal resources, such as time or money, for representation and protection of rights		1.3
• Use and coordinate volunteer assistance to solve issues in representation and protection of rights		2.2
• Collect contributions from external sources, such as donors, business, local organizations and others for representation and protection of rights and interests		3.2
5. Does your CSO inform the community of its position in terms of policy decisions?		**2.5**
• Strive to be engaged in coalitions and networks with other groups or individuals with similar interests for common solution of issues that are important for clients	7	2.1
• Act as formal or informal participants of coalition or network		2.6
• Act as initiators to form coalitions, networks of joint working groups with the purpose of solving issues that are important for clients		2.7

6. Does your CSO inform the community of its position in terms of policy decisions?		2.4
• How often does CSO prepare a communication plan?	7	2.4
• Does your CSO work with mass media, such as newspapers, radio, television with the purpose of informing the community about organization's activity?		1.9
• Does CSO organize meetings, seminars or other events with the purpose of informing the community about position or activity of organization?		2.6
• Does your CSO usually conduct further activity after the events with the purpose of obtaining feedback from the community on issues that are important for clients?		2.3
• How often does your CSO review its strategy or declared position according to the feedback received from stockholders, including partners in coalition?		3.0
7. Does your CSO organize follow up activities to influence social and political developments in their city and to engage citizens?		3.4
• Does your CSO encourage respective actions from members, citizens or clients, such as drafting letters to the officials of local self-government related to the issues that are important for clients?	6	2.5
• Does your CSO actively lobby positions with regard to political decision, for instance, announcements at hearings, personal visits to the officials of local self-government, etc.?		4.0
• How often does CSO supervise the activity of public institutions at local or national levels on the issues that are of interest or correspond to the CSO's objectives and tasks?		3.1
• Have your CSO ever mobilize the community with respect to the decisions being made by local or national authorities on the issues that are important for clients?		3.9
• Does CSO attract / allocate resources for activities related to monitoring of political events?		4.0
• Does your CSO engage in monitoring and / or raise community's awareness with regard to the laws and amendments introduced following recommendations from your organization concerning the matters of interest for clients?		3.0
• Does your CSO review its approach to solution of political issues in case if taken measures were not efficient?		3.1

Zhytomyr CSOs' self-evaluation revealed that the weakest side in designing and implementation of advocacy campaigns is the development of stable and sustainable policies (2 our of 5 scores). The highest scores were attributed by CSOs to organising follow up activities to influence social and political developments in their city and to engage citizens, namely 3.4 out of 5 possible scores. The rest of the stages of CSOs' advocacy efforts got average scores of 2.4– 2.9.

Interviews with the organisations revealed that some of them have experience in advocacy campaigning. So, **CSO "Modern Format"** led campaigns against smoking, against domestic violence. **CSO "Turbota"** implemented a social advocacy project having prolonged the green light timespan on traffic lights in certain parts of the city, installed street benches with backrests and provided social consultations. **Zhytomyr division of the CSO "CHESNO"** held 5 advocacy training sessions, with even the first one resulting in introduction of a new contest for youth startups.

However in general terms if compared with other areas of activities, according to the focus group CSO participants, th most challenging is still the area of advocacy. The campaigns held in the city were predominantly focused on IDPs and ATO participants. In this way, **CSO 'Atoshnik"** dealt with the problems in issuing combatants cards, land plots for those who fought.

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT COOPERATE WITH THE YOUTH

The following Zhytomyr CSOs work with children, youth and students:

- Let your heart keep beating
- I am Mama
- Charity Foundation "There is Hope"
- The Box of Useful Deeds
- Zhytomyr Unites Us
- Youth Foundation of European Initiatives
- Quite Natural

Department for family, youth and sports work[16] *with* 22 youth, children and charity civil society organisations, namely with "Oblast Creative Union for Young Artists and Art Consultants", CSO "Avenir", CSO "Youth. Women. Family", CSO "Parity", CSO "Association "KVN Ukraine", CF "There is Hope", CSO "PLAST", CSO "Zhytomyr Association of Scientists and Business Consultants", CO "Planet for Children", UCO "ACET", CSO "I am Mama", CSO of pop artists "Art Forum", CSO "Oksia", CCF "Art Therapy", CSO "Atoshnik", CSO "Association of Space Museums of Ukraine", CSO "Atom", CSO "Student Club", CSO "Pisennyi Spas", CSO "Youth Foundation of European Initiatives", CSO "New Force", SCO "Street Workout Zhytomyr".

The Department and Zhytomyr city centre of social services for family, children and youth jointly with city CSOs have implemented 77 projects in the youth and adjacent areas. The most visible projects were: "About Zhytomyr", "Reporter Pro", "Art Gates", "How extraordinary is our planet!", "Zhytomyr School Film Festival "ZHUK", "Countering Bulling", "The Light of Communication", "Science Picnics", "Local Entrepreneurship School", "Spring School of Success", "European Studies", "School of LOcal Self-Government", "Zhytomyr! I love you!", "Youth is the Hope of State – 2018", "Ukrainian City ABC", "Student Lira", etc.

The 2018 project Municipal school for local self government helped to train and crtify 158 student. Jointly with CSO "Youth Foundation of European Initiatives" the local authorities plan to hold the initiative "Young Teenager School". As part of the city grant open calls the local authorities supported a number of sport initiatives to engage youth in sport and promote healthy life style.

According to representatives of local authorities, young people know little about civil society organisations, they do not know how to create such an organisation and in what way the municipality can assist them. Youth CSOs face problems with fund raising and communicating with the authorities. The number and activity of youth CSOs in the city can be attributed to the fact that there are 5 higher education institutions in Zhytomyr.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CSOs AND AUTHORITIES

Level of relations of CSOs with local self-government authorities and state authorities is an important factor that impacts the CSO's capacity to represent and protect the interests of its target groups, participate in the process of policy formulation, provide social services. All of the CSOs participating in this mapping exercise, cooperate with local self-government and state authorities in this way or another. The interviewed organisations mentioned a number of their cooperation partners among authorities, like city council, oblast state administration, education department, culture department, city centre of social services for family, children and youth, Novograd-Volynsk city council, Korosten city council, Berdychiv city council. According to the majority of the interviewed CSO representatives, they have constructive relations with city authorities, whereas it is difficult to cooperate with oblast state administration.

In order to gain a better understanding of cooperation between the CSOs and local self-government authorities and state authorities, the respondents were offered to determine the nature of cooperation with the authorities by choosing one of the four options. Evaluations of CSOs with regard to this issue vary significantly (Diagram 9).

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[16]   Interview

Diagram 9. Nature of cooperation between CSOs and authorities (N=9 with respect to cooperation with local self-government authorities and N=6 with respect to cooperation with state authorities)
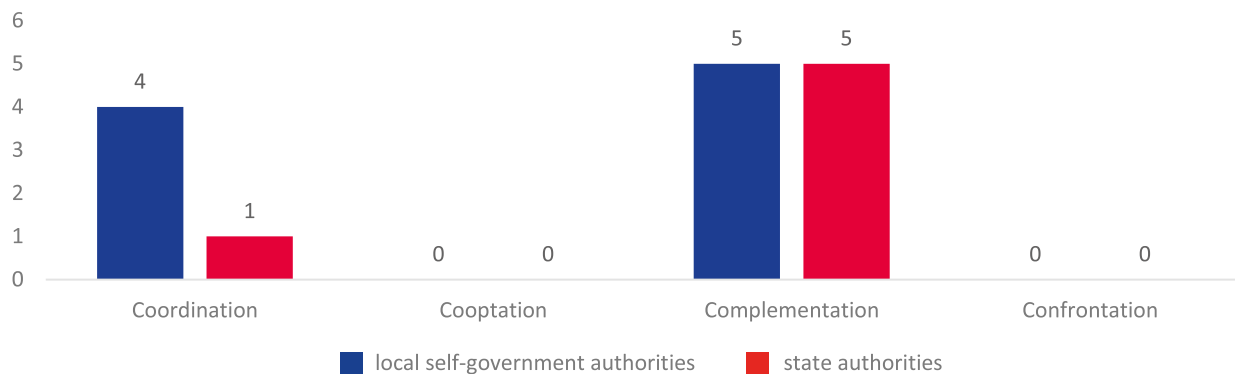
It is important to note that there is a constructive cooperation between local authorities and Zhytomyr CSOs; CSOs are not affiliated with certain politicians, and are not divided by political views or political party affiliation. According to some of the interviewed, there is no clear answer to the question of the nature of cooperation between CSOs and the authorities. Still, the relations are driven more by the need of coordination, however there is confrontation between certain CSOs and the authorities[17]. According to the city council representatives, the nature of their relations can be characterized as coordination and complementarity driven[18].

During the interviews the following mechanisms of cooperation between CSOs and authorities were mentioned: public council of the Mayor's Office (with 20 members representing civil society, with expertise), youth council with the Mayor's Office, Accessibility Committee, coordination council of combatants in Afghan war and ATO, public council of the city department of MIA, working and specialized thematic groups (transport, public initiative open calls, participatory budget, board of trustees with hospitas, housing commission, etc.). There is a Mayors grant programme for civil society organisations, separate grant mechanisms for gender initiatives, and support in the field of sports.

A coordination council was created to manage participatory budget, with 10 members representing civil society with the right to vote and 5 members representing city council with consultative powers. With this model all the decisions are made by civil society. Following the voting and drawing conclusions there is a plan to scale up this practice to other cities as well[19].

The e-petition mechanism is currently under review, there are plans to integrate the reviewed provisions on e-petitions into the updated city statute. The interviewed CSO representatives offered examples of e-petitions initiated by them and further supported by the city authorities (ex., the city budget allocated funds to remove quarantine plans in 2019). There are over 100 users registered in the Open City system; 400 requests were received in October 2018 alone, and 280 of them were settled. Zhytomyr has its City Information Centre (call 15-80)[20]. However some of the interviewees noted that civic activists do not use democratic participation instruments because they do not have enough knowledge in that area[21].

Joint organisation of city events and celebrations is a common form of cooperation with city authorities (ex., Cycling Day, festivals, employment fairs, etc).

The main cooperation channels between CSOs themselves is their work in different councils, meetings and FB, participation in tender boards to appoint heads of municipal enterprises. CSOs can also be present at Skype conferences of city authorities with oblast state administration and at sessions of the city council (with prior approval).

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[17] Interview with CSO representative
[18] Interview with public authority
[19] Ibid
[20] Focus group with CSOs
[21] Ibid
[22] Ibid

CSOs' ENGAGEMENT IN THE ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS

During the interview for evaluation of the CSOs' technical (programmatic) capacities in the anti-corruption field, the information was obtained with regard to the experience in anti-corruption efforts. Thus:

- **CSO "Modern Format"** did a fact-checking project, and trained journalists in fact-checking. They did a number of journalistic investigations with the results broadcasted on the national 5th channel. Under the WikiInvestigation project the organisation carried out a civic investigation into the matter of deforestation of the city vicinity. The CSO trained IDPs and students in the use of open public registries.
- **CSO "Perspective"** did a five-year monitoring of the National prevention mechanism.
- **Zhytomyr division of the CSO "CHESNO"** checked officials' e-declarations, as well as monitors the medical reform (sends requests for information to the health care institutions).

According to some CSO representatives, there are organisation that do anti-corruption investigations on request[23].

According to the interviewed representatives from city authorities, the most frequent requesters for information for anti-corruption purposes are: CSO "Anti-Corruption Movement of Zhytomyr region" (5-8 requests per month), CSO "Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine", CSO "Protection and Justice". There were meetings with representatives with CSO "Avtomaidan Zhytomyr". Only one CSO – CSO "City and Law" – sent a request to do expert anti-corruption analysis of the use of parent school donations. However this issue lays beyond the city council powers[24].

REPRESENTATION OF NATIONAL CSOs IN A CITY

- CVU
- PLAST
- Civil movement CHESNO
- Civil Network OPORA
- From Heart to Heart
- Umka
- World Congress of Ukrainian Youth Organizations
- Student Repubilc
- International Charity Foundation "Ukrainian Women's Fund"
- KVK League

LOCAL CSOs PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL AND NATIONAL NETWORKS

National networks/coalitions	Regional networks/ coalitions
- The network of civil society hubs (is being established. At the time of the interview with CSO "Modern Format" the negotiations on regarding rent of premises were still ongoing) - Network of Community Foundations of Ukraine (CF "Zhytomyr Community Foundation") - Coalition of civil society organisation and initiatives "For tabacco smoke-free Ukraine" (CF "Zhytomyr Community Foundation")	n/a

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[23] Ibid
[24] Ibid

COOPERATION BETWEEN ZHYTOMYR CSOs

The interviewed CSOs were asked with whom from local organisations they cooperate / coordinate their activities / do joint events, etc. Below you can see these links between Zhytomyr CSOs.

CSOs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. CSO "I am Mama"															
2. CSO "Greenery"												■			
3. CSO "Quite Natural"														■	
4. CSO "The Box of Useful Deeds"															■
5. CSO "Atoshnik"															
6. CSO "ZhCSO "Children of the Sun"	■														
7. CSO "Perspective"												■			
8. Civil movement CHESNO			■												■
9. CF "Zhytomyr Community Foundation"															
10. CF "Zhytomyr Unites Us"															
11. Zhytomyr oblast branch of Committee of voters of Ukraine															
12. CSO "Modern Format"						■	■								
13. CF "There is Hope"												■			
14. CSO "Youth Foundation of European Initiatives"			■									■			
15. Other CSOs															

According to the interviewees, there were instances when CSOs created local coalitions, when they were united regarding certain issues. Presently CSOs prefer to cooperate on and ad hoc basis, depending on the situation. However sometimes there is competition between city CSOs for grant funding.

There are a dozen CSOs in the city whose target audience is ATO participants. At the beginning they signed memoranda of cooperation between themselves, but later abandoned this practice. If organisations' goals and the ways to achieve those coincide – they do cooperate with each other[25].

CSOs INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING IN THE PROJECT

- Let your heart keep beating
- ytomyr Unites Us
- Greenery
- Youth Foundation of European Initiatives
- Perspective
- Civil movement CHESNO

25   Interview with CSO

NOT INTERESTED

- I am Mama
- Charity Foundation "There is Hope"
- The Box of Useful Deeds
- Quite Natural
- Children of the Sun'

SIDENOTES

- Many interviewees have underlined the low level of political affiliation of Zhytomyr CSOs, however there are a few CSOs that work for certain political forces. But with the elections approaching, the situation changing.
- City CSOs are not knowledgeable in terms of what is corruption, what is the difference between corruption and other types of abuse of power, they do not now where to look for information, and what they could request from authorities under the Law On Public Access to Information.
- There is a need to identify those areas where coordinated work of both CSOs and authorities would be impossible without their interaction.
- City residents need an awareness raising campaign for them to know afterwards, for example "three things they could do to decrease corruption".
- There is a need for project management schools to engage CSOs on a wider scale to project development and use of state budget funding (there is a need to develop skills in state budget management, reporting, interacting with treasury).
- The city needs to have a specialized consultative centre for youth and youth-oriented civil society organisations.
- City CSOs lack skills in negotiations and in the ability to hear each other.
- To ensure sustainable interaction between CSOs and local authorities it would be wise to sign a compact or agreement between the authorities and city CSOs.
- City CSOs lack knowledge in the field of organizational development, there is no systematic approach in CSOs' operations.
- CSOs seldom publish reports on the raised funds.
- Generally speaking, there is no strategic visions of further development among CSOs ("*we live one day at a time*"[26]).
- There is a lack in sustainability of results reached after training activities (representatives of many CSOs were trained in a wide variety of issues, however there was no follow up thereof whatsoever).

CSOs lack skills in mobilizing citizens through social networks and media.

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[26] Interview with CSO representative

The city OF MARIUPOL

THE CITY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Mariupol is a city of oblast significance in Donetsk oblast of Ukraine. It is located on the shore of Azov sea, at the mouth of Kalmius river. Its population is – 446 103 (2017 p.) inhabitants. Mariupol is a multinational city that is a home to the representatives of circa 120 nationalities. It is an important port and industrial center of the country. City's area is 166 km².

The city has a powerful economic and intellectual potential as well international standing. It is a cultural center of the region and placed into a category of historical sites. The city's key industry field is metallurgy, and its share of exported products in foreign trade turnover makes almost 70%. More than 50 world countries are buying the products of Mariupol steel mills.

As of November 11, 2018, Mariupol ranks # 2 in the Transparency ranking of 100 largest cities of Ukraine (81.1 points out of 100) (https://transparentcities.in.ua/rating/?rating-year=current) . In the first half of 2018 Mariupol ranked # 1 in Ukraine according to the Air pollution index. (https://interfax.com.ua/news/economic/525117.html).

City Mayor	Vadym Boichenko
Contact information	87500 Donetsk oblast Mariupol city 39, Mytropolytska Str. City Council website: https://mariupolrada.gov.ua/
References/availability of information about public councils on the website: no, only about public hearings:	https://mariupolrada.gov.ua/city-council-solutions/pro-zatverdzhennja-polozhennja-pro-gromadski-sluhannja-v-misti-mariupoli
The list of CSOs	https://mariupolrada.gov.ua/page/gromadski-obednannja
Participation of CSO representatives in public councils (the number of deputies from CSOs)	https://mariupolrada.gov.ua/person/deputies
Strategy to facilitate CSOs' development	https://mariupolrada.gov.ua/page/programa-sprijannja-rozvitku-osbb

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY'S CSOs (NUMBER, SECTORS AND TYPES OF ACTIVITY, NUMBER OF STAFF, ETC.)

Section "Public associations" on the Mariupol city council website states that there are more than 650 civil society organisations and 106 religious organizations registered and active in Mariupol[27]. Based on the identification results of registered CSOs as to meeting the mapping exercise criteria and availability of contact information 16 CSOs were determined and were offered participation in the interviews and focus groups. A question was raised during the interview with the representatives of CSOs and local authorities as to how many active CSOs were there in the city in their opinion. According to the interviewees, there were not many active CSOs in the city, but rather more individuals – public figures. Thus, representatives of up to 25 CSOs were gathering for various events at the "Khalabuda" free space (in the framework of CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"), but known are not more than 5. According to one of the interviewed CSO representatives, the number of really active CSOs is not large (can count on the fingers of one hand), however, there are real public activists[28]. That said, certain individuals are members of several CSOs at the same time. 80% of CSOs are represented by one individual[29]. 90% of public activists know each other. The largest named number of active CSOs in the city is 100[30]. At the same time, the city's CSOs – so called traditional organizations for disabled, veterans, Chernobyl cleanup veterans, were joined by newly-established organizations of ATO veterans. The total number of organizations of such profile, which receive funding from the local budget, is 17 (there will be 18 of them in 2019)[31].

Out of 16 CSOs that were offered participation in the mapping exercise, 14 organizations have submitted the online questionnaire forms; 13 out of them are civil society organisations and 1 charity foundation. Only one CSO was registered in 2004 (CSO "Source of inspiration"), while 13 other organizations were registered within 2014-2018, at that 3 organizations were registered in 2018: CSO "Business club "Partner", Charity foundation "Rodyna Priazovya" and CSO "Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka". It proves that the CSO sector in the city is relatively young and most of the CSOs are at the stage of institutional development. At the same time, such situation may evidence greater activity of organizations in the city that were established on the back of public activity increase after the Revolution of Dignity.

Presented CSOs operate at three levels: national (1 CSO - CSO "Initiative group "Razom!"), regional (6 CSOs) and local (7 CSOs). Such distribution demonstrates that they are evenly representing national and regional levels as well as local.

Following are the regional CSOs that operate in the city:
1. CSO "Azovska Parenchyma"
2. CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"
3. CSO "Development of Pryazovia"
4. CSO "Donechchina women council"
5. Charity Foundation "Rodyna Pryazovia"
6. CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies"

Following are the CSOs that operate at the city level only:
1. CSO "Source of inspiration"
2. CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"
3. CSO "Mariupol development fund"
4. CSO "Business club "Partner"
5. CSO "Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka"
6. CSO "Power of entrepreneurs"
7. CSO "Media platform "M14"

[27] Mariupol City Council website: https://mariupolrada.gov.ua/page/gromadski-obednannja.
[28] Interview with a representative of CSO «Mariupol Association of women»Berehynya»».
[29] Interview with a representative of CSO «Donbas Institute of Regional Policies».
[30] Interview with a representative of CSO «Source of inspiration».
[31] Interview with a representative of Mariupol City Council.

The interviewed CSOs work in 8 sectors (Diagram 10). At that, the most widespread is a sector named "Civic activity and advocacy" (there are 13 operational CSOs and 5 of them are public and human rights organizations. The interviewed CSOS are least operational in a sector named "Business and professional associations" (2 CSOs: CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama" and CSO "Power of entrepreneurs"). None of the interviewed CSOs work in such sectors as "Charity", "International activity", "Activity of religious organizations".

Diagram 10. Number of CSOs by sectors of activity, N=14
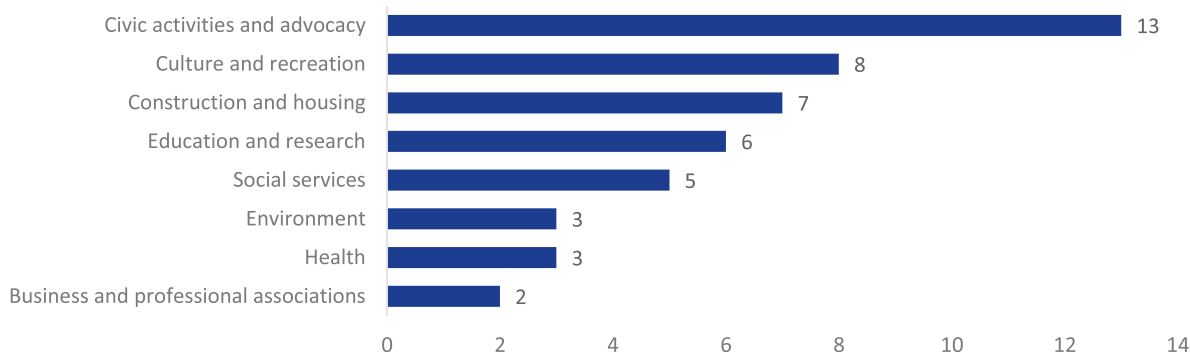
The city's CSOs were offered to select not more than three sectors of activity. Significant part of the presented CSOs are mainly field-specific, i.e. they operate in one – three sectors (11 CSOs). However, 3 CSOs have selected more than three sectors, therefore, they may be called widely specialized (universal). One of these CSOs operate in 7 sectors at the same time (CSO "Initiative group "Razom!"), the second one operates in 6 sectors (CSO "Azovska Parenchyma"), the third one operates in 5 sectors (CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"). The biggest number of CSOs (5) operates in two sectors at the same time, and combinations of sectors are different, but each three of them operate in sectors "Culture and recreation" and "Social activity and advocacy".

An important characteristic of a CSO is types of organisations' activity. Respondents were asked to select not more than three types of activity. Most of the CSOs (8) have selected exactly 3 types of activity each. However, 3 organizations have noted 2 types of activity: CSO "Source of inspiration", CSO "Development of Pryazovia", CSO "Power of entrepreneurs". Some organisations have selected more than 3 types of activity. In particular, CSO "Donechchina women council" and Charity Foundation "Rodyna Pryazovia" have noted 5 types of activity each, and CSO "Azovska Parenchyma" noted 4 types of activity. One of these CSOs - CSO "Azovska Parenchyma" - also operates in the most of sectors. Said organisations are rather far-reaching and are trying to cover quite different sectors and types of activity.

Dominating among the most widespread types of activity (as illustrated by Diagram 11) are *advocacy and lobbying* (as many as 8 CSOs are involved in such type of activity); *educational and awareness raising activities, dissemination of information, service delivery, including social* (6 CSOs in each field). The least widespread types of activity are *rehabilitation and grant administering* (only 1 CSO in each field is involved in this type of activity). Such type of activity as *designing recommendations for policy-making* is of limited spread – only 2 CSOs are involved in it. Aside from the offered list of types of activity, 2 CSOs have mentioned other types of activity in the field of *culture and music and exhibitions and concerts*.

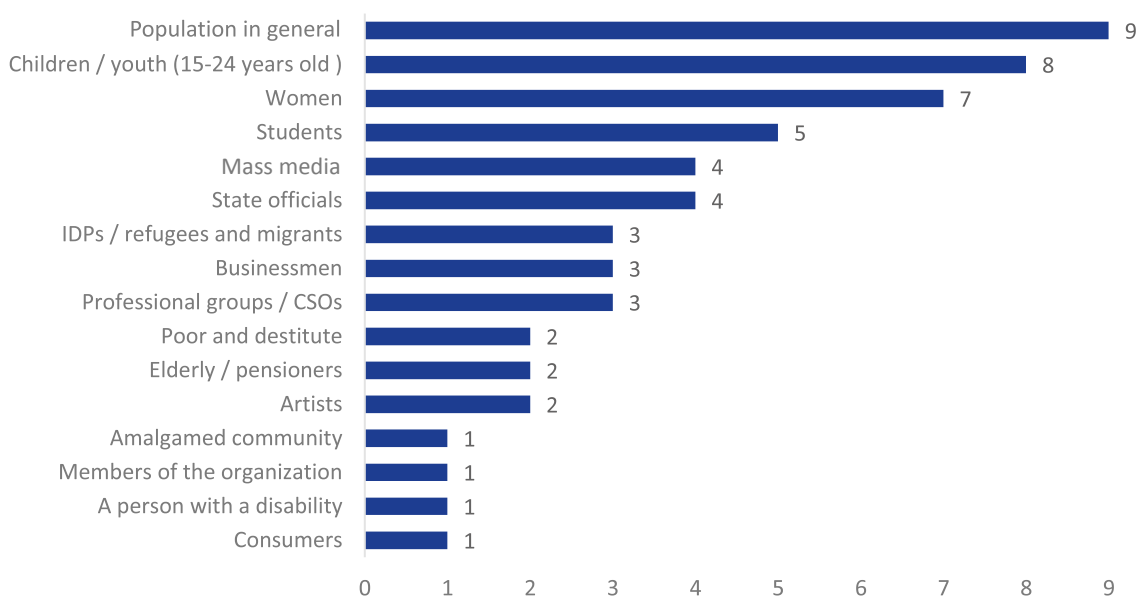**Diagram 11. Types of CSOs' activity, N = 14**
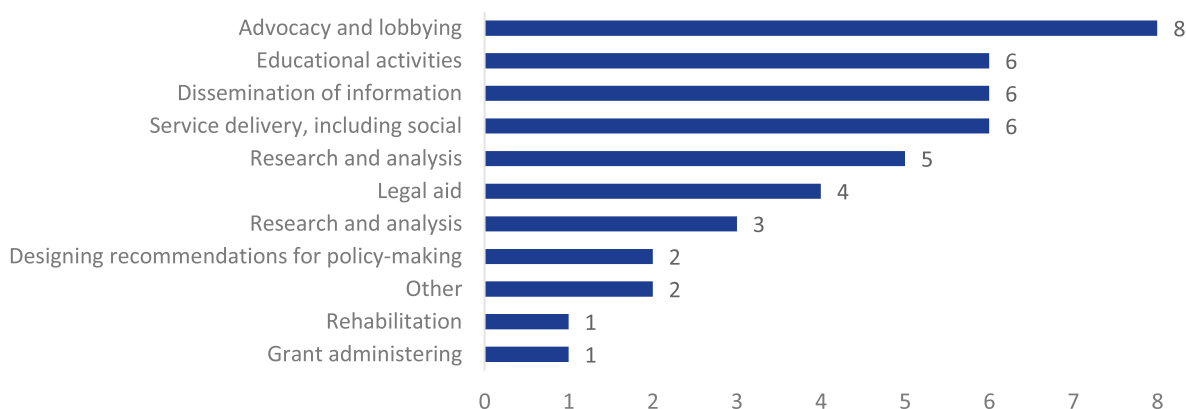
Respondents have determined their target groups in the same manner as sectors and types of activity, selecting up to three options. Out of such groups the organisations were most often selecting *the population in general* (9 CSOs), which can evidence the absence of a clearly defined target group. The following most popular are such groups as *children/youth (15-24 years)* (8 CSOs are working with this target group), *women* (7 CSOs), *students* (5 CSOs). The smallest number of CSOs (1 in each field) is working with such target groups as *amalgamated community*, *members of organisation*, *disabled individuals*, *consumers*. Few CSOs (2 in each field) are also working with such target groups as *poor and destitute*, *elderly/pensioners*, *artists*.

Same as in case of sectors and types of activity, some organizations have noted more than three target groups that they work with. At that, most of such groups – 10 – have noted CSO "Azovska Parenchyma", CSO "Donechchina women council" works with 6 target groups, CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama", CSO "Business club "Partner" and Charity foundation "Rodyna Priazovya" work with 5, and CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"" directs its activity at 4 target groups. It is worth mentioning, that none of the interviewed CSOs work with such group as "orphans".
Diagram 12 shows distribution of CSOs that take care of this or that target group.

Diagram 12. Target groups of CSOs, N = 14

Population in general	9
Children / youth (15-24 years old)	8
Women	7
Students	5
Mass media	4
State officials	4
IDPs / refugees and migrants	3
Businessmen	3
Professional groups / CSOs	3
Poor and destitute	2
Elderly / pensioners	2
Artists	2
Amalgamed community	1
Members of the organization	1
A person with a disability	1
Consumers	1

Half of the CSOs that have submitted online questionnaire form are membership organizations, while number of members varies from 2 (CSO "Initiative group "Razom!") to 36 (CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya""). Vast majority of member CSOs has few members, which number does not exceed 10 individuals (5 or 71,4% of member CSOs). There are only two CSOs with number of members that is more than 10: the aforementioned CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"" has 36 members and CSO "Azovska Parenchyma" has 25 members.

Following are the CSOs, which noted that they are non-membership: CSO "Source of inspiration", CSO "Mariupol development fund", CSO "Business club "Partner", Charity foundation "Rodyna Priazovya", CSO "Power of entrepreneurs", CSO "Media platform "M14", CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies".

12 out of 14 interviewed CSOs of the city, which have submitted online questionnaire form, have permanent paid staff, and their number of employees varies from 2 (CSO "Mariupol development fund") to 25 (CSO "Azovska Parenchyma"). On average, those CSOs that have permanent paid staff have 9 employees. At that, 4 CSOs have not more than 5 employees, 5 CSOs have 6-10 employees and 3 CSOs have more than 10 employees. Following are the organizations that do not have permanent paid staff: CSO "Source of inspiration" and CSO "Business club "Partner".

9 out of 14 interviewed CSOs of the city engage experts to their work. Number of engaged experts varies from 2 (CSO "Azovska Parenchyma", CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama") to 9 (CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya""). Average number of experts in those CSOs that engage them to their work makes 5. Following are the CSOs that do not engage experts: CSO "Donechchina women council" , CSO "Business club "Partner", CSO "Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka", CSO "Power

of entrepreneurs" and CSO "Media platform "M14".

Such situation with hire of paid staff and engagement of experts demonstrates that certain part of CSOs of the city uses volunteer assistance of their members (founders) or representatives of target groups. They do not have sufficient funds to hire paid staff or engage experts.

Respondents were asked to evaluate their human resources, in particular, professional experience of the staff and engaged experts; their education and skills; experience of the organization's staff and engaged experts in the anti-corruption activity; organization's capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources. Results of the self-evaluation[32] are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Self-evaluation of the CSO's human resources, N=13

CSO name	The relevance of professional experience of the staff and engaged experts to the goals, aims, projects and services of an organisation	The relevance of education and skills of the staff and engaged experts to the goals, aims, projects and services of an organisation	Experience of the CSO staff in the anti-corruption field	Experience of the exerts engaged by the CSO in the anti-corruption field	CSO capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources	The average score for CSO human resources
CSO "Source of inspiration"	3	3	3	1	3	**2.6**
CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"	3	4	2	2	3	**2.8**
CSO "Initiative group "Razom!"	5	5	5	5	5	**5**
CSO "Mariupol Association of women "Berehynya"	5	5	4	4	4	**4.4**
CSO "Mariupol development fund"	4	4	2	2	2	**2.8**
CSO "Development of Pryazovia"	4	3	2	1	3	**2.6**
CSO "Power of entrepreneurs"	2	3	4	2	2	**2.6**
Charity Foundation "Rodyna Pryazovia"	4	5	3	3	3	**3.6**
CSO "Business club "Partner"	4	4	1	1	1	**2.2**
CSO "Donechchina women council"	5	5	1	1		**3**
CSO "Media platform "M14"	3	3	2	2	3	**2.6**
CSO "Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka"	3	4	4	4	4	**3.8**
CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies"	3	3	2	2	2	**2.4**
The average score for human resources across all CSOs	**3.69**	**3.92**	**2.69**	**2.31**	**2.92**	**3.11**

As illustrated in Table 15, the average score for CSO human resources is a little above the satisfactory level. With regard to the above, the majority (8 CSOs) has the human resources sufficiency below the satisfactory level (CSO "Source of inspiration", CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama", CSO "Mariupol develop-

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[32] The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 denotes lack of appropriate resources (the lowest score) and 5 denotes excellent sufficiency (the highest score).

ment fund", CSO "Development of Pryazovia", CSO "Power of entrepreneurs", CSO "Business club "Partner", CSO "Media platform "M14", CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies"). Only 2 CSOs have evaluated their human resources at a good or above good level (CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"" and CSO "Initiative group "Razom!"). Out of them, it is CSO "Initiative group "Razom!") only that evaluated its human resources as "excellent". That said, the CSOs have evaluated their capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources comparatively lower than the average score. Thus, 4 CSOs[33] (CSO "Mariupol development fund", CSO "Power of entrepreneurs", CSO "Business club "Partner", CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies") have the capacity for such activities below the satisfactory level. 3 CSOs (CSO "Initiative group "Razom!", CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"" and CSO "Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka") have such capacity at the level "good" and "excellent", and it is CSO "Initiative group "Razom!" only that has it at "excellent" level.

The CSOs have evaluated the experience of the experts engaged in the anti-corruption field as the lowest. The average score across all CSOs is below the satisfactory level – 2,31. Thus, average score of experience of the CSOs' staff in the anti-corruption field is the lowest – 2,69. According to this component, 7 CSOs evaluate their level below the satisfactory (CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama", CSO "Mariupol development fund", CSO "Development of Pryazovia", CSO "Business club "Partner", CSO "Donechchina women council", CSO "Media platform "M14", CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies"). At the same time, CSO "Initiative group "Razom!" evaluated its level as "excellent" based on this component.

According to certain CSOs' representatives, the professional level of the city's CSOs is at the very low level. Among those CSOs that are working on a systemic basis is CSO "Skhidna Brama" that established the "Khalabuda" free space and is constantly holding cultural events, various meetings (noted by several informants from among the CSOs' representatives).

The interviewed city's CSOs are using various communication channels to inform about their activities (Diagram 13). The most widespread communication channel is *social media* (14 CSOs are using it). 5 CSOs have indicated that they use a *website* to inform about their activities. At the same time, only 3 organizations have indicated their website address in the questionnaire forms (CSO "Initiative group "Razom!", CSO "Mariupol development fund", CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies").

Diagram 13. Communication channels used to inform about organization's activities, N=14
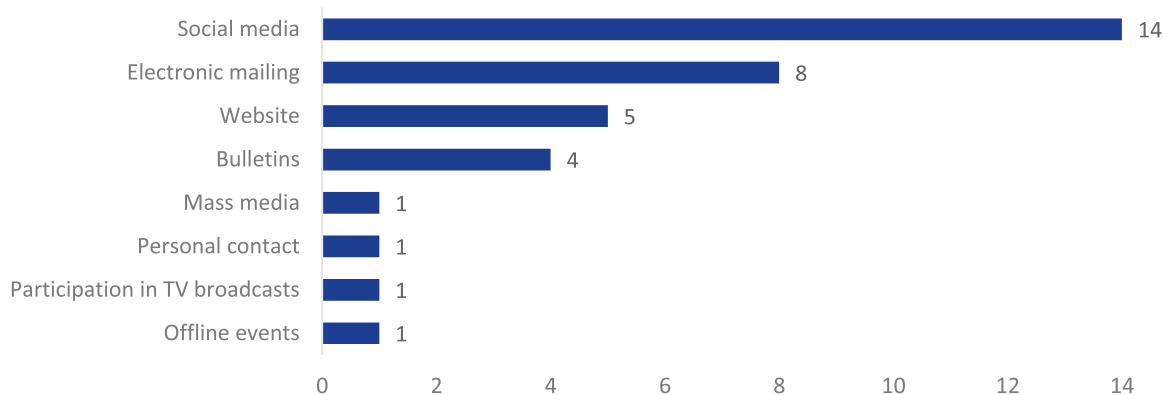
There is only 1 CSO that uses conventional media (CSO "Donechchina women council"), 1 CSO uses participation in TV broadcasts, personal contacts and offline events for provision of information (CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies"). Most of the presented CSOs (10) use more than 1 communication channel. While 4 CSOs use only 1 communicational channel – newsletters. Use of free of charge or low budget communication channels evidences lack of resources for use of other channels.

Respondents were also asked to evaluate their technical resources, in particular, availability of premises, IT-infrastructure, as well as the organizations' capacity in anti-corruption activities at the current level of technical resources. Results of the self-evaluation[34] are presented in Table 5.

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[33]   CSO «Donechchina women council» did not provide such evaluation.
[34]   The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 denotes lack of appropriate resources (the lowest score) and 5 denotes excellent sufficiency (the highest score).

Table 5. Self-evaluation of the CSOs' technical resources, N=13

CSO name	CSO premises	Premises for events and provision of services for target groups	IT infrastructure, hardware and software	CSO capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of technical resources	The average score for CSO technical resources
CSO "Source of inspiration"	3	1	3	3	2.5
CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"	5	5	5	5	5
CSO "Initiative group "Razom!"	3	3	5	5	4
CSO "Mariupol Association of women "Berehynya"	5	3	4	4	4
CSO "Mariupol development fund"		5	5	5	5
CSO "Development of Pryazovia"	4	4	3	3	3.5
CSO "Power of entrepreneurs"	1	3	4	2	2.5
Charity Foundation "Rodyna Pryazovia"	2	2	3	2	2.25
CSO "Business club "Partner"	1	1	1	1	1
CSO "Donechchina women council"	4	4	4		4
CSO "Media platform "M14"	1	1	2	3	1.75
CSO "Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka"	5	1	2	3	2.75
CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies"	4	4	4	1	3.25
The average score for technical resources across all CSOs	**3.17**	**2.85**	**3.46**	**3.08**	**3.19**

As shown in *Table 5*, the average score for CSO technical resources is a little above the satisfactory level. Average level of technical resources sufficiency in 6 CSOs is below the satisfactory level (CSO "Source of inspiration", CSO "Power of entrepreneurs", Charity foundation "Rodyna Priazovya", CSO "Business club "Partner", CSO "Media platform "M14", CSO "Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka". Only 5 CSOs have evaluated their technical resources at a good or above good level (CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama", CSO "Initiative group "Razom!", CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"", CSO "Mariupol development fund" and CSO "Donechchina women council"). Only two CSOs out of them evaluate their technical resources as "excellent" - CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama" and CSO "Mariupol development fund". That said, the CSOs have evaluated their capacity in anti-corruption activities at the current level of technical resources a little lower than the average score. Thus, 4 CSOs[35] (CSO "Power of entrepreneurs", Charity foundation "Rodyna Priazovya", CSO "Business club "Partner" and CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies") have a potential for such activity lower than the satisfactory level. 4 CSOs have such capacity at a "good" and "excellent" levels, and 3 CSOs out of them have it at the "excellent" level (CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama", CSO "Initiative group "Razom!" and CSO "Mariupol development fund").

Interviews with the CSOs' representatives have demonstrated that a small number of CSOs in the city have experience of attracting grants. Following are those that have such experience:

- ***CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"*** was a partner in the project named "Building Ukraine together" with financial support of USAID. USAID offered its support and assisted with making an application for grant. USAID supported two organization's projects at the same time and its

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[35]   CSO «Donechchina women council» did not provide such evaluation.

financial support lasted for half a year. Henceforth, the organization operates without the grants (it receives a significant part of its revenue from leasing the premises of the "Khalabuda" free space). CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama" was a partner of "Kyiv dialogue" project[36]. In addition, the organization was receiving grants from the humanitarian non-governmental organization Caritas Ukraine (for training courses at boarding school).

- *CSO "Mariupol association of entrepreneurs"* received funding from USAID to hold meetings for the business and provide consultations to the entrepreneurs.
- *CSO "Mariupol development fund"* prepared joint projects with the local government: "Beneficial medicine" (with financial support of USAID) related to renovation of the Primary health care center (with financial support of UNDP).
- *CSO "Donechchina women council"* established a shelter for assistance to the conflict victims in the city with the financial support of United Nations Population Fund.
- *Charity foundation "Rodyna Priazovya"* with the support of UNDP established a consulting bureau for citizens who live in controlled territory of Donetsk oblast.

DESCRIPTION OF POLICY-MAKING CSOs

Out of interviewed CSOs of the city, only 5 are involved in policy-making. Following are these CSOs:

1. Source of inspiration
2. Initiative group "Razom!"
3. Mariupol development fund
4. Power of entrepreneurs
5. Donbas Institute of Regional Policies

Policy-making function comprises several types of activity, in particular: *participation in decision-making processes at local and national levels; provision of commentaries/recommendations for the policy documents; participation in determination and formulation of a new development strategy; participation in implementation of development strategies; monitoring and evaluation of the policy performance and implementation quality.* Diagram 14 demonstrates distribution of a number of CSOs according to these types of activity.

Diagram 14. Number of CSOs by areas of activity in policy-making, N=5
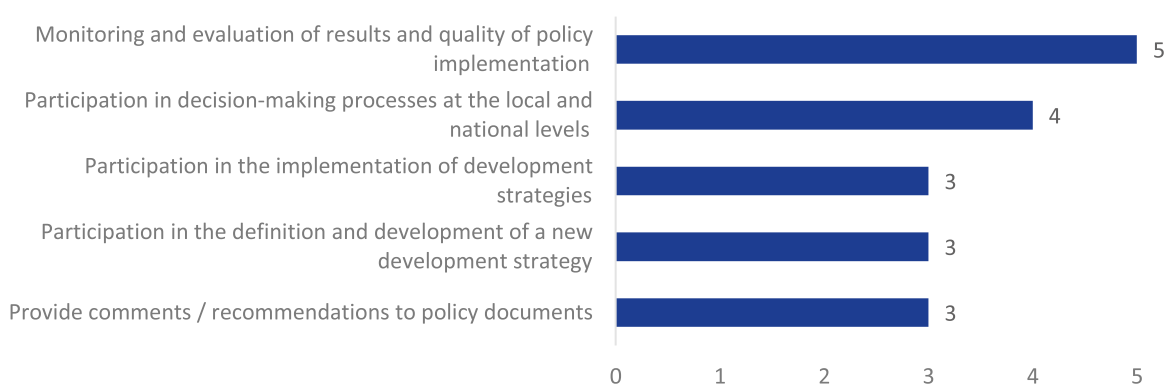
In the course of the interview a great number of CSOs' representatives have mentioned that they and members of organizations were engaged to development of various documents: city development strategies (CSO "Mariupol development fund", CSO "Donechchina women council"), regulations for supervisory boards of municipal enterprises (CSO "Development of Pryazovia", CSO "Media platform "M14", CSO "Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka"), regulations on placement of external advertising (CSO "Power of entrepreneurs"). Representatives of CSO "Source of inspiration" were preparing expert conclusions to the draft decisions of local council.

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[36] Kyiv dialogue is a unique German-Ukrainian platform for dialogue and experience exchange that brings together multipliers from politics, business, media and civil society fields of Germany and Ukraine, and thus, facilitates democratic development of Ukraine (https://www.kyiv-dialogue.org/uk/pro-nas/xto-mi-je.html).

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT PROVIDE SERVICES

Out of interviewed CSOs of the city, 7 are fulfilling a function of services provision. Following are these CSOs:

1. Azovska Parenchyma
2. Source of inspiration
3. Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"
4. Mariupol Association of women "Berehynya"
5. Donechchina women council
6. Charity Foundation "Rodyna Pryazovia"
7. Media platform "M14"

The function of services provision comprises several types of activity, in particular: *provision of services to the population with own resources or in cooperation with public institutions; improvement of services and their provision considering challenges certain population groups face, identification of needs in services of certain population groups, monitoring and improvement of the quality of services, etc.; influencing public services provided by the state by means of monitoring of their provision and quality, representation of social needs and interests; cooperation with the authorities in order to improve the processes of identification / quality / provision of services*; etc. Diagram 15 demonstrates distribution of a number of CSOs according to these types of activity.

**Diagram 15. Number of CSOs by types of activity related to services provision, N=7**
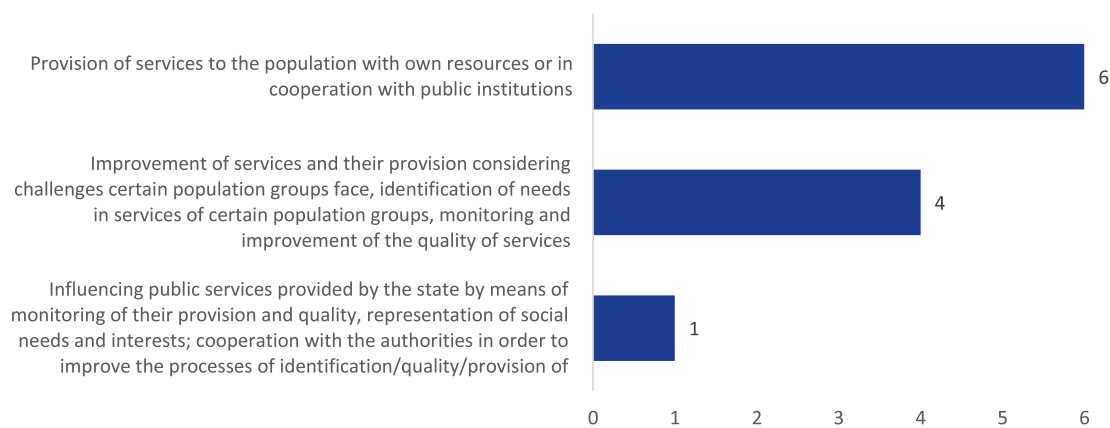
According to the CSOs' representatives, the city has a large sector of social organizations that work with the disabled, HIV-AIDS infected, military conflict victims.

Among the interviewed CSOs **CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"** provides assistance to ATO veterans, IDPs, refugees. There was a Center for volunteer assistance at the organization operating for the displaced persons. It was collecting clothes, footwear, foodstuffs for the displaced persons and defenders of Mariupol. The organization established the "Khalabuda" free space, which generates part of the organization's revenue (from leasing the premises). "Khalabuda" has up to 160 events per month, half of them with the use of own resources of the organization. Part of these important for the city events are free of charge. The organizations presents the "Khalabuda" free space as a socially responsible business.

CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"" provides services to the population, protects civil rights of citizens, who live at the demarcation line and in Mariupol, as well as to the IDPs. There are 6 lawyers and 4 psychologists (2 art-therapists and 2 crisis therapists) among the active members of the organization. The organization also provides microbusiness services, assists in drafting projects, cooperates with employment center.

CSO "Donechchina women council" provides services of social and psychological support to the families of IDPs, in particular, to women and children. Since January 2018 the organization implements the program on prevention of gender-based violence. In addition, the organization established a shelter for assistance to the conflict victims with the support of United Nations Population Fund. In January 2019 the shelter was transferred to the city and shall be financed from the local budget.

Main line of activity of **Charity foundation "Rodyna Priazovya"** is primary assistance to citizens in difficult life circumstances. The foundation provides psychological rehabilitation and legal support services to the IDPs, ATO participants, members of their families. Legal consultations also cover land issues.

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT ARE INVOLVED IN ADVOCACY

Out of interviewed CSOs of the city, 13 organizations are involved in advocacy. Following are these CSOs:

1. Azovska Parenchyma
2. Source of inspiration
3. Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"
4. Initiative group "Razom!"
5. Mariupol Association of women "Berehynya"
6. Mariupol development fund
7. Development of Pryazovia
8. Donechchina women council
9. Business club "Partner
10. Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka"
11. Power of entrepreneurs
12. Media platform "M14"
13. Donbas Institute of Regional Policies

The function of advocacy comprises several types of activity, in particular: *raising awareness as to the challenges and interests of communities; research and drafting policy agenda; development and implementation of awareness raising and advocacy campaigns; mobilization of CSOs, communities and vulnerable groups; mobilization of CSOs and population to participate in policy processes; strengthening accountability systems; civic monitoring and oversight; etc.* Diagram 16 demonstrates distribution of a number of CSOs according to these types of activity.

Diagram 16. Number of CSOs by types of activity related to advocacy, N=13
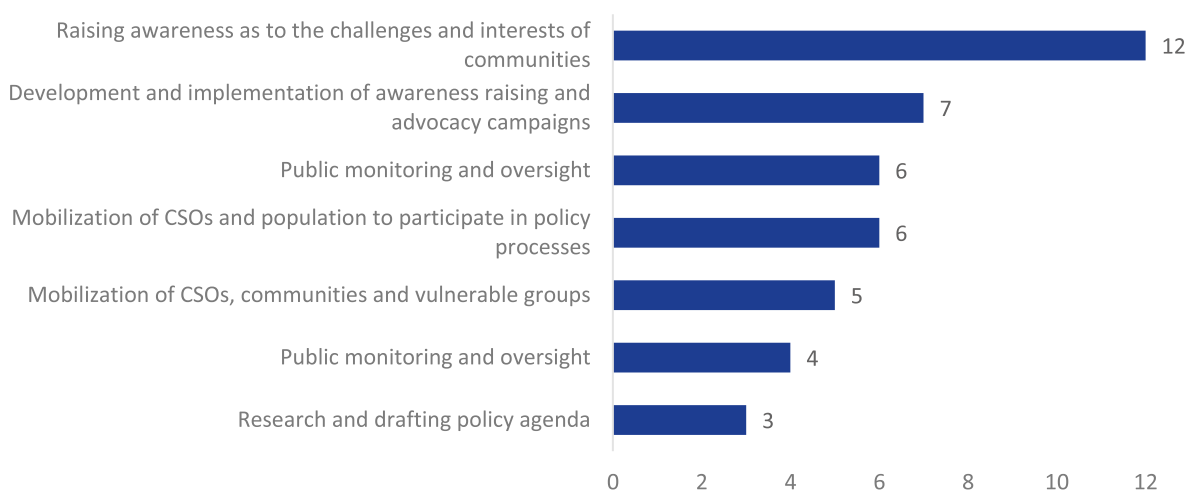
Table 6 presents generalized results of the self-evaluation[37] by CSOs based on their lines of activity related to the advocacy.

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[37] The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 means always (the lowest score) and 5 means never (the highest score).

Table 6. Self-evaluation of CSOs in terms of their advocacy campaigning activities, N=9

Direction / Components by directions	The number of CSOs	The average score
1. Collection and analysis of data on advocacy		**2.07**
• Collect information and study vital problems of clients	8	2.11
• Study respective public institutions and their role with respect to tasks and objectives of CSOs in favour of the clients and beneficiaries		1.89
• Determine interests of stakeholders on the matters related to clients		1.78
• Perform detailed analysis to formulate a political position on the matters related to clients		2.50
2. Does your CSO ensure feedback channel for CSO members and citizens on the matter in question?		**2.60**
• Organize meetings of CSOs' members to discuss the information collected from the matters related to clients	8	2.60
• Encourage feedback from the community through organization of public meetings, focus groups, questionnaires, phone calls or other similar methods		2.70
• Hold campaigns for mass media to support own position		2.60
• Modify their strategy in response to information obtained from the groups they represent, open membership or community		2.50
3. Is your CSO developing a sustainable and stable policies?		**2.80**
• Does your CSO practice drafting its policy objectives and tasks?	8	3.22
• Does the CSO make a distinction when formulating its objectives for different audiences and groups and accommodate its policy objectives and tasks to different groups?		2.67
• Does your CSO use the information collected from different sources to rationalize positions, objectives and tasks?		2.50
4. Collection / distribution of resources for advocacy and lobbying		**2.20**
• Collect donations from members, concerned citizens and/or other organizations (business, foundations, religious groups) for achievement of organization's objective to conduct activity on promotion of objectives, tasks and its position	7	2.57
• Allocate and spend their internal resources, such as time or money, for representation and protection of rights		1.71
• Use and coordinate volunteer assistance to solve issues in representation and protection of rights		2.38
• Collect contributions from external sources, such as donors, business, local organizations and others for representation and protection of rights and interests		2.13
5. Does your CSO establishes / participates in coalitions and networks for introduction of joint events on the matter in question?		**2.65**
• Strive to be engaged in coalitions and networks with other groups or individuals with similar interests for common solution of issues that are important for clients	9	2.50
• Act as formal or informal participants of coalition or network		3.00
• Act as initiators to form coalitions, networks of joint working groups with the purpose of solving issues that are important for clients		2.44

6. Does your CSO inform the community of its position in terms of policy decisions?		2.94
• How often does CSO prepare a communication plan?	7	3.29
• Does your CSO work with mass media, such as newspapers, radio, television with the purpose of informing the community about organization's activity?		2.00
• Does CSO organize meetings, seminars or other events with the purpose of informing the community about position or activity of organization?		3.00
• Does your CSO usually conduct further activity after the events with the purpose of obtaining feedback from the community on issues that are important for clients?		3.00
• How often does your CSO review its strategy or declared position according to the feedback received from stockholders, including partners in coalition?		3.43
7. Does your CSO organize follow up activities to influence social and political developments in their city and to engage citizens?		**2.67**
• Does your CSO encourage respective actions from members, citizens or clients, such as drafting letters to the officials of local self-government related to the issues that are important for clients?	9	2.67
• Does your CSO actively lobby positions with regard to political decision, for instance, announcements at hearings, personal visits to the officials of local self-government, etc.?		2.67
• How often does CSO supervise the activity of public institutions at local or national levels on the issues that are of interest or correspond to the CSO's objectives and tasks?		3.22
• Have your CSO ever mobilize the community with respect to the decisions being made by local or national authorities on the issues that are important for clients?		2.44
• Does CSO attract / allocate resources for activities related to monitoring of political events?		3.22
• Does your CSO engage in monitoring and / or raise community's awareness with regard to the laws and amendments introduced following recommendations from your organization concerning the matters of interest for clients?		2.30
• Does your CSO review its approach to solution of political issues in case if taken measures were not efficient?		2.20

As illustrated in *Table 6*, it is quite often that CSOs are conducting activity at the first stage of advocacy, namely, collected and analyse information and interview respective public institutions and their role with respect to tasks and objectives of CSOs in favour of the clients and beneficiaries (1.89 points), and also determine the interests of stockholders related to the issues that concern clients (1.78 points). It is quite often that CSOs allocate and spend their internal resources, such as time or money, for representation and protection of rights (1.71). At the same time, the results of self-evaluation demonstrate that CSOs rarely inform the community about its position on political issues (average score is 2.94), in particular, in the part of drafting a communication plan (3.29) and review of its strategy or declared position according to the feedback received from stockholders, including partners in coalition (3.43). In addition, CSOs rarely draft their policy objectives and tasks (3.22).

According to some interviewed CSO's representatives, all of the city's CSOs are somewhat involved in dealing with the environmental agenda. At the same time, the city does not have professional environmental organizations (that said, they are lacking them not only in Mariupol, but all over Ukraine[38]). Ecology is one of the topics that brings the CSOs together and is a reason to hold regular CSOs' meetings. Although, those are rather spontaneous meetings.

CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"" prepared more than one executive summary on protection of civil rights in its line of activity related to the advocacy. One of the successful advocacy campaigns of the organization is the implementation of tax holidays with respect to the land tax for private entrepreneurs.

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[38]   Interview with a representative of CSO

CSO "Power of entrepreneurs" is engaged in protection of small business with respect to the regulatory policy. The organization's representatives have participated in preparing the Regulation for procedure of temporary structures placement intended for entrepreneurial activity. One of the organization's lines of activity is promotion of local business interests in public procurement, namely, in terms of reducing the scope of procurement in order to make it more affordable for the small business.

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT COOPERATE WITH THE YOUTH

Out of 14 interviewed CSOs of the city, 9 are working with the youth, including 5 CSOs that are working with college youth. Following are these CSOs:

1. Azovska Parenchyma (youth, college students)
2. Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama" (youth, college students).
3. Initiative group "Razom! (youth)
4. Mariupol Association of women "Berehynya"" (youth, college students)
5. Mariupol development fund (college students)
6. Development of Pryazovia (youth)
7. Donechchina women council (youth)
8. Business club "Partner" (youth)
9. Charity foundation "Rodyna Priazovya" (youth, college students)

The city has an organized Youth parliament. However, according to one of the CSO's representatives, local authorities influence the election of the Youth parliament chairman: there was one who was initially elected, but the representatives of local authorities did not approve that choice and held another election and elected a relative of one of the local council deputies as a chairman[39].

RELATIONS BETWEEN CSOs AND PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Level of relations of CSOs with local self-government authorities and state authorities is an important factor that impacts the CSO's capacity to represent and protect the interests of its target groups, participate in the process of policy formulation, provide social services. Out of the CSOs presented in this mapping exercise, 13 organizations are cooperating with local self-government authorities in some way or another (including 7 CSOs with Mariupol city council and its executive bodies) and 12 organizations cooperate with the state authorities. Following are the CSOs that cooperate with Mariupol city council:

1. Azovska Parenchyma
2. Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"
3. Initiative group "Razom!"
4. Development of Pryazovia
5. Donechchina women council
6. Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka"
7. Donbas Institute of Regional Policies

Among the CSOs that cooperate neither with the local self-government authorities nor with the state authorities is: CSO "Business club "Partner"

In order to gain a better understanding of cooperation between the CSOs and local self-government authorities and state authorities, the respondents were offered to determine the nature of cooperation with the authorities by choosing one of the four options. Evaluations of CSOs with regard to this issue vary significantly (Diagram 17).

Most of the CSOs (7) think of the relations with state authorities as complementary, while 5 think the same of the local self-government authorities. It is worth mentioning, that none of the CSOs evaluated the relations with two systems of authorities as coordination, on the contrary, there were a relatively large number of evaluations of it as confrontation: by 5 organizations with respect to relations with local self-government authorities and by 4 with respect to cooperation with the state authorities.

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39   Ibid

Diagram 17. Nature of cooperation between CSOs and authorities (N=12 with respect to cooperation with local self-government authorities and N=11 with respect to cooperation with state authorities)
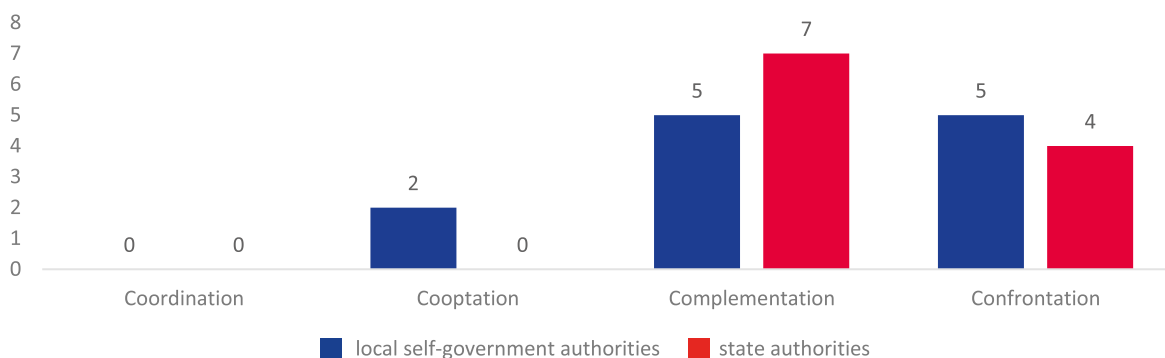
As shown in Diagram 18, the most widespread form of cooperation between the CSOs and local self-government authorities is participation in various working groups created by these authorities (11 CSOs have participated in such working groups). There are also 5 CSOs represented (or were represented) in public councils. Herewith, none of the interviewed CSOs received funding from the local self-government authorities. Out of the interviewed CSOs, representatives of two CSOs only – CSO "Source of inspiration" and CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"" – were members of anti-corruption councils within the local self-government authorities.

Diagram 18. Forms of CSOs' cooperation with local self-government authorities, N=13
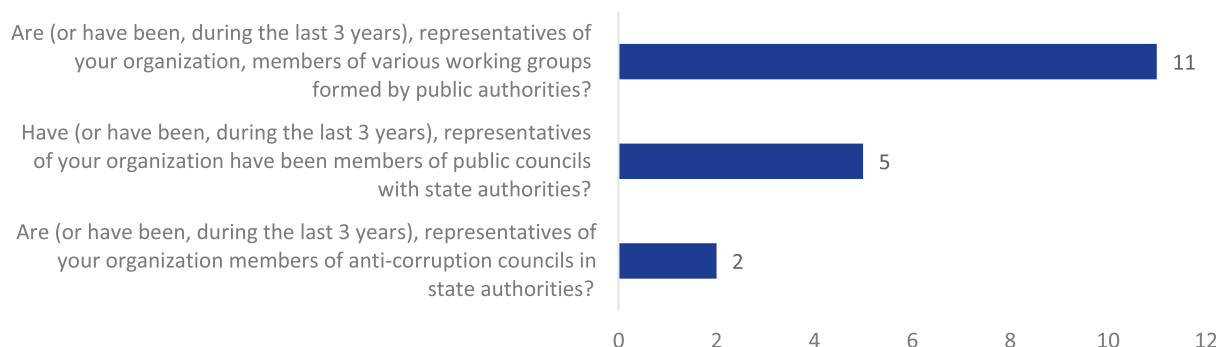
During the interview, some of the CSOs' representatives have noted that there are positive changes in the city with respect to the openness and transparency of local authorities. There were new people that came to power in 2015-2016 and who had no "historical memory", and thus, introduced many democratic tools that were not there, which made decision-making more transparent than before.

However, according to the majority of interviewed CSOs, Mariupol city mayor is not an independent political figure as he is connected with the plants of Metinvest Group. In fact, local authorities as a whole are a part of Metinvest Group and is not used to consulting with the community[40]. The city lacks platforms for open communication between the representatives of local authorities and community. One cannot simply walk into the city council because of the security. Even though there are meetings between the power and community (for instance, with regard to the environment matters), there are no outcomes of such meetings and no further joint actions. "Local authorities have declared progressive practices of interaction with the community, but they are not ready to be open and take criticism"[41]. For instance, the community provided appropriate remarks and propositions during drafting process of the City Charter, but the authorities did not consider them as they were sure they were right. "*The authorities would cooperate with the community only when they need this*"[42].

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[40] Interview with a representative of CSO.
[41] Ibid
[42] Ibid

CSOs' representatives have also expressed their disappointment with certain instruments of the participatory democracy, in particular, the electronic petitions, as there is no monitoring over the way they work, and also the inactivity of population. It was noted during the interview that the electronic petitions are available, however, there is no ultimate outcome of such petitions. "Not a single electronic petition was implemented within three years[49]. At the same time, the CSOs' representatives are self-critical to an extent, as they consider that inefficiency of the electronic petitions is "not only the fault of authorities, but also of the civil society organisations as part of them is just a soap-bubble"[50]. According to particular CSOs' representatives, some civil society organisations are politically motivated.

Following is an example of selective application of the democratic participation instruments: part of the public participation budget project is evaluated by the citizens, and other part by a tendering committee (ideally, citizens have to be voting regarding all of the projects). Civic initiatives do not work in the city as well. "*We have shown initiatives, but the city council simply won't register them*"[51].

According to the representatives of other CSOs, CSO "Mariupol development fund" is closely connected to the Mariupol authorities that receive grants from Metinvest Group. This organization has a memorandum of cooperation with the city council. Thus, the connections of CSO "Mariupol development fund" to the local authorities is evidenced by the fact that the civil society organization purchased a building for 4.5 million UAH and then resold it to the city council for 10 million UAH[52]. At the same time, according to many of those interviewed, the team of CSO "Mariupol development fund" is highly professional and successfully implements the projects necessary for the city. In its turn, CSO "Mariupol development fund" is rather critical in its assessment of the local authorities' activity. To that end, the organization was forced to terminate its joint project "Municipal school" with the city council through the default of the latter with respect to internship and subsequent employment of the municipal school winners.

A conflict between the elected head of the last acting public council Lidiya Mugli and city council is significantly impacting the current level of cooperation between the CSOs and Mariupol city council. Lidiya Mugli was elected as the head of public council in 2014 and she was later excluded from the city's executive committee and the city council was undermining establishment of public council[53]. The public council's term of office had expired in 2017 and the city council was supposed to announce the establishment of a new public council.

The situation is much better at the level of interaction between the CSOs and structural subdivisions of the city council. The city's CSOs are holding events together with departments and administrations of the city council (for instance, CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"" and Department for youth). Department of education facilitates transformation of parent committees at schools into civil society organizations, in order for these organizations to raise funds officially to the organizations account and report about their spending. So far, it was achieved at one school only (# 52). According to the interviewed, department for tourism and promotion is working with the CSOs rather actively.

At the same time, the cooperation with structural subdivisions of the city council greatly depends on the personalities of their leaders, i.e. how open they are for cooperation or, on the contrary, conservative. However, according to certain CSOs' representatives, local authorities respond to the propositions that are loyal to them (usually, in the field of sports, culture), while being impenetrable to the matters of countering corruption or supervisory boards of municipal enterprises[54].

Diagram 19 demonstrates the most common forms of cooperation between the CSOs and state authorities. Similar to the case with the local self-government authorities, the most common is the participation of the CSOs' representatives in various working groups established by the state authorities (5 CSOs have participated in the working groups). There are also 3 CSOs represented (or were represented) in public councils. The least common forms of cooperation are receiving funding from the state authorities – only 1 CSO received such funding (CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies") and participation in anti-corruption councils within the state authorities (1 CSO - CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"").

49   Interview with a representative of CSO
50   Interview with a representative of CSO
51   Interview with a representative of CSO
52   Interview with a representative of CSO
53   Interview with a representative of CSO
54   Ibid

According to some of the interviewed representatives of the city's CSOs, they have better interaction with Donetsk oblast administration that with the local authorities. Some CSOs have signed memorandums, agreements of cooperation with local bodies of state authorities. For instance, *CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"* has such memorandum with the city's employment center (the organization holds trainings on case management), local department of National police (the organization holds trainings on legal topics as well as joint events).

Diagram 19. Forms of CSOs' cooperation with state authorities, N=9
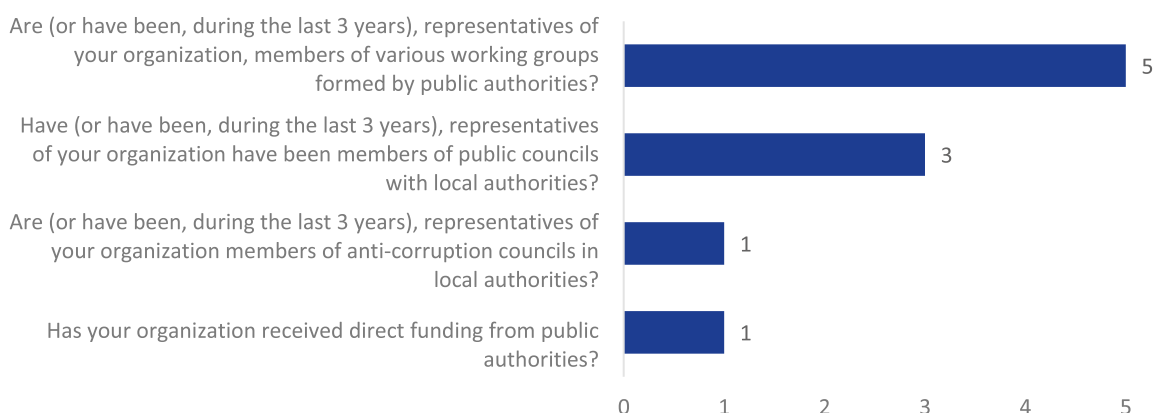
From the perspective of certain representatives of the city's CSOs, they lack knowledge, representatives of certain CSOs are not aware what some authorities are doing, how to exercise rights foreseen by the legislation, what mechanisms of interaction with the authorities are available. One more considerable influence factor with regard to interaction of the city's CSOs with the authorities is a high level of distrust of authorities, sense of fear that washes out active individuals from the society (part of such individuals have left the city because of the war and also because of the degradation of environment in 2015-2016).

CSOs' ENGAGEMENT IN THE ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS

During the interview for evaluation of the CSOs' technical (programmatic) capacities in the anti-corruption field, the information was obtained with regard to the experience in anti-corruption efforts.
To this effect,

- Anti-corruption efforts take up to 60-70% of all activities of *CSO "Center for civic initiatives"*. The organization provides anti-corruption expert review. The organization exercised civic control over the use of grant funds (to the amount of 200 thousand euro) that Mariupol city council received for procurement of apartments for orphans and displaced persons. The organization's representatives have monitored existing access restrictions to the public information and have addressed the Human Rights Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada with regard to this issue. The organization held a seminar on cooperation with the National land cadastre department. The organization's representatives have created a case by submitting applications for allocation of land lots in the city. The city council denied four of them the allocation of land lots, therefore, they have turned to court and are expecting the judgment for one and a half years now. But due to this case and respective public outcry, the city council started allocating land lots to the ATO participants. In addition, the organization is engaged in operation of a part of an online media outlet "0629" - an independent Mariupol internet resource.

- *CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya""* performed monitoring over the work of judicial system as well as over procedures of certificates issuance for the internally displaced persons. Based on the findings to the organization's work criminal proceedings were instigated with respect to the corrupt practices of certain officials.

- Representatives of *CSO "Mariupol development fund"* studied the aspects of anti-corruption efforts at the Ukrainian Catholic University. Henceforth, the organization developed a training course for Mariupol city council related to handling certain situations of conflict of interests.

- *CSO "Development of Pryazovia"* performed an anti-corruption investigation of municipal budget spending for media coverage of the city council and executive committee's activities on "NEWSONE" TV channel. The organization's representatives found information about purchase of such services

within the ProZorro system. Provision was made to spend 800 thousand UAH on 15 segments of 1.5-2 minutes length each. The organization's representatives addressed the city council, the TV channel's editorial board, National broadcasting board. Only 3 video segments were paid for as a result of the organization's actions. In addition, the organization initiated and is actively participating in development of regulation on supervisory boards of municipal enterprises that should include representatives of community.

- *CSO "Source of inspiration"* is exercising control over the actions of the local authorities in several fields: allocation of housing, tenders for public transportation, etc.

- Representatives of *CSO "Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka"* and *CSO "Media platform "M14"* are participants of the Civic Control Centre "Act"[55]. They are actively submitting requests to the local authorities with respect to the conflict of interests, corruption risks, were members of a working group for development of regulation on supervisory boards of municipal enterprises. Almost all of the interviewed representatives of Mariupol city council have mentioned the Civic Control Centre "Act" and its representatives in the city among active CSOs that are conducting anti-corruption activities. According to many interviewed CSOs' representatives, participants of the Civic Control Centre "Act" are most professional in anti-corruption activities in the city.

- *CSO "Power of entrepreneurs"* conducted anti-corruption investigations with regard to public procurements, activity of municipal enterprise "Mariupolautodor".

Representation of national CSOs in the city
CSO "Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka" indicated that it is a branch / representative of other CSO.

PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL CSOs IN REGIONAL AND NATIONAL NETWORKS

Membership in national networks was indicated by 3 CSOs, however, none of them stated the networks it is a member of. In particular:

- CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"" - the organization established 14 women's organizations in various inhabited areas of the oblast
- CSO "Mariupol development fund" - cooperates with CSO "Torture-free Ukraine"
- CSO "Donechchina women council" - cooperates with the Union of women of Ukraine

CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies" generally operates all over Donetsk oblast (its headquarters is located in Kramatorsk). Similarly, charity foundation "Rodyna Priazovya" is a regional organization (registered in Vugledar).

As it was mentioned before, representatives of CSO "Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka" and CSO "Media platform "M14" are participating in the activities of the Civic Control Centre "Act".

COOPERATION OF CSOs IN THE CITY

According to the interviewed CSOs' representatives, there are informal coalitions of organizations acting in the city, that are providing assistance to the IDPs and HIV-servicing organizations. Also, coalitions are sometimes formed around certain political figures (for instance, former secretary of the city council). There are no sustainable CSO coalitions in the city because of the political motivation of the heads of some CSOs.

The city's CSOs lack trust in one another. For instance, a community protest was announced in the city with the purpose of countering attacks against public activists. The protest was attended by a few CSOs' representatives only. Following is an example of disagreement between the CSOs: there are 500 ATO participants in the city and 20 civil society organizations they have established. While there are more than 100 thousand IDPs in the city and there is only one organization they have established – "Residents of Shyrokine".

Cooperation of the city's CSOs with other civil society organizations

	CSO "Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka"	CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"	CSO "Source of inspiration"	CSO "Mariupol association of entrepreneurs"	Charity Foundation "Rodyna Pryazovia"	CSO "Istok"	CSO "Mariupol development fund"	Civic Control Centre "Act"	CSO "Donechchina women council"	CSO "Center for civic initiatives"	CSO "Media platform "M14"	CSO "Mariupol Association of women "Berehynya"	CSO "Development of Pryazovia"
CSO "Center for civic initiatives"			■					■				■	
CSO Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"				■									
CSO "Mariupol Association of women "Berehynya"		■			■								
CSO "Development of Pryazovia"	■						■	■					
CSO "Donbas Institute of Regional Policies"									■				■
CSO "Business club "Partner"										■			
CSO "Power of entrepreneurs"	■	■	■					■			■		
Charity Foundation "Rodyna Pryazovia"		■										■	

In the opinion of other representatives, despite the absence of documented coalitions, civil society organizations are capable of buckling in the face of a real threat to common interests[56]. For example, 10 organizations were the initiators of the ecoprotest rally in September of 2018 and they have managed to mobilize circa 6 thousand people.

INTEREST IN PARTICIPATING IN THE EUACI PROJECT

In the course of online survey the CSOs have noted their interest in participating in the EUACI project. Such interest was expressed by 11 CSOs, in particular:

1. Azovska Parenchyma
2. Source of inspiration
3. Center for Citizen Initiatives "Skhidna Brama"
4. Initiative group "Razom!"
5. Development of Pryazovia
6. Business club "Partner"
7. Charity Foundation "Rodyna Pryazovia"

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[56] Interview with a representative of CSO

8. Agency for strategic development of initiatives "Azovska palanka"
9. Power of entrepreneurs
10. Media platform "M14"
11. Donbas Institute of Regional Policies

Following are the 3 CSOs that are not interesting in participating in the EUACI project: CSO "Mariupol Association of women"Berehynya"", CSO "Mariupol development fund", CSO "Donechchina women council".

SIDENOTES

The interviewed representatives of CSOs and local authorities have provided commentaries and expressed certain recommendations and wishes regarding their further development:

- There are no real discussions of reconstruction projects in the city, that are financed from the funds of local budget, while many mistakes could be prevented through public hearings.
- It is necessary to get the cooperation of local authorities with self-organized bodies of the population back on track in order to prevent politicization of the self-organized bodies of the population.
- Facilitate institutional development of the CSOs through education.
- Create platforms for communication among the civil society organizations and between the organizations and local authorities.
- It is reasonable to engage an unbiased moderator into work at such platform (possibly from a different region).
- To educate local authorities as to how to report to the community.
- Through the mediation process, it seems reasonable to sign a compact or a social contract between the authorities and community for interaction in anti-corruption efforts.

The city of NIKOPOL

THE CITY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Nikopol is a port city, located in the south of Dnipropetrovsk oblast on a high right bank of Kakhovske reservoir. It is an administrative center of Nikopolskyi district. It is a city of oblast significance in Dnipropetrovsk oblast. Its population is 115 943 (2017). Its territory is 59 km². It is a fourth largest city of the oblast, center of NIkopolskyi manganese field and it has two metallurgical and several machine-building enterprises. Industrial enterprises are main city's budget revenue generators that are responsible for more than a half of the total revenues.бюджету

In the Transparency Index list among 100 largest cities of Ukraine as of 11 November 2018 Nikopol holds 29 place (40 scores out of possible 100) (https://transparentcities.in.ua/rating/?rating-year=current). Nikopol ranks 31st in the Є-data rating and demonstrated the best dynamics among 447 cities of Ukraine with regard to openness and transparency of budget funds use at a local level. Within a short period Nikopol climbed 359 positions in the rating (https://nikopol.informator.ua/2018/02/02/pokrov-oboshel-nikopol-v-rejtinge-ye-data-na-24-pozitsii/).

City Mayor	Andrii Fisak
Contact information	Mailing address: 53200, Nikopol city 3, Electrometalurgiv Str.
	City Council website: http://www.nikopol-mrada.dp.gov.ua/
References/availability of information about public councils on the website: no, only about public hearings:	http://www.nikopol-mrada.dp.gov.ua/publichna-informatsiia/hromadska-rada
The list of CSOs	http://www.nikopol-mrada.dp.gov.ua/prijmalnya/hromadski-ta-politychni-obiednannia-mista
Participation of CSO representatives in public councils (the number of deputies from CSOs)	http://www.nikopol-mrada.dp.gov.ua/vlada/deputatskyi-korpus/deputatski-hrupy-ta-fraktsii
Strategy to facilitate CSOs' development	http://www.nikopol-mrada.dp.gov.ua/publichna-informatsiia/stratehichnyi-plan

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY'S CSOs (NUMBER, SECTORS AND TYPES OF ACTIVITY, NUMBER OF STAFF, ETC.)

Section "Public and political associations of the city" on the Nikopol city council website contains a list of civil society organizations registered in Nikopol city as of August 21, 2018, that has 191 organizations[57]. There are also 35 religious organizations in the city[58]. At the same time, there is no information about the activity of charitable organizations and foundations in the city. Based on the identification results of registered CSOs as to meeting the mapping exercise criteria and availability of contact information 15 CSOs were determined and were offered participation in the interviews and focus groups. A question was raised during the interview with the representatives of CSOs and local authorities as to how many active CSOs were there in the city in their opinion. According to the interviewees, there were not many active CSOs in the city, but rather more individuals – public figures. According to certain respondents, there are 4 to 15 active CSOs in the city.

Out of 15 CSOs that were offered participation in the mapping exercise, 8 organizations have submitted the online questionnaire forms; 5 out of them are civil society organisations and 1 civic union. There was only one CSO registered before 2001 (CSO "Union "Civil watch" in 1995), other 7 CSOs were registered within 2010-2018, while 5 organizations were registered over the last four years (from 2014 to 2018): CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption", CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia", CSO "Niko-Centre", Civic union "Nikopoltsi", charitable organization "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives". It proves that the CSO sector in the city is relatively young and most of the CSOs are at the stage of institutional development. At the same time, it may evidence an increase of public activity in the city after the Revolution of Dignity.

Presented CSOs are operating at regional (3 CSOs) and local levels (5 CSOs). None of the interviewed CSOs operates at the national level.

Following are the regional CSOs that operate in the city:
- CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"
- CSO "Nikopol regional development agency"
- CSO "Union "Civil watch"

Following are the CSOs that operate at the city level:
- CO "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives"
- CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption"
- CSO "Niko-Centre"
- CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia"
- Civic union "Nikopoltsi"

The interviewed CSOs work in 8 sectors (Diagram 20). At that, the most widespread is a sector named "Social activity and advocacy" (there are 6 operational CSOs and 6 of them are public and human rights organizations and 3 provide legal services). The interviewed CSOs work in the following sectors: "Education and research" (1 CSO: CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia") and "Health care" (1 CSO: CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"). None of the interviewed CSOs work in such sectors as "Culture and recreation", "Charity", "International activity" and "Activity of religious organizations".

The city's CSOs were offered to select not more than three sectors of activity. Almost all of the presented CSOs are mainly field-specific, i.e. they operate in one – three sectors (7 CSOs). Only one organization operates more than in three sectors – CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia", and accordingly, it may be called widely specialized (universal). This CSO operates in 6 sectors at the same time: Most of the CSOs (4) operate in one sector only, while two of them operate in "Civic activity and advocacy" sector.
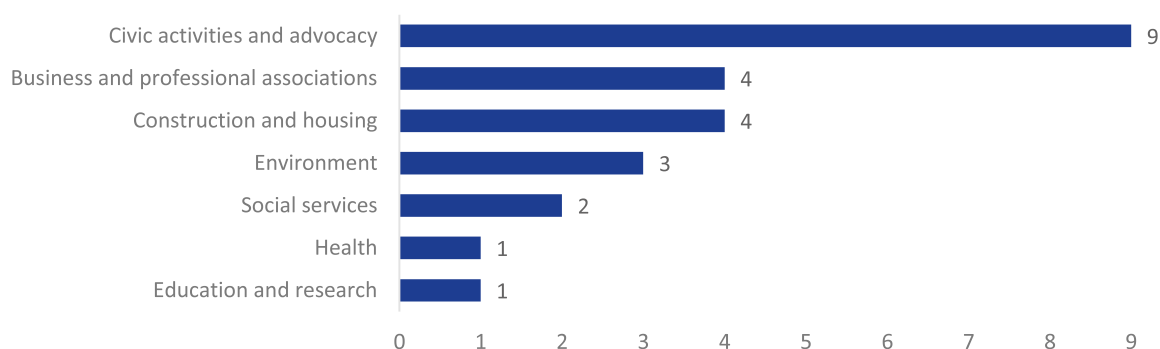
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57   Nikopol city council: http://www.nikopol-mrada.dp.gov.ua/obrashenie/go/go_nik.doc.
58   Nikopol city council: http://www.nikopol-mrada.dp.gov.ua/obrashenie/go/religiya.doc.
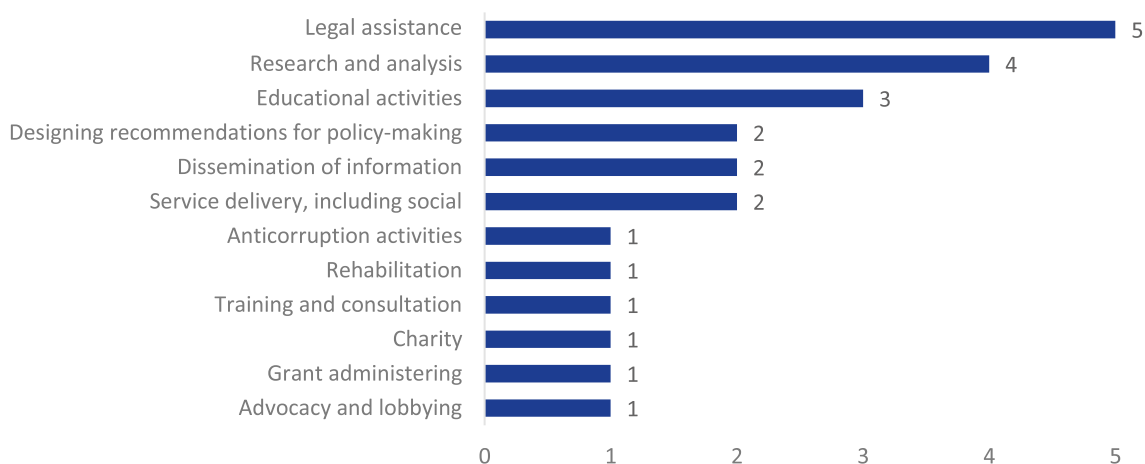
An important characteristic of a CSO is types of organisations' activity. Respondents were asked to select not more than three types of activity. However, 3 organizations have noted 2 types of activity: CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children", CSO "Niko-Centre", CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia". Some organisations have selected more than 3 types of activity. In particular, CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children", CSO "Nikopol regional development agency", CSO "Union "Civil watch" have noted 4 types of activity each. Said organisations are rather far-reaching and are trying to cover more different sectors and types of activity. 2 CSOs have selected exactly 3 types of activity each: CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption" and Civic union "Nikopoltsi".

Diagram 20. Number of CSOs by sectors of activity, N=8

Sector	Value
Civic activities and advocacy	9
Business and professional associations	4
Construction and housing	4
Environment	3
Social services	2
Health	1
Education and research	1

Dominating among the most widespread types of activity (Diagram 21) are legal assistance (as many as 5 CSOs are involved in such type of activity); research and analysis (4 CSOs) and educational and awareness raising activities (3 CSOs). The least widespread types of activity are rehabilitation, education and consultations, charity and grant administering (only 1 CSO in each field is involved in this type of activity). Such types of activity as designing recommendations for policy-making, dissemination of information, provision of services, including social are of limited spread – only 2 CSOs are involved in it. One CSO (Civic union "Nikopoltsi") added one more type of activity to those offered – anti-corruption activity.

Diagram 21. Types of CSOs' activity, N = 8

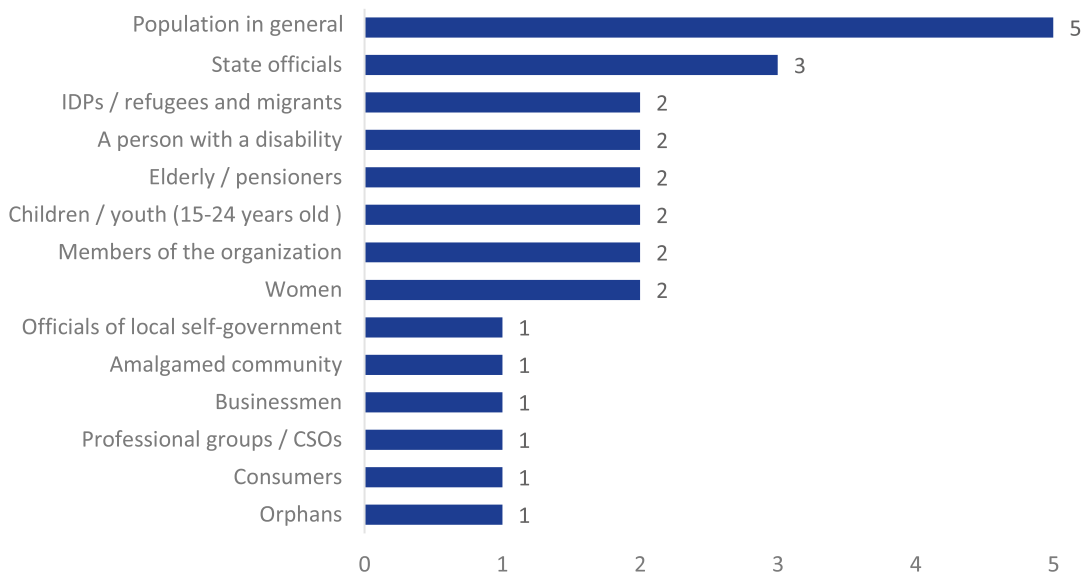| Type	Value
Legal assistance	5
Research and analysis	4
Educational activities	3
Designing recommendations for policy-making	2
Dissemination of information	2
Service delivery, including social	2
Anticorruption activities	1
Rehabilitation	1
Training and consultation	1
Charity	1
Grant administering	1
Advocacy and lobbying	1

Respondents have determined their target groups in the same manner as sectors and types of activity, selecting up to three options. Out of such groups the organisations were most often selecting the population in general (5 CSOs), which can evidence the absence of a clearly defined target group in the respective CSOs (CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption", CSO "Niko-Centre", CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia", Civic union "Nikopoltsi", CSO "Union "Civil watch"). Despite a relatively small number of interviewed CSOs, they cover rather different target groups. At least one CSO in

each sector works with such target groups as orphans, consumers, professional groups / CSOs, businessmen, amalgamated community, officials of local self-government and municipal enterprises.

Same as in case of sectors and types of activity, some organizations have noted more than three target groups that they work with. To that effect, 4 target groups were noted by charitable organization "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives", CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption" and CSO "Nikopol regional development agency". It is worth mentioning, that none of the interviewed CSOs work with such groups as college students (which can be explained by absence of higher educational institutions in the city), artists, poor and destitute. Diagram 22 shows distribution of CSOs that take care of this or that target group.

Diagram 22. Target groups of CSOs, N = 8

Target group	Value
Population in general	5
State officials	3
IDPs / refugees and migrants	2
A person with a disability	2
Elderly / pensioners	2
Children / youth (15-24 years old)	2
Members of the organization	2
Women	2
Officials of local self-government	1
Amalgamed community	1
Businessmen	1
Professional groups / CSOs	1
Consumers	1
Orphans	1

Half of CSOs (4) that have submitted an online questionnaire form, are membership organizations, while number of members varies from 1 (charitable organization "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives") to 250 (Civic union "Nikopoltsi"). Two other membership CSOs have less than 10 members (CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia" and CSO "Union "Civil watch").

Following are the CSOs, which noted that they are non-membership: CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption", CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children", CSO "Niko-Centre", CSO "Nikopol regional development agency".

6 out of 8 interviewed CSOs of the city, which have submitted online questionnaire form, have permanent paid staff, and their number of employees varies from 2 (CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia") to 8 (CSO "Union "Civil watch"). Following are the organizations that do not have permanent paid staff: CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption" and CSO "Niko-Centre".

Only 3 out of 8 interviewed CSOs of the city engage experts to their work. The number of engaged experts varies from 1 (charitable organization "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives") to 3 (CSO "Nikopol regional development agency" and Civic union "Nikopoltsi"). Following are the CSOs that do not engage experts: CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption", CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children", CSO "Niko-Centre", CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia" and CSO "Union "Civil watch".

Such situation with hire of paid staff and engagement of experts demonstrates that certain part of CSOs of the city uses volunteer assistance of their members (founders) or representatives of target groups. They do not have sufficient funds to hire paid staff or engage experts.

Respondents were asked to evaluate their human resources, in particular, professional experience of the staff and engaged experts; their education and skills; experience of the organization's staff and engaged

experts in the anti-corruption activity; organization's capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources. Results of the self-evaluation[59] are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Self-evaluation of the CSO's human resources, N=8

CSO name	The relevance of professional experience of the staff and engaged experts to the goals, aims, projects and services of an organisation	The relevance of education and skills of the staff and engaged experts to the goals, aims, projects and services of an organisation	Experience of the CSO staff in the anti-corruption field	Experience of the exerts engaged by the CSO in the anti-corruption field	CSO capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources	The average score for CSO human resources
CO "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives"	4	4	3	3	3	**3.40**
CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia"	4	4	3	3	3	**3.40**
CSO "Nikopol regional development agency"	4	4	2	2	3	**3.00**
CSO "Niko-Centre"	3	3	3	1	2	**2.40**
CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"			1	1	1	**1.00**
CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption"	2	2	3	1	3	**2.20**
CSO "Union "Civil watch"	4	5	4	4	3	**4.00**
Civic union "Nikopoltsi"	4	4	4	4	3	**3.80**
The average score for human resources across all CSOs	**3.57**	**3.71**	**2.88**	**2.38**	**2.63**	**3.03**

As illustrated in *Table 1*, the average score for CSO human resources is at a satisfactory level. With regard to the above, the human resources sufficiency of 3 CSOs is lower than the satisfactory level (CSO "Niko-Centre", CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children" and CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption"). CSO "Union "Civil watch" is the only one that evaluated its human resources at a "good" level (although, none of the CSOs has excellent scores). That said, the CSOs have evaluated their capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources a little lower than the average score. The potential of two CSOs for such activity is lower than the satisfactory level (CSO "Niko-Centre" and CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"). None of the organizations evaluated its potential in anti-corruption activities at the current level of human resources at the "good" or "excellent" level.

The CSOs have evaluated the experience of the experts engaged in the anti-corruption field as the lowest. The average score across all CSOs is below the satisfactory level – 2,38. Thus, average score of experience of the CSOs' staff in the anti-corruption field is the lowest – 2,88. According to this component, 2 CSOs evaluate their level below the satisfactory (CSO "Nikopol regional development agency" and CO "Nikopolskyi regional

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[59] The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 denotes lack of appropriate resources (the lowest score) and 5 denotes excellent sufficiency (the highest score).

charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"). At the same time, CSO "Union "Civil watch" and Civic union "Nikopoltsi" evaluated their level as "good" according to this component.

The interviewed city's CSOs are using various communication channels to inform about their activities (Diagram 23). The most widespread communication channel is social media (7 CSOs are using it). 4 CSOs have indicated that they use newsletters to inform about their activities. 3 CSOs have indicated that they use a website, at the same time, only 2 organizations have indicated their website address in the questionnaire forms (CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children" and CSO "Union "Civil watch").

Diagram 23. Communication channels used to inform about organization's activities, N=8
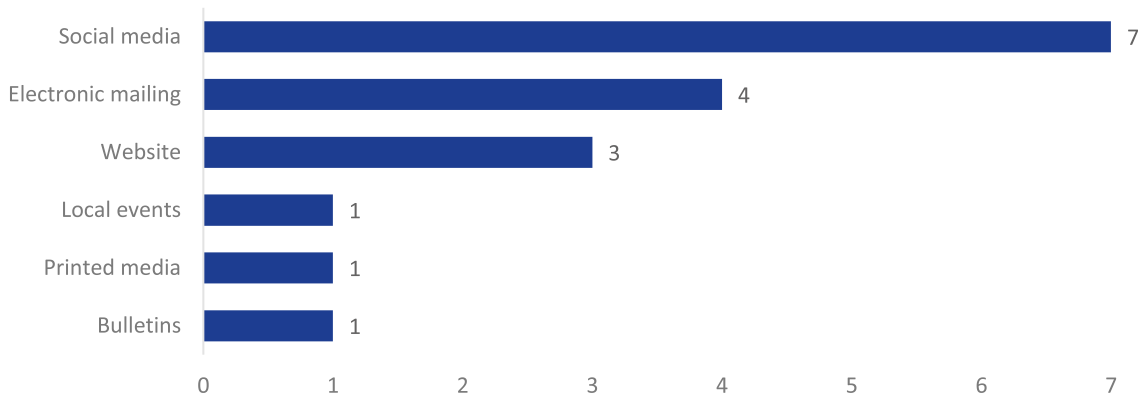
Only 1 CSO uses printed media, leaflets and local events (Civic union "Nikopoltsi"). Most of the presented CSOs (5) use more than 1 communication channel. While 3 CSOs use only 1 communicational channel – social media or newsletters. Use of free of charge or low budget communication channels evidences lack of resources for use of other channels.

Respondents were also asked to evaluate their technical resources, in particular, availability of premises, IT-infrastructure, as well as the organizations' capacity in anti-corruption activities at the current level of technical resources. Results of the self-evaluation[60] are presented in Table 8.

As illustrated in *Table 8*, the average score for CSO technical resources is lower than the satisfactory level. Average level of technical resources sufficiency in 4 CSOs is below the satisfactory level (CSO "Niko-Centre", CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children", CSO "Union "Civil watch" and Civic union "Nikopoltsi"). Only charitable organization "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives" has evaluated its technical resources at a level above good. That said, the CSOs have evaluated their capacity in anti-corruption activities at the current level of technical resources at a "satisfactory" level. The potential of only 1 CSO for such activity is lower than the satisfactory level (CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"). 2 CSOs have such potential at the "good" level (charitable organization "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives" and CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia").

Interviews with the CSOs' representatives have demonstrated that a small number of CSOs in the city have experience of ***managing grants***. Following are those that have such experience:
   – ***CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"*** implemented a project in the field of culture with the financial support of USAID. In 2017 the organization received a grant from EU/UNDP for introduction of innovative technologies into the medial field of Nikopol city – "Electronic medical record of a Nikopol citizen".
   – ***Charitable organization "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives"*** elaborated a strategic development plan for organization and an operation plan for 5 years with the support of Civil Society Organization "The Initiative Center to Support Social Action "Ednannia". Also, the organization received a grant

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[61]   The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 denotes lack of appropriate resources (the lowest score) and 5 denotes excellent sufficiency (the highest score).

for establishment of Adult education center, which placed the city in the global network of learning cities.

 – **Charity foundation "New life"** received a grant from International organization for migration for implementation of a project on integration of IDPs in the city.

 – **Charity foundation "Tourist Nikopol"** received a grant from GIZ for procurement of equipment necessary to hold events and print promotional materials.

Table 8. Self-evaluation of the CSOs' technical resources, N=8

CSO name	CSO premises	Premises for events and provision of services for target groups	IT infrastructure, hardware and software	CSO capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of technical resources	The average score for CSO technical resources
CO "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives"	5	5	5	4	4.75
CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia"	4	3	4	4	3.75
CSO "Nikopol regional development agency"	3	3	3	3	3.00
CSO "Niko-Centre"	1	1	1	3	1.50
CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"	3	1	3	1	2.00
CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption"	5	1	3	3	3.00
CSO "Union "Civil watch"	1	1	4	3	2.25
Civic union "Nikopoltsi"	3	1	3	3	2.50
The average score for human resources across all CSOs	**3.13**	**2.00**	**3.25**	**3.00**	**2.84**

DESCRIPTION OF POLICY-MAKING CSOs

Out of interviewed CSOs of the city, only 3 are involved in policy-making. Following are these CSOs:

1. Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption
2. Niko-Centre
3. Civic union "Nikopoltsi"

Policy-making function comprises several types of activity, in particular: *participation in decision-making processes at local and national levels; provision of commentaries/recommendations for the policy documents; participation in determination and formulation of a new development strategy; participation in implementation of development strategies; monitoring and evaluation of the policy performance and implementation quality*. Diagram 24 demonstrates distribution of a number of CSOs according to these types of activity.

Diagram 24. Number of CSOs by areas of activity in policy-making, N=8
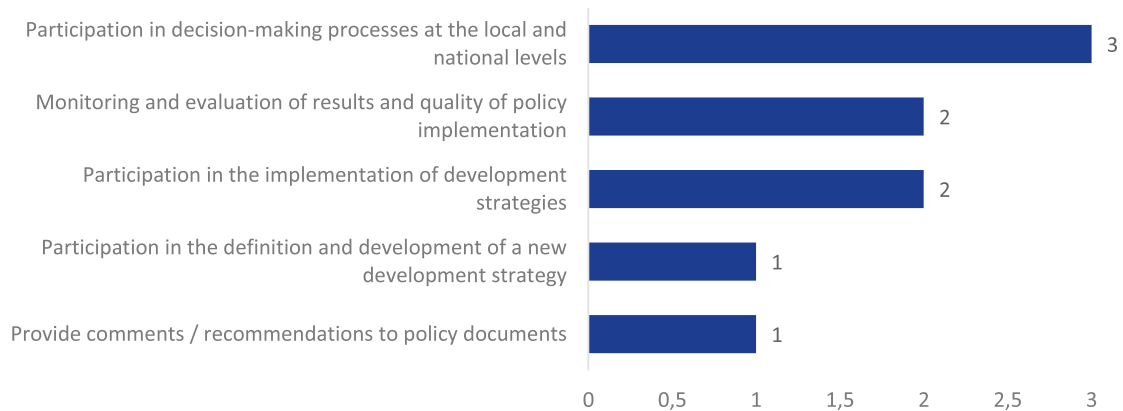
In the course of the interview a representative of Charitable organization "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives" has mentioned that members of organizations were engaged to development of various documents: regulation on access to public information.

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT PROVIDE SERVICES

Out of interviewed CSOs of the city, 4 are fulfilling a function of services provision. Following are these CSOs:

1. Nikopol Center for civic initiatives
2. Nikopol regional development agency
3. Human rights group of Prydniprovia
4. Union "Civil watch"

The function of services provision comprises several types of activity, in particular: *provision of services to the population with own resources or in cooperation with public institutions; improvement of services and their provision considering challenges certain population groups face, identification of needs in services of certain population groups, monitoring and improvement of the quality of services, etc.; influencing public services provided by the state by means of monitoring of their provision and quality, representation of social needs and interests; cooperation with the authorities in order to improve the processes of identification / quality / provision of services;* etc. Diagram 25 demonstrates distribution of a number of CSOs according to these types of activity.

Diagram 25. Number of CSOs by types of activity related to services provision, N=8
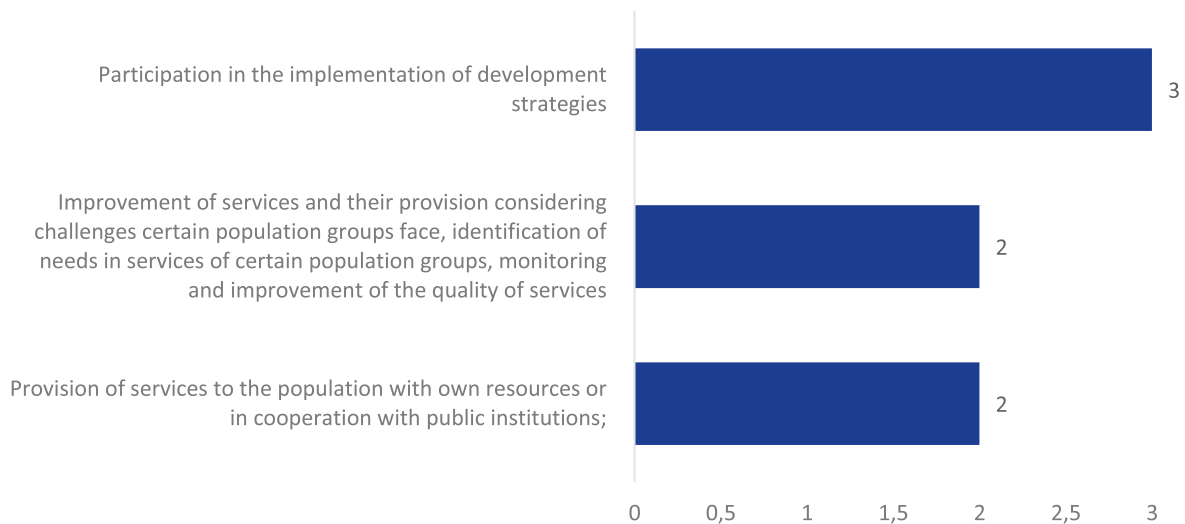
Among the interviewed CSOs *CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"* provides assistance to oncological patients and severely ill children and adults. Assistance is provided to the disadvantaged and multi-child families.

CSO "Niko-Centre" provides legal services to the IDPs and disabled individuals.

CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia" provides services to combat veterans.

Charity foundation "New life" provides services to women that are in difficult life circumstances, released from prison, former drug addicts. A homeless shelter was established together with the local authorities. Provided are the services of psychospiritual rehabilitation and medical and social support. There is a production and training centre at the foundation. The foundation plants to establish a social enterprise.

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT ARE INVOLVED IN ADVOCACY

Out of interviewed CSOs of the city, 6 organizations are involved in advocacy. Following are these CSOs:

- Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"
- Niko-Centre
- Nikopol regional development agency
- Human rights group of Prydniprovia
- Civic union "Nikopoltsi"
- Union "Civil watch"

The function of advocacy comprises several types of activity, in particular: *raising awareness as to the challenges and interests of communities; research and drafting policy agenda; development and implementation of awareness raising and advocacy campaigns; mobilization of CSOs, communities and vulnerable groups; mobilization of CSOs and population to participate in policy processes; strengthening accountability systems; civic monitoring and oversight;* etc. *Diagram 26* demonstrates distribution of a number of CSOs according to these types of activity.

Diagram 26. Number of CSOs by types of activity related to advocacy, N=8
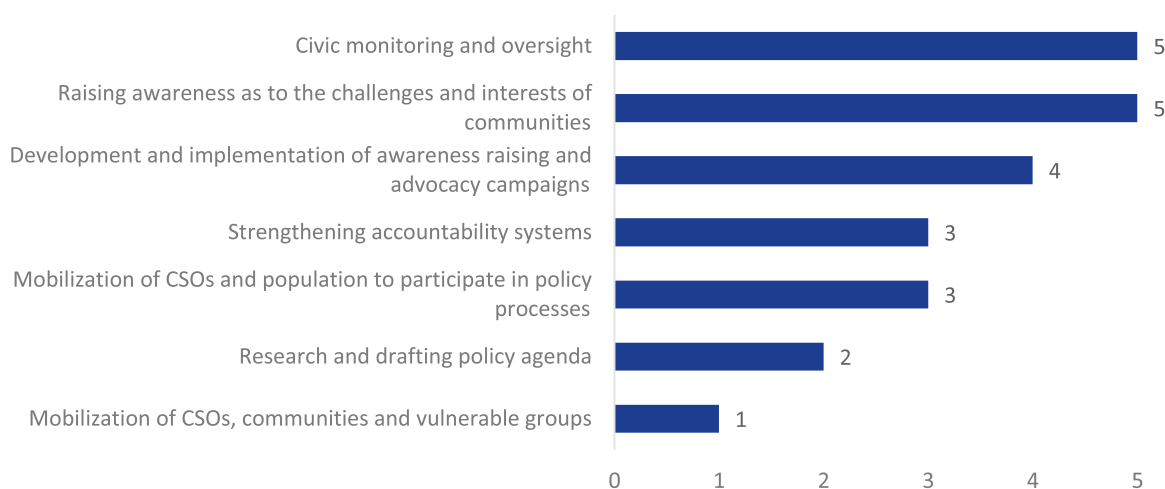
As shown in Table 20, most often the city's CSOs gather information and study vital problems of clients (1.80), formulate objectives according to different audiences and groups and apply policy objectives and tasks to different groups (1.80), use the information collected from different sources to rationalize positions, objectives and tasks (1.20). In addition, according to the self-evaluation results, quite often the CSOs mobilize the community with regard to decisions made by local and national authorities on the issue that are important for clients (1.83 points), allocate and spend their internal resources, such as time or money, for representation and protection of rights (1.80), consolidate efforts of the CSO sector (1.67 points). At the same time, during

the interview the CSOs' representatives have expressed a little different evaluation of the state of affairs in terms of mobilization of community and consolidation of the CSO sector's efforts.

Table 9 presents generalized results of the self-evaluation[62] by CSOs based on their lines of activity related to the advocacy.

Table 9. CSOs' self-evaluation of their advocacy activities, N=6

Direction / Components by directions	The number of CSOs	The average score
1. Collection and analysis of data on advocacy		**2.45**
• Collect information and study vital problems of clients	5	1.80
• Study respective public institutions and their role with respect to tasks and objectives of CSOs in favour of the clients and beneficiaries		2.80
• Determine interests of stakeholders on the matters related to clients		2.40
• Perform detailed analysis to formulate a political position on the matters related to clients		2.80
2. Does your CSO ensure feedback channel for CSO members and citizens on the matter in question?		**3.13**
• Organize meetings of CSOs' members to discuss the information collected from the matters related to clients	6	2.17
• Encourage feedback from the community through organization of public meetings, focus groups, questionnaires, phone calls or other similar methods		3.00
• Hold campaigns for mass media to support own position		3.50
• Modify their strategy in response to information obtained from the groups they represent, open membership or community		3.83
3. Is your CSO developing a sustainable and stable policies?		**1.67**
• Does your CSO practice drafting its policy objectives and tasks?	5	2.00
• Does the CSO make a distinction when formulating its objectives for different audiences and groups and accommodate its policy objectives and tasks to different groups?		1.80
• Does your CSO use the information collected from different sources to rationalize positions, objectives and tasks?		1.20
4. Collection / distribution of resources for advocacy and lobbying		**3.40**
• Collect donations from members, concerned citizens and/or other organizations (business, foundations, religious groups) for achievement of organization's objective to conduct activity on promotion of objectives, tasks and its position	5	4.40
• Allocate and spend their internal resources, such as time or money, for representation and protection of rights		1.80
• Use and coordinate volunteer assistance to solve issues in representation and protection of rights		2.60
• Collect contributions from external sources, such as donors, business, local organizations and others for representation and protection of rights and interests		4.80

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[62]   The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 means always (the lowest score) and 5 means never (the highest score).

5. Does your CSO establishes / participates in coalitions and networks for introduction of joint events on the matter in question?		**2.28**
• Strive to be engaged in coalitions and networks with other groups or individuals with similar interests for common solution of issues that are important for clients	6	1.67
• Act as formal or informal participants of coalition or network		2.67
• Act as initiators to form coalitions, networks of joint working groups with the purpose of solving issues that are important for clients		2.50
6. Does your CSO inform the community of its position in terms of policy decisions?		**3.05**
• How often does CSO prepare a communication plan?	5	3.00
• Does your CSO work with mass media, such as newspapers, radio, television with the purpose of informing the community about organization's activity?		2.80
• Does CSO organize meetings, seminars or other events with the purpose of informing the community about position or activity of organization?		3.00
• Does your CSO usually conduct further activity after the events with the purpose of obtaining feedback from the community on issues that are important for clients?		3.25
• How often does your CSO review its strategy or declared position according to the feedback received from stockholders, including partners in coalition?		3.20
7. Does your CSO organize follow up activities to influence social and political developments in their city and to engage citizens?		**2.45**
• Does your CSO encourage respective actions from members, citizens or clients, such as drafting letters to the officials of local self-government related to the issues that are important for clients?	6	2.14
• Does your CSO actively lobby positions with regard to political decision, for instance, announcements at hearings, personal visits to the officials of local self-government, etc.?		2.43
• How often does CSO supervise the activity of public institutions at local or national levels on the issues that are of interest or correspond to the CSO's objectives and tasks?		2.57
• Have your CSO ever mobilize the community with respect to the decisions being made by local or national authorities on the issues that are important for clients?		1.83
• Does CSO attract / allocate resources for activities related to monitoring of political events?		3.50
• Does your CSO engage in monitoring and / or raise community's awareness with regard to the laws and amendments introduced following recommendations from your organization concerning the matters of interest for clients?		2.67
• Does your CSO review its approach to solution of political issues in case if taken measures were not efficient?		2.00

On the contrary, based on the self-evaluation results the CSOs rarely collect contributions from external sources, such as donors, business, local organizations and others for representation and protection of rights and interests (4.80), collect donations from members, concerned citizens and/or other organizations (business, foundations, religious groups) for achievement of organization's objective to conduct activity on promotion of objectives, tasks and its position (4.40), attract/allocate resources for activities related to monitoring of political events (3.50).

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT COOPERATE WITH THE YOUTH

Out of 8 interviewed CSOs of the city, only 2 are working with the youth. Following are these CSOs:

1. CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children") (children/youth, orphans)
2. CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia" (children/youth)

During the personal interviews, a representative of Charitable organization "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives" stated that the organization is preparing an education project "Fair election" aimed at the youth. CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia" conducts an awareness raising activity for high schoolers as well as social adaptation classes (strive to cover all schools, colleges, technical high schools).

RELATIONS BETWEEN CSOs AND AUTHORITIES

Level of relations of CSOs with local self-government authorities and state authorities is an important factor that impacts the CSO's capacity to represent and protect the interests of its target groups, participate in the process of policy formulation, provide social services. Out of the CSOs presented in this mapping exercise, 6 organizations are cooperating in some way or another with local self-government authorities and 2 of them with the state authorities. Following are the CSOs that cooperate with local self-government authorities:

1. Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption
2. Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"
3. Nikopol regional development agency
4. Human rights group of Prydniprovia
5. Civic union "Nikopoltsi"
6. Union "Civil watch"

Among the CSOs that cooperate neither with the local self-government authorities nor with the state authorities is: CO "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives"

In order to gain a better understanding of cooperation between the CSOs and local self-government authorities and state authorities, the respondents were offered to determine the nature of cooperation with the authorities by choosing one of the four options. Evaluations of CSOs with regard to this issue are presented in *Diagram 8*.

Diagram 27. Nature of cooperation between CSOs and authorities (N=5 with respect to cooperation with local self-government authorities and N=3 with respect to cooperation with state authorities)
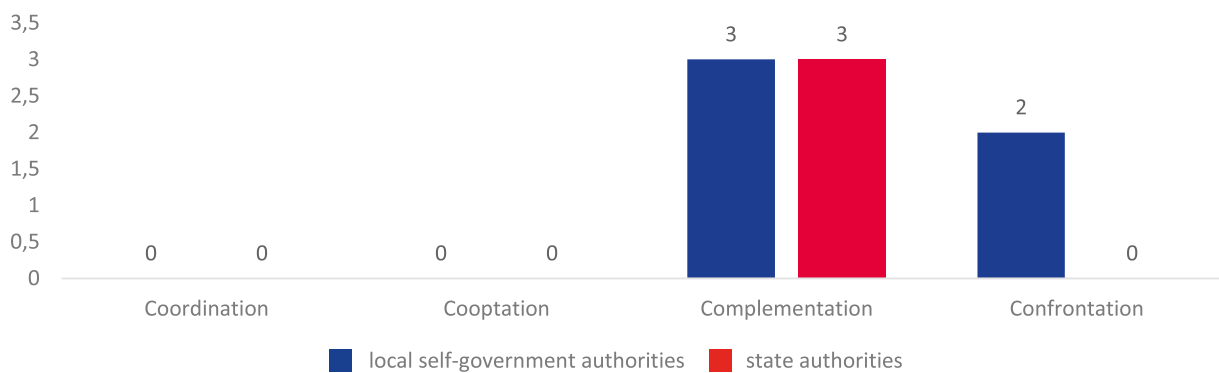

Most of the CSOs (3) think of the relations with the local self-government authorities as well as with the state state authorities as complementary. It is worth mentioning, that none of the CSOs evaluated the relations with two systems of authorities as coordination or co-optation. On the contrary, the level of interaction with the local self-government authorities is noted as confrontation: 5 CSOs have evaluated it as such.

As shown in Diagram 28, the most widespread form of cooperation between the CSOs and local self-government authorities is participation in various working groups created by these authorities (6 CSOs have participated in such working groups). There are also 5 CSOs represented (or were represented) in public councils.

Herewith, none of the interviewed CSOs received funding from the local self-government authorities. Out of the interviewed CSOs, it is only CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia" that was a member of anti-corruption councils within the local self-government authorities.

Diagram 28. Forms of CSOs' cooperation with local self-government authorities, N=6
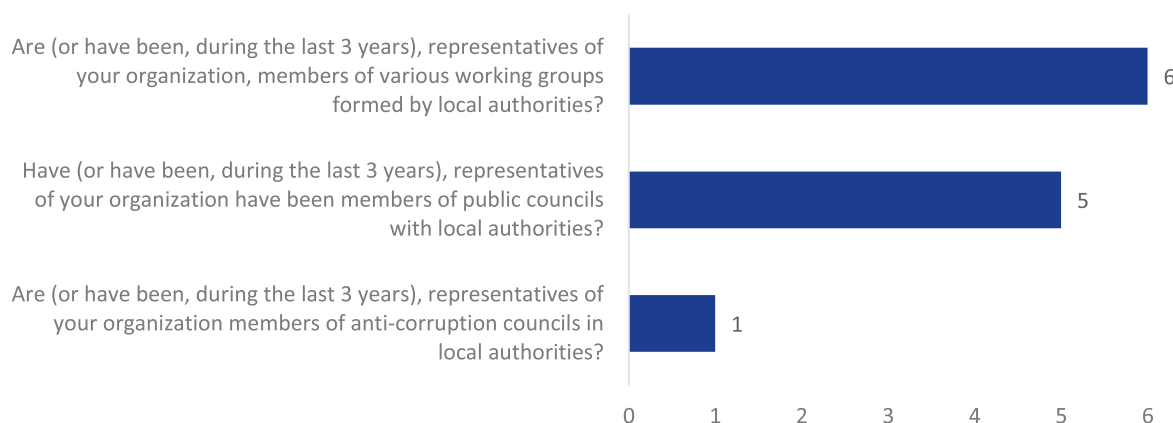
As to the forms of cooperation with state authorities, the representatives of CO "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives" are (or were within the last 3 days) the members of various working groups established by the state authorities. Civic union "Nikopoltsi" is cooperating with the State audit office, Human Rights Commissioner, National agency for prevention of corruption.

According to the interviewed CSOs' representatives, the reaction of local authorities to community's propositions varies. According to the most of all interviewed, local authorities are impenetrable in terms of relations with the community. In the opinion of the interviewed CSOs' representatives, local authorities often take credit for the results of CSOs' work, and especially of those that are involved in charity and provide social services.

Establishment of a Public council was initiated by the local council. 35 representatives of CSOs were elected to the Public council. A list of nominees for the Public council was submitted to the local council for approval. It was suggested to conduct a lustration procedure with respect to the nominees and based on its results the local council approved 7 nominees only. As to the other nominees, there are judicial proceedings being conducted based on the lawsuits from CSOs. According to the notifications on the Nikopol city council website, the composition of the Public council within the Nikopol city council was approved on June 22, 2018 by the decision № 2-37/VII, and consists of seven members.

CSO "Nikopol regional development agency" has experience of establishing a Business development center in cooperation with the local authorities. The representatives of organization are part of the Coordination council for entrepreneurship with the mayor's office. There is also a close cooperation with the Economy office of the local council.

CSOs' ENGAGEMENT IN THE ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS

During the interview for evaluation of the CSOs' technical (programmatic) capacities in the anti-corruption field, the information was obtained with regard to the experience in anti-corruption efforts. Thus:

- *CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"* submitted letters to the local health care administration and provided propositions with regard to the decisions of hospital council. The organization also participated in establishment of supervisory boards of municipal enterprises and acted as one of the initiators of public hearings with regard to the supervisory boards.

- *CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption"* conducted monitoring of public procurements, in particular, in terms of food products procurement for children at educational institutions (achieved certain results in 60-70%). The organization was also one of the initiators of public hearings with respect to the supervisory boards of municipal enterprises. Organization's specialists conducted monitoring of electronic income declarations and property of public figures and submitted reports to the prosecutor's office based on the monitoring results. In addition, several cases of conflict of interests of the local council deputies, officials of structural subdivisions of the local council and municipal enterprises and institutions were revealed.

The organization's representatives have also initiated public hearings with regard to the activity of Municipal enterprise "Municipal technical housing inspection". A scheme of opaque transfer of land lots for lease with the purpose of small architectural forms placement (by transfer for use to the municipal enterprises and further disposal of land lots of the municipal enterprises circumventing Nikopol city council) was revealed.

- Representatives of *CO "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives"* have had specialized training with respect to corruption. They have submitted requests for information and detected multiple violations in fulfillment of such requests (however, the results were not publicly disclosed and are intended for internal use within the organization).

- *CSO "Union "Civil watch"* conducts anti-corruption activity in the field of environmental protection. The organization's representatives have work experience in the anti-corruption committee (1999). Cases of corruption were discovered during installations of parks fencing, reclamation of municipal solid waste dump sites. The organization previously submitted a report on compliance with human rights, which contained a section on corruption. A success was achieved in terms of requirements for making the general development plan of the city public.

- *Civic union "Nikopoltsi"* revealed corruption-related violations to the amount of more than 1 million UAH in 2017 and there were 3 criminal investigations initiated in 2018 based on the materials of the union.

REPRESENTATION OF NATIONAL CSOs IN THE CITY

CSO "Nikopol regional development agency" indicated that it is a branch / representative of other CSO.

PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL CSOs IN REGIONAL AND NATIONAL NETWORKS

Membership in national networks was indicated by 2 CSOs, however, none of them stated the networks it is a member of. In particular:

- Nikopol regional development agency
- Union "Civil watch"

CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children" participates in national CSO networks: Charity foundation "Zaporuka" (initiator of meetings for oncologists, volunteers who work with the cancer-stricken children), charity foundation "Direct assistance foundation", "Patients of Ukraine", "Open palms".

CSO "Nikopol regional development agency" is a member of network of CSO "Center for reforms and local development" and cooperates with the Civil network "OPORA".

COOPERATION OF CSOs IN THE CITY

As to the level of CSOs' consolidation, the respondent's opinions vary. According to those whose representatives were elected to the Public council, that particular platform allows for consolidation of CSOs' efforts. According to certain evaluations[63], the highest public activity in the city was observed in 2014-2015, followed by a decrease of such activity. Attempts were made to establish a public committee, but only a few representatives showed up[64]. There were successful cases of uniting the city's community for one-time events, for instance, for assurance of food products quality for children, sales of pipes from the centralized heating system, establishment of supervisory boards of municipal enterprises. However, it did not result in formation of sustainable coalitions of the city's CSOs.

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[63] Interview with representatives of CSO
[64] Ibid

Cooperation of the city's CSOs with other civil society organizations

	Civic union "Nikopoltsi"	Charity foundation "New life"	CSO "Cossack nabat"	CSO "Prykhyst"	CSO "Open doors"	CSO "Niko-Centre"	CSO "Life energy+"	CO "Nikopol Center for civic initiatives"	CSO "Sokil"	CSO "Aqua"	CSO "Women's club"	Union of Nikopol entrepreneurs	CSO "Ridnyi Nikopol"	CSO "Association of combat veterans"	CSO "Union "Civil watch"	CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"
CO "Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"	X	X	X	X												
CSO "Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption"	X															
CSO "Union "Civil watch"					X											
CSO "Niko-Centre"				X		X	X									
CSO "Nikopol regional development agency"									X	X	X					
Civic union "Nikopoltsi"												X	X			
CSO "Human rights group of Prydniprovia"														X	X	X
Charity foundation "New life"					X									X		X

INTEREST IN PARTICIPATING IN THE EUACI PROJECT

In the course of online survey the CSOs have noted their interest in participating in the EUACI project. Such interest was expressed by 8 surveyed CSOs, in particular:

- Nikopol Center for civic initiatives
- Nikopol city-district commission for lustration and prevention and countering corruption
- Nikopolskyi regional charity foundation "For Nikopol's children"
- Niko-Centre
- Nikopol regional development agency
- Human rights group of Prydniprovia
- Civic union "Nikopoltsi"
- Union "Civil watch"

SIDENOTES

The interviewed representatives of CSOs and local authorities have provided commentaries and expressed certain recommendations and wishes regarding their further development:

- CSOs lack qualified experts, for example, on legal issues (it would be reasonable to continue the practice of maintaining experts on certain issues to support the city's CSOs)

- The city's CSOs lack knowledge and expertise in fund raising, accounting in non-profit organizations. It would be useful for the city's CSOs to have training in said fields

- There is a gap in professional knowledge for anti-corruption activities and a lack of leverages to make efficient decisions. It would be reasonable to carry out legal and financial expertise of documents drafted on the basis of anti-corruption investigations conducted by the city's CSOs

- Information materials are required for round tables with regard to anti-corruption activities (minimal funding to print the materials is acceptable)

- It is necessary to form a regional coalition of CSOs from neighboring cities (Nikopol, Marganets, Pokrov)

- It is necessary to train the CSOs' representatives to work with the ProZorro system in order to be able to conduct anti-corruption investigations

- The city needs a platform for communication between the CSOs and public figures (open public space)

- The city's CSOs lack knowledge and skills to organize round tables, moderate the discussion

The city of CHERNIVTSI

THE CITY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Chernivtsi is an oblast center located in the southwest of Ukraine, 40 km from the Romanian border and takes up an area of 153 km². Population of the city makes 266 thousand residents (2017). One of the acknowledged strengths of the city is promotion of innovative and clean technologies, social and economic field as a priority type of activity, as well as ensuring high quality standards of services for its residents. They city has a low crime level. Trade is the principal occupation of the citizens. This small oblast center takes up one of the first positions in the country by the number of trading areas. However, the level of salaries in Chernivtsi is low and there is a lack of work places, which is why almost every family has someone working abroad, in Italy or Spain.

According to the Democracy Index of 2018 Chernivtsi became a leader of democracy among 24 oblast centers and scored 90% (https://goo.gl/8UnBkP). In the Transparency Index list among 100 largest cities of Ukraine as of 11 November 2018 Chernivtsi holds 26 place (42,4 points out of possible 100) (https://transparentcities.in.ua/rating/?rating-year=current), although in 2017 Chernivtsi held 6 place right after Kyiv (https://transparentcities.in.ua/city/chernivtsi/). Chernivtsi scored 23 out of 100 possible in 2018 for the level of comfort among Ukrainian oblast center cities (https://focus.ua/ratings/400549/), while in 2017, Chernivtsi had an average score of 43,6 points out of 100 possible https://focus.ua/ratings/377768/).

City Mayor	On July 26, 2018, Chernivtsi city council voted for early resignation of the mayor Oleksii Kaspruk. Before the election of a new leader, secretary of the city council Vasyl Prodan functions as the city mayor.
Contact information	Mailing address: 58002, Chernivtsi, 1 Central sq. City Council website: http://city.cv.ua
Information about public councils	http://chernivtsy.eu/portal/gromadska-rada
The list of CSOs	http://chernivtsy.eu/portal/1133-2
Participation of CSO representatives in public councils (the number of deputies from CSOs)	no references (http://chernivtsy.eu/portal/8629-2)
Strategy to facilitate CSOs' development	Action plan for implementation of development strategy of Chernivtsi oblast in 2018-2020 for the period up to 2020 // Direction 2.4. Improvement of regional development management, anti-corruption efforts, development of civil society and media // http://archive.bukoda.gov.ua/sites/default/files/S/Strategy2020/plan_zahodiv_2018-2020.pdf.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY CSOs

96 civil society organisations were identified based on the analysis of documents, research reports, data from websites and other information sources on CSOs. These civil society organizations were of such organizational and legal forms that are studied in Chernivtsi city. A review of the CSOs identified in the Joint State Register of Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and Public Associations demonstrated availability of 89 CSOs with the organizational and legal forms of public association (80) and "charitable organization/charity foundation" (9). Based on the identification results of registered CSOs as to meeting the mapping exercise criteria and availability of contact information 30 CSOs were determined and were offered participation in the interviews and focus groups. A question was raised during the interview with the representatives of CSOs and local authorities as to how many active CSOs were there in the city in their opinion. According to the interviewees, there are 10-50 active CSOs in the city. According to one of the city council representatives, there were 70 active CSOs in the 1990's.

Out of 30 CSOs that were offered to participate in the mapping exercise, 17 organizations have submitted the online questionnaire forms and all of them represent civil society organizations. They were registered in different years, starting in 1991 and up to 2017. That said, a little more than a half of the CSOs (9 out of 17) were registered after the year of 2000, the remaining 8 before 2000. Such distribution of CSOs by years of establishment demonstrates availability of more experienced CSOs in the city that have a long period of activity as well as of the relatively "young" CSOs that are still at the stage of organizational development.

Presented CSOs operate at three levels: national (4 CSOs), regional (8 CSOs) and local (5 CSOs). Such distribution shows that the range of activity of presented CSOs goes predominantly beyond the city limits.

At the same time, among those organizations that have indicated regional range of activity are such organizations that represent national CSOs, namely:
1. Chernivtsi oblast CSO "Committee of voters"
2. CSO "Cultural research laboratory"
3. Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA"
4. CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine"
5. CSO "Volunteer organization "Bukovyna to Ukrainian army"

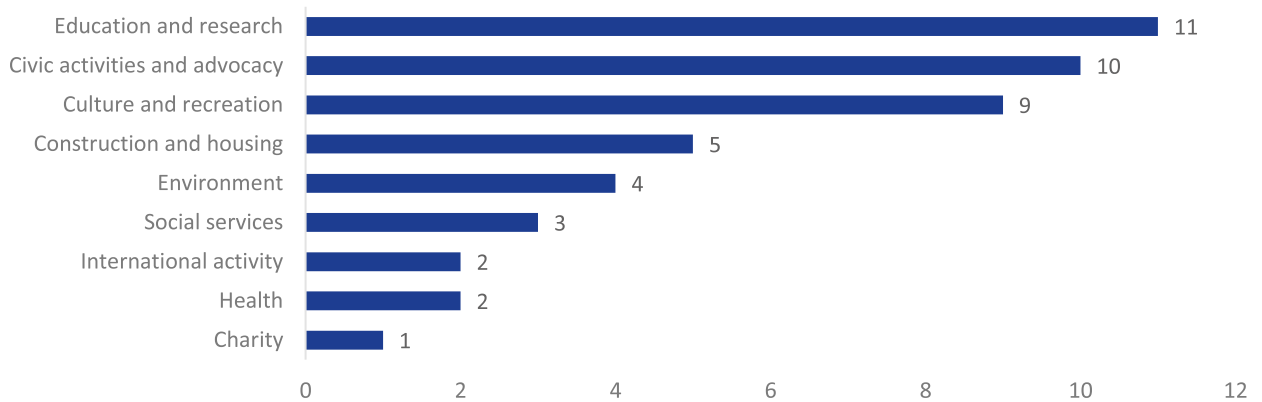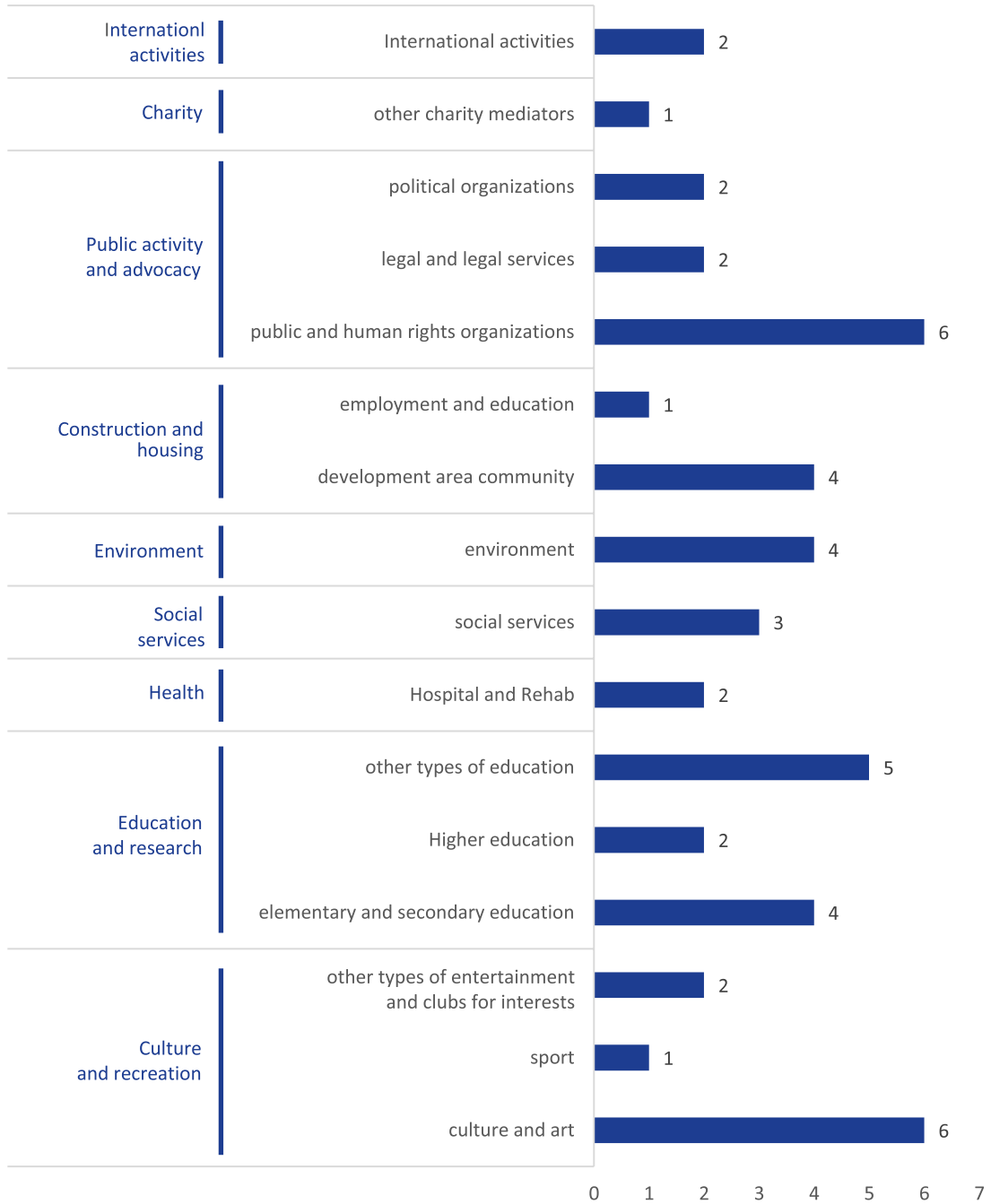Following are the regional CSOs that operate in the city:
1. CSO "Ukrainian youth club"
2. CSO "Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi"
3. CSO "Patients of Bukovyna"
4. CSO "Bukovyna Agency of Regional Development"
5. CSO "Democratic transformations laboratory"
6. Bukovyna center for reconstruction and development
7. CSO "Informal Bukovyna"

The interviewed CSOs work in 9 sectors (Diagram 29). At that, the most common sectors are as follows: "Education and research" (11 CSOs operate in it and 5 out of them are involved in kinds of education other than secondary and higher education), "Social activity and advocacy" (10 CSOs, 6 out of them are public and human rights organizations) and "Culture and recreation" (9 CSOs, including 6 CSOs in the field of culture and art). The interviewed CSOS are least operational in such sectors as "Charity" (1 CSO), "Health" and "International activity" (2 CSOs in each field). The CSOs do not work in such sectors as "Religious organisations' activities" and "Business and professional associations".

The city's CSOs were offered to select not more than three sectors of activity. Significant part of the presented CSOs are mainly field-specific, i.e. they operate in one – three sectors (7 CSOs). However, 2 CSOs have selected more than three sectors, therefore, they may be called widely specialized (universal). One of these CSOs operates in 8 sectors at the same time (CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya"), and the other one operates in 4 sectors (Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA") Most of the CSOs (7) operate in three sectors at the same time, while combinations of sectors are different, but usually "Education and research" sector is present (6 CSOs operate in this sector).

Diagram 29. Number of CSOs by sectors / subsectors of activity, N=16

Sector	Subsector	Value
Internationl activities	International activities	2
Charity	other charity mediators	1
Public activity and advocacy	political organizations	2
	legal and legal services	2
	public and human rights organizations	6
Construction and housing	employment and education	1
	development area community	4
Environment	environment	4
Social services	social services	3
Health	Hospital and Rehab	2
Education and research	other types of education	5
	Higher education	2
	elementary and secondary education	4
Culture and recreation	other types of entertainment and clubs for interests	2
	sport	1
	culture and art	6

Sector	Value
Education and research	11
Civic activities and advocacy	10
Culture and recreation	9
Construction and housing	5
Environment	4
Social services	3
International activity	2
Health	2
Charity	1

An important characteristic of a CSO is types of organisations' activity. Respondents were asked to select not more than three types of activity. Most of the CSOs (11) have selected exactly 3 types of activity each. However, some organizations have noted a smaller number of types of activity: CSO "Informal Bukovyna" operates in 1 type of activity only - organization of large-scale events, CSO "Ukrainian youth club" operates in 2 types of activity - awareness raising activities, education and consultations. Some organisations have selected more than 4 types of activity. In particular, 7 types of activity were noted by CSO "Institute of local self-government", Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA", 5 types of activity were noted by CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya" and 4 types of activity were noted by CSO "Parents for children", Two of these CSOs (CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya" and Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA") also operate in most of the sectors. In other words, said organizations are rather far-reaching and are trying to cover quite different sectors and types of activity.

Research and analysis, awareness raising activities, advocacy and lobbying (9 CSOs in each field operate in such types of activity), education and consultations, dissemination of information (7 CSOs in each field) are the most common types of activity (Diagram 30*). The least common types of activity are provision of legal assistance (only 2 CSOs operate in this type of activity), charity (3 CSOs), provision of services, including social services (3 CSOs). Such results can be explained by the fact that provision of legal assistance is mostly concentrated in specialized CSOs of national scale (such as, for example, the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union) as well as in centers for pro bono legal aid[65], established in Chernivtsi.

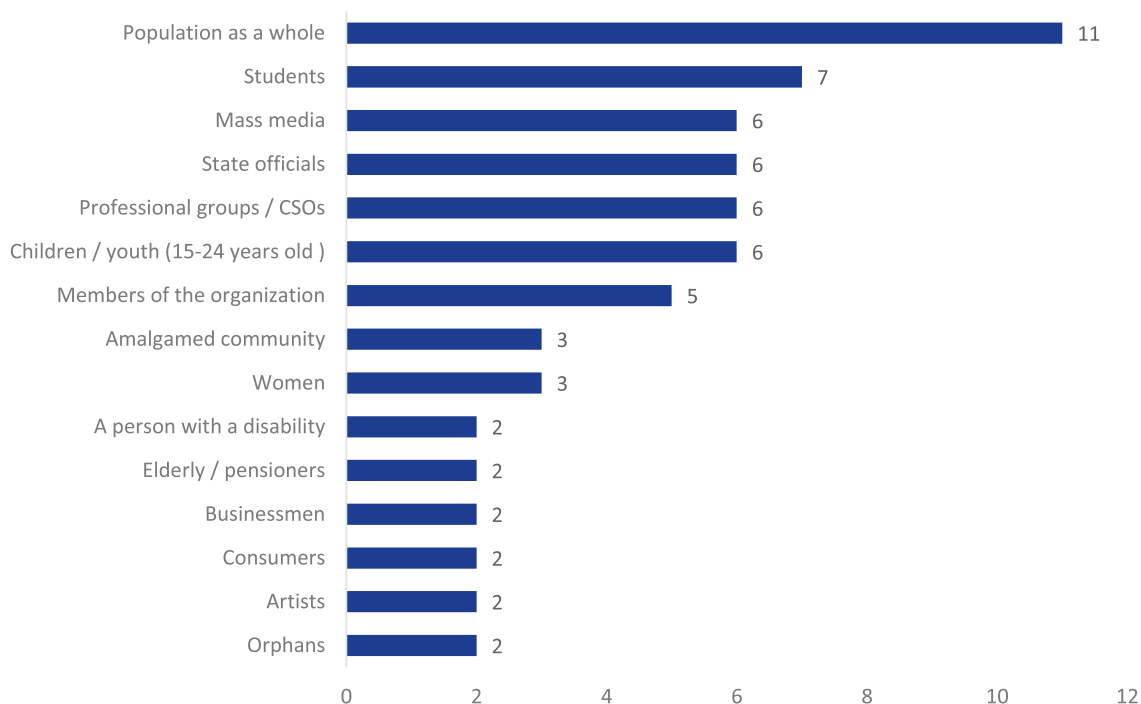### Diagram 30. Types of CSOs' activity, N = 17
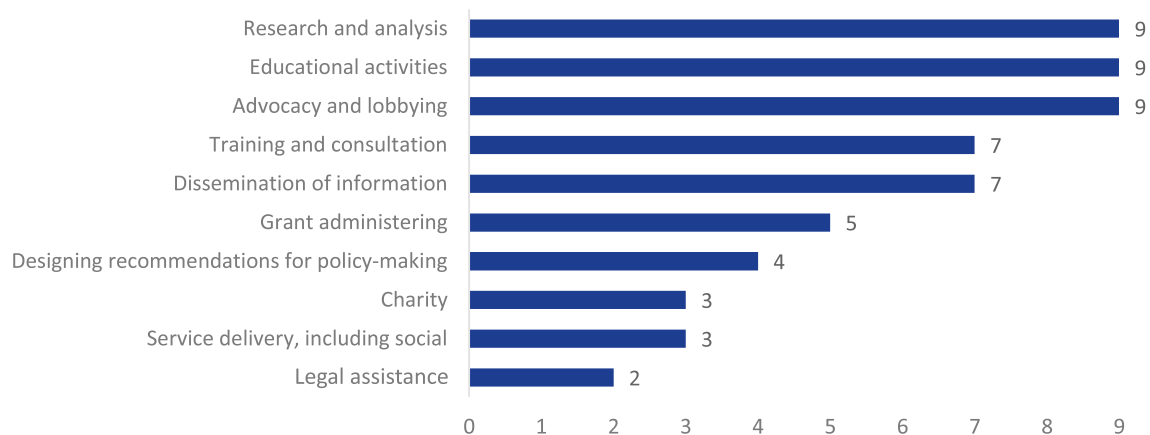
Respondents have determined their target groups in the same manner as sectors and types of activity, selecting up to three options. Out of such groups the organisations were most often selecting the population in general (11 CSOs), which can evidence the absence of a clearly defined target group. The following most popular are such groups as "children/youth" (7 CSOs), "mass media", "state officials", "professional groups / CSOs" and "children / youth (15-24 years old)" (6 CSOs in each field are working with each target group). The smallest number of CSOs (2 in each field) are working with such target groups as "disabled individuals", "elderly / Pensioners", "businessmen", "consumers", "artists" and "orphans".

Same as in case of sectors and types of activity, some organizations have noted more than three target groups that they work with. At that, most of such groups − 11 − have noted Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA", CSO "Institute of local self-government" works with 10 target groups, CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya" works with 6, while CSO "Parents for children" and CSO "Volunteer organization "Bukovyna to Ukrainian army" direct their activity to 4 target groups. It is worth mentioning, that none of the interviewed CSOs work with such groups as "poor and destitute" and "IDPs / refugees and migrants". Diagram 31 shows distribution of CSOs that take care of this or that target group.

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65 According to the data of Coordination center for legal aid (http://www.legalaid.gov.ua/ua/local-centres) there is a. Chernivtsi local center for pro bono secondary legal aid and Chernivtsi legal aid bureau in Chernivtsi city.

Diagram 31. Target groups of CSOs, N = 17

Target group	Value
Population as a whole	11
Students	7
Mass media	6
State officials	6
Professional groups / CSOs	6
Children / youth (15-24 years old)	6
Members of the organization	5
Amalgamed community	3
Women	3
A person with a disability	2
Elderly / pensioners	2
Businessmen	2
Consumers	2
Artists	2
Orphans	2

13 out of 17 CSOs of the city, which have submitted online questionnaire form, are membership organizations, while number of members varies from 1 (CSO "Institute of local self-government") to 58 (CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine")[66]. Vast majority of membership CSOs has few members, which number does not exceed 10 individuals (8 or 61,5% of member CSOs). There are only two CSOs with number of members that is more than 50: the aforementioned CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine" with 58 members and CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya" with 51 members. In the latter case, a relatively larger number of members can be explained by a wider set of sectors and types of activity that CSO works in.

Following are the CSOs, which noted that they are non-membership: Chernivetska oblast CSO "Committee of voters", CSO "Ukrainian youth club", CSO "Patients of Bukovyna" and CSO "Bukovyna Agency of Regional Development".

According to some of the interviewed representatives of the city's CSOs, most of the CSOs is "a one-man show" and have 1-3 activists and it is a rare case when the organization has more than 10 members. The community would rather know the last names of the CSOs' leaders than the names of the CSOs themselves[67].

13 out of 17 CSOs of the city, which have submitted online questionnaire form, have permanent paid staff, and their number of employees varies from 1 (CSO "Institute of local self-government" to 15 (CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine"). On average, those CSOs that have permanent paid staff have 4 employees. At that, 8 CSOs have not more than 5 employees, 4 CSOs have 6-10 employees and 1 CSO has more than 10 employees. Following are the organizations that do not have permanent paid staff: CSO "Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi", CSO "Parents for children", Bukovyna center for reconstruction and development, CSO "Volunteer organization "Bukovyna to Ukrainian army".

12 out of 17 interviewed CSOs of the city engage experts to their work. The number of engaged experts varies from 1 (CSO "Informal Bukovyna", CSO "Democratic transformations laboratory") to 5 (CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya", CSO "Institute of local self-government"). Average number of experts in those CSOs that engage them to their work makes 3. Following are the CSOs that do not engage experts: Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA", CSO "Parents for children", Bukovyna center for reconstruction and development, CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine", CSO "Volunteer organization "Bukovyna to Ukrainian army".

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[66] CSO «Volunteer organization «Bukovyna to Ukrainian army» did not indicate its number of members.

[67]   A focus group from the CSOs of Chernivtsi city

Such situation with hire of paid staff and engagement of experts demonstrates that certain part of CSOs of the city uses volunteer assistance of their members (founders) or representatives of target groups. They do not have sufficient funds to hire paid staff or engage experts. During the interview the CSOs' representatives have confirmed that they support the CSOs' activity by means of their own/family business[68].

Respondents were asked to evaluate their human resources, in particular, professional experience of the staff and engaged experts; their education and skills; experience of the organization's staff and engaged experts in the anti-corruption activity; organization's capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources. Results of the self-evaluation[69] are presented in Table 10.

Table 10. Self-evaluation of the CSO's human resources, N=17

CSO name	The relevance of professional experience of the staff and engaged experts to the goals, aims, projects and services of an organisation	The relevance of education and skills of the staff and engaged experts to the goals, aims, projects and services of an organisation	Experience of the CSO staff in the anti-corruption field	Experience of the exerts engaged by the CSO in the anti-corruption field	CSO capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources	The average score for CSO human resources
CSO "Institute of local self-government"	4	4	2	2	3	3
CSO "Ukrainian youth club"	3	3	3	3	3	3
CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine"	3	4	4	3	4	3.6
CSO "Social initiatives"	4	4	3	4	4	3.8
CSO "People's help Ukraine"	5	4	2	2	2	3
CSO "Democratic transformations laboratory"	5	5	5	5	4	4.8
CSO "Bukovyna Agency of Regional Development"	5	5	4	4	4	4.4
Chernivtsi oblast CSO "Committee of voters"	4	4	3	4	4	3.8
CSO "Informal Bukovyna"	4	4	1	1	1	2.2
Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA"	5	5	5	4	4	4.6
CSO "Parents for children"	3	3	1	3	3	2.6
CSO "Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi"	4	4	3	3	3	3.4
Chernivtsi municipal CSO "Civic asset of the city"	4	4	4	3	4	3.8
CSO "Patients of Bukovyna"	5	5	3	4	4	4.2
CSO "Volunteer movement of Bukovyna"	3	3	1	1	1	1.8
CSO "Cultural research laboratory"	3	4	3	4	3	3.4
Bukovyna center for reconstruction and development	4	5	3	3	4	3.8
The average score for human resources across all CSOs	**4.00**	**4.12**	**2.94**	**3.12**	**3.24**	**3.48**

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[68]   Interview with CSO
[69]   The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 denotes lack of appropriate resources

As illustrated in *Table 10*, the average score for CSO human resources is slightly above the satisfactory level. The human resources sufficiency of 3 CSOs is lower than the satisfactory level (CSO "Informal Bukovyna", CSO "Parents for children", CSO "Volunteer movement of Bukovyna"). Only 4 CSOs have evaluated their human resources at a good or above good level (CSO "Democratic transformations laboratory", CSO "Bukovyna Agency of Regional Development", Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA", CSO "Patients of Bukovyna"). None of them have evaluated its human resources as "excellent". That said, the CSOs have evaluated their capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources comparatively lower than the average score. Thus, 3 CSOs (CSO "People's help Ukraine", CSO "Informal Bukovyna", CSO "Volunteer movement of Bukovyna") have a potential for such activity lower than the satisfactory level. 9 CSOs have such capacity at a "good" and "excellent" levels, but none of them have it at the "excellent" level.

The CSOs have evaluated the experience of their employees engaged in the anti-corruption field as the lowest. The average score across all CSOs is below the satisfactory level – 2.89. According to this component, 5 CSOs evaluate their level below the satisfactory (CSO "Institute of local self-government", CSO "People's help Ukraine", CSO "Informal Bukovyna", CSO "Parents for children", CSO "Volunteer movement of Bukovyna"). At the same time, 2 CSOs evaluated their level as "excellent" based on this component: CSO "Democratic transformations laboratory" and Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA".

CSOs evaluate the experience of engaged experts of the organization in anti-corruption activity a little higher than own employees, which allows a conclusion that CSOs engage external experts to conduct the anti-corruption activity.

The interviewed city's CSOs are using various communication channels to inform about their activities (Diagram 32). The most widespread communication channel is social media (14 CSOs are using it). Only 7 CSOs have their own websites (Chernivtsi oblast CSO "Committee of voters", CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya", CSO "Bukovyna Agency of Regional Development", CSO "Democratic transformations laboratory", Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA", Bukovyna center for reconstruction and development, CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine").

Diagram 32. Communication channels used to inform about organization's activities, N=17
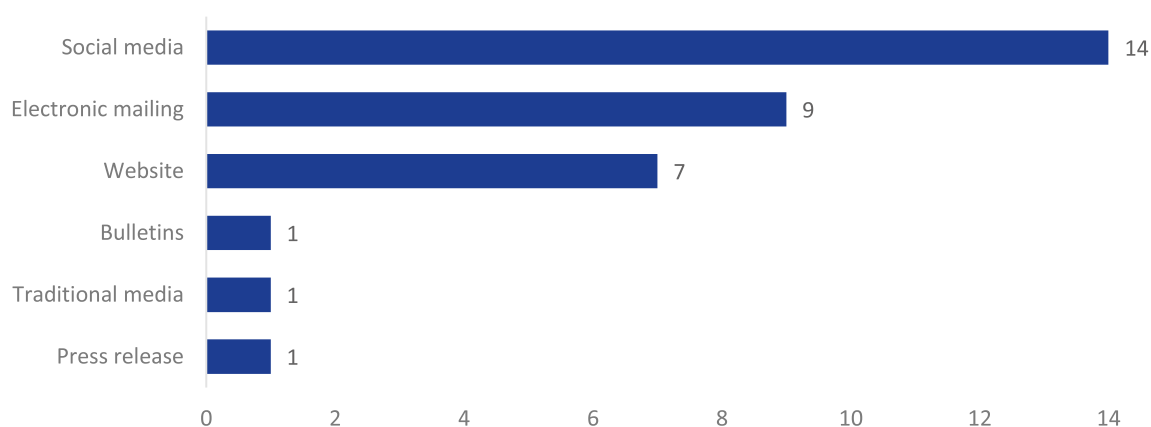
There is only 1 CSO that uses conventional media (CSO "Informal Bukovyna"), 1 CSO issues informational leaflets (Chernivetska oblast CSO "Committee of voters") and 1 CSO issues press releases (Chernivetska oblast CSO "Committee of voters"). Most of the presented CSOs (10) use more than 1 communication channel. While 7 CSOs use only 1 communication channel, such channels include newsletters (2 CSOs) and social media (5 CSOs). Use of free of charge or low budget communication channels evidences lack of resources for use of other channels.

Respondents were also asked to evaluate their technical resources, in particular, availability of premises, IT-infrastructure, as well as the organizations' capacity in anti-corruption activities at the current level of technical resources. Results of the self-evaluation[70] are presented in Table 22.

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[70]   The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 denotes lack of appropriate resources (the lowest score) and 5 denotes excellent sufficiency (the highest score).

Table 22. Self-evaluation of the CSOs' technical resources, N=17

CSO name	CSO premises	Premises for events and provision of services for target groups	IT infrastructure, hardware and software	CSO capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of technical resources	The average score for CSO technical resources
CSO "Institute of local self-government"	1	1	3	3	2
CSO "Ukrainian youth club"	5	5	4	5	4.75
CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine"	2	2	2	2	2
CSO "Social initiatives"	3	3	3	2	2.75
CSO "People's help Ukraine"	3	4	2	2	2.75
CSO "Democratic transformations laboratory"	1	1	1	5	2
CSO "Bukovyna Agency of Regional Development"	4	1	5	4	3.5
Chernivtsi oblast CSO "Committee of voters"	5	5	5	5	5
CSO "Informal Bukovyna"	3	1	1	1	1.5
Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA"	2	2	4	4	3
CSO "Parents for children"	3	4	2	3	3
CSO "Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi"	5	4	4	3	4
Chernivtsi municipal CSO "Civic asset of the city"	3	1	3	4	2.75
CSO "Patients of Bukovyna"	4	3	3	3	3.25
CSO "Volunteer movement of Bukovyna"	5	5	4	4	4.5
CSO "Cultural research laboratory"	4	3	3	4	3.5
Bukovyna center for reconstruction and development	5	5	5	4	4.75
The average size for technical resources across all CSOs	**3.41**	**2.94**	**3.18**	**3.41**	**3.24**

As shown in Table 22, the average score for CSO technical resources is rather low. 4 CSOs have the technical resources sufficiency below the satisfactory level. Only 5 CSOs have evaluated their technical resources at a good or above good level. Only one CSOs evaluates its technical resources as "excellent" - Chernivetska oblast CSO "Committee of voters of Ukraine". That said, the CSOs have evaluated their capacity in anti-corruption activities at the current level of technical resources slightly higher than the average score. Only 4 CSOs have a potential for such activity lower than the satisfactory level (CSO "Social initiatives", CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine", CSO "People's help Ukraine", CSO "Informal Bukovyna"). 9 CSOs have such capacity at a "good" and "excellent" levels, and 3 CSOs out of them have it at the "excellent" level (CSO "Ukrainian youth club", CSO "Democratic transformations laboratory" , Chernivetska oblast CSO "Committee of voters").

Interviews with the CSOs' representatives have demonstrated that a small number of CSOs in the city have experience of attracting grants. Following are those that have such experience:

- **CSO "People's help Ukraine"** received financial assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs of Austria with the purpose of services provision to the internally displaced persons. It also received grants in the framework of the EU project from the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), Innovative Community Policing Innovation Fund (CPIF), Police Training Assistance Project (PTAP) (with the financial support of the Canadian government). The organization received a grant in the framework of project "Partnership for Local Economic Development and Democratic Governance" (with the financial support of the Canadian government) for implementation of initiative "Increase of women's activity in economic life of Chernivtsi community through self-employment" (manufacture and sales of craft items and promotion of own handmade brands).
- **CSO "Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi"** implemented 30 projects within 15 years. The organization applied for re-granting in the framework of project "Microgrants for support of civic initiatives in Bukovyna" with the financial support of International Renaissance Foundation.
- **CSO "Bukovyna Agency of Regional Development"** received grant funding in the framework of the British Council program "Active citizens". The organization held trainings for youth regarding active citizenship, influence on the community and turning ideas into action, as well as engaged in sub-granting of initiatives in Chernivtsi city.
- Following are other organisations with experience of using grant funding: **CSO "New family", Chernivtsi oblast CSO "Committee of voters"**, **Bukovyna center for reconstruction and development**.

DESCRIPTION OF POLICY-MAKING CSOs

Out of interviewed CSOs of the city, only 8 are involved in policy-making. Following are these CSOs:

1. Patients of Bukovyna
2. Social initiatives
3. Bukovyna Agency of Regional Development
4. Institute of local self-government
5. Democratic transformations laboratory
6. Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA"
7. Bukovyna center for reconstruction and development
8. Chernivtsi municipal CSO "Civic asset of the city"

Policy-making function comprises several types of activity, in particular: *participation in decision-making processes at local and national levels; provision of commentaries/recommendations for the policy documents; participation in determination and formulation of a new development strategy; participation in implementation of development strategies; monitoring and evaluation of the policy performance and implementation quality.* Diagram 6 demonstrates distribution of a number of CSOs according to these types of activity.

Diagram 33. Number of CSOs by areas of activity in policy-making, N=8
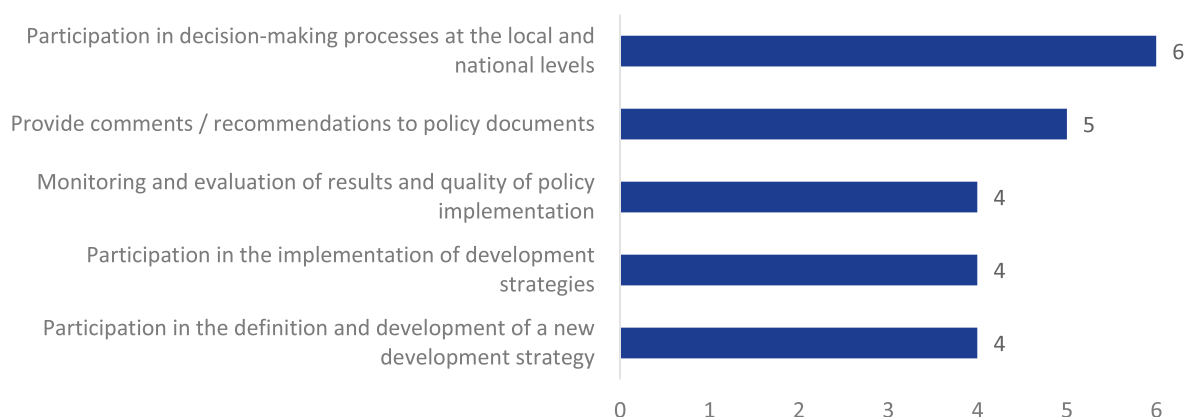
DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT PROVIDE SERVICES

Out of interviewed CSOs of the city, 8 are fulfilling a function of services provision. Following are these CSOs:

- Chernivtsi oblast CSO "Committee of voters"
- CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya"
- CSO "Patients of Bukovyna"
- CSO "Cultural research laboratory"
- CSO "Social initiatives"
- CSO "Informal Bukovyna"
- Bukovyna center for reconstruction and development
- CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine"

The function of services provision comprises several types of activity, in particular: *provision of services to the population with own resources or in cooperation with public institutions; improvement of services and their provision considering challenges certain population groups face, identification of needs in services of certain population groups, monitoring and improvement of the quality of services, etc.; influencing public services provided by the state by means of monitoring of their provision and quality, representation of social needs and interests; cooperation with the authorities in order to improve the processes of identification / quality / provision of services;* etc. Diagram 34 demonstrates distribution of a number of CSOs according to these types of activity.

Diagram 34. Number of CSOs by types of activity related to services provision, N=8
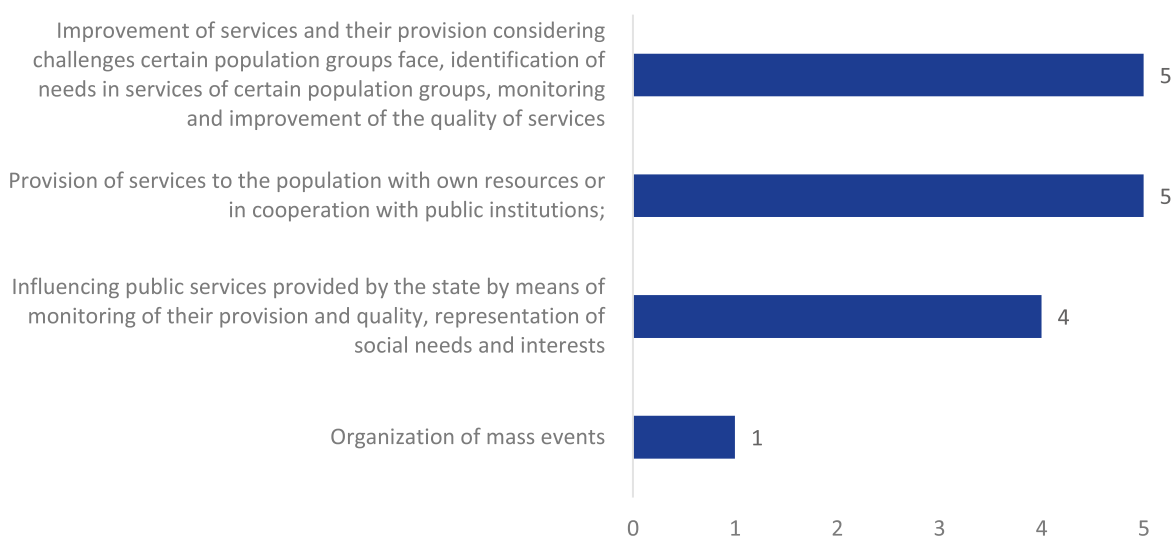
Among the interviewed CSOs, CSO "People's help Ukraine" is actively engaged in provision of social services. Local council delegated to this CSO the provision of services of temporary residence to the individuals in difficult life circumstances and of no fixed abode. There is a dormitory at the premises of this organization and its clients are provided with free meals. It is worth mentioning, that CSO "People's help Ukraine" was the first in Ukraine that started working with the homeless and based on the experience of this organization the model of such service provision was developed and shared in other cities. In addition, the organization ensures labor integration of such people (there is a woodworking shop, social shop). The organization is also working with the internally displaced persons.

CSO "Volunteer movement of Bukovyna" advanced the initiative of establishing a children's hospice.

CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya" provides services of protection against discrimination for people with disabilities (the right to a dignified life, right for equal access to transportation, right for participation in civil life).

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT ARE INVOLVED IN ADVOCACY

Out of interviewed CSOs of the city, 13 organizations are involved in advocacy. Following are these CSOs:

- Chernivtsi oblast CSO "Committee of voters"
- Ukrainian youth club
- Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya
- Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi
- Cultural research laboratory
- Social initiatives
- Bukovyna Agency of Regional Development
- Institute of local self-government
- Democratic transformations laboratory
- Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA"
- Parents for children
- Chernivtsi municipal CSO "Civic asset of the city"
- Volunteer organization "Bukovyna to Ukrainian army"

The function of advocacy comprises several types of activity, in particular: raising awareness as to the challenges and interests of communities; research and drafting policy agenda; development and implementation of awareness raising and advocacy campaigns; mobilization of CSOs, communities and vulnerable groups; mobilization of CSOs and population to participate in policy processes; strengthening accountability systems; civic monitoring and oversight; etc. *Diagram 35* demonstrates distribution of a number of CSOs according to these types of activity.

Diagram 35. Number of CSOs by types of activity related to advocacy, N=13

Table 12 presents generalized results of the self-evaluation[71] by CSOs based on their certain lines of activity related to the advocacy.

Table 12. CSOs' self-evaluation of their advocacy activities, N=13

Direction / Components by directions	The number of CSOs	The average score
1. Collection and analysis of data on advocacy		**2.31**
• Collect information and study vital problems of clients	12	2.50
• Study respective public institutions and their role with respect to tasks and objectives of CSOs in favour of the clients and beneficiaries		2.33
• Determine interests of stakeholders on the matters related to clients		2.67
• Perform detailed analysis to formulate a political position on the matters related to clients		1.75
2. Does your CSO ensure feedback channel for CSO members and citizens on the matter in question?		**2.69**
• Organize meetings of CSOs' members to discuss the information collected from the matters related to clients	15	2.69
• Encourage feedback from the community through organization of public meetings, focus groups, questionnaires, phone calls or other similar methods		2.94
• Hold campaigns for mass media to support own position		2.38
• Modify their strategy in response to information obtained from the groups they represent, open membership or community		2.75
3. Is your CSO developing sustainable and stable policies?		**2.36**
• Does your CSO practice drafting its policy objectives and tasks?	13	2.23
• Does the CSO make a distinction when formulating its objectives for different audiences and groups and accommodate its policy objectives and tasks to different groups?		2.92
• Does your CSO use the information collected from different sources to rationalize positions, objectives and tasks?		1.93
4. Collection / distribution of resources for advocacy and lobbying		**3.07**
• Collect donations from members, concerned citizens and/or other organizations (business, foundations, religious groups) for achievement of organization's objective to conduct activity on promotion of objectives, tasks and its position	12	3.75
• Allocate and spend their internal resources, such as time or money, for representation and protection of rights		2.85
• Use and coordinate volunteer assistance to solve issues in representation and protection of rights		3.00
• Collect contributions from external sources, such as donors, business, local organizations and others for representation and protection of rights and interests		2.67
5. Does your CSO establishes / participates in coalitions and networks for introduction of joint events on the matter in question?		**2.17**

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[71]   The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 means always (the lowest score) and 5 means never (the highest score).

• Strive to be engaged in coalitions and networks with other groups or individuals with similar interests for common solution of issues that are important for clients	12	1.92
• Act as formal or informal participants of coalition or network		2.58
• Act as initiators to form coalitions, networks of joint working groups with the purpose of solving issues that are important for clients		2.00
6. Does your CSO inform the community of its position in terms of policy decisions?		**2.52**
• How often does CSO prepare a communication plan?	13	2.77
• Does your CSO work with mass media, such as newspapers, radio, television with the purpose of informing the community about organization's activity?		2.08
• Does CSO organize meetings, seminars or other events with the purpose of informing the community about position or activity of organization?		2.54
• Does your CSO usually conduct further activity after the events with the purpose of obtaining feedback from the community on issues that are important for clients?		2.77
• How often does your CSO review its strategy or declared position according to the feedback received from stockholders, including partners in coalition?		2.46
7. Does your CSO organize follow up activities to influence social and political developments in their city and to engage citizens?		**3.13**
• Does your CSO encourage respective actions from members, citizens or clients, such as drafting letters to the officials of local self-government related to the issues that are important for clients?	12	3.08
• Does your CSO actively lobby positions with regard to political decision, for instance, announcements at hearings, personal visits to the officials of local self-government, etc.?		2.85
• How often does CSO supervise the activity of public institutions at local or national levels on the issues that are of interest or correspond to the CSO's objectives and tasks?		2.62
• Have your CSO ever mobilize the community with respect to the decisions being made by local or national authorities on the issues that are important for clients?		3.31
• Does CSO attract / allocate resources for activities related to monitoring of political events?		3.92
• Does your CSO engage in monitoring and / or raise community's awareness with regard to the laws and amendments introduced following recommendations from your organization concerning the matters of interest for clients?		3.25
• Does your CSO review its approach to solution of political issues in case if taken measures were not efficient?		2.92

The results of self-evaluation demonstrate that CSOs are mostly involved in detailed analysis for formulation of the political position (1.75 points), and also strive to be engaged in coalitions and networks with other groups or individuals with similar interests for common solution of issues that are important for the clients (1.92), use the information gathered from various sources to rationalize positions, objectives and tasks (1.93). The CSOs attract/allocate resources for activities related to monitoring of political events considerably (3.92), and also collect donations from various donors for achievement of objectives and tasks of the CSOs (3.75).

In the respondents' opinion that was expressed during the interview, the city's CSOs are generally not able to conduct campaigns of advocacy. In addition, there is no solidarity among the city's CSOs and each of them is conducting their campaigns practically alone. Some CSOs' representatives assumed that what they call campaigns of civil representation are not what they are meant to be, but rather information and awareness raising activity[72].

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[72] Interview with CSO

In their activity of advocacy the CSOs are lacking theoretical knowledge as to how to organize and conduct it properly. Moreover, there is not particular structure, i. e. the activity may be described by the following pattern: problem arises – assemble – solved. But there is no time to evaluate what was done, whether it was done properly and what was ultimately achieved.

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT COOPERATE WITH THE YOUTH

Out of 17 interviewed CSOs of the city, 11 are working with the youth, including 5 CSOs that are working with college youth. Following are these CSOs:

- Chernivtsi oblast CSO "Committee of voters" (college students)
- CSO "Ukrainian youth club" (youth)
- CSO "Cultural research laboratory" (college students)
- CSO "Informal Bukovyna" (youth)
- CSO "Institute of local self-government" (college students)
- CSO "Democratic transformations laboratory" (college students)
- Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA" (youth, college students)
- CSO "Parents for children" (youth)
- CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine" (youth)
- Chernivtsi municipal CSO "Civic asset of the city" (college students)
- CSO "Volunteer organization "Bukovyna to Ukrainian army" (youth, college students)

Among these organizations, CSO "Ukrainian youth club" is working with the school youth, and in particular, with the youth that votes at the election for the first time. The organization conducts awareness raising events for such youth, namely, forum-theatres on election-related topics at schools. The organization also practices a model game "UN security council" and for the last two years on television.

## RELATIONS BETWEEN CSOs AND AUTHORITIES

Level of relations of CSOs with local self-government authorities and state authorities is an important factor that impacts the CSO's capacity to represent and protect the interests of its target groups, participate in the process of policy formulation, provide social services. Out of the CSOs presented in this mapping exercise, 15 organizations are cooperating with local self-government authorities in some way or another (including 9 CSOs with Chernivtsi city council and its executive bodies) and 13 organizations cooperate with the state authorities. Following are the CSOs that cooperate with Chernivtsi city council:

- Chernivtsi oblast CSO "Committee of voters"
- CSO "Ukrainian youth club"
- CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya"
- CSO "Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi"
- CSO "Patients of Bukovyna"
- CSO "Bukovyna Agency of Regional Development"
- CSO "Democratic transformations laboratory"
- CSO "Parents for children"
- Chernivtsi municipal CSO "Civic asset of the city"

Among the CSOs that cooperate neither with the local self-government authorities nor with the state authorities are: CSO "Cultural research laboratory" and CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine".

In order to gain a better understanding of cooperation between the CSOs and local self-government authorities and state authorities, the respondents were offered to determine the nature of cooperation with the authorities by choosing one of the four options. Evaluations of CSOs with regard to this issue vary significantly (Diagram 36).

Diagram 36. Nature of cooperation between CSOs and authorities (N=14 with respect to cooperation with local self-government authorities and N=12 with respect to cooperation with state authorities)

local self-government authorities   state authorities
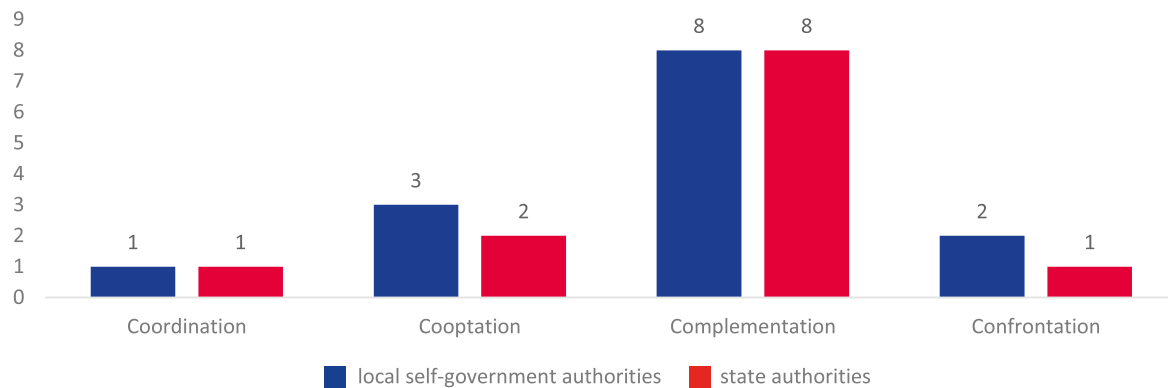
Most of the CSOs (8) think of the relations with the authorities as complementary. A relatively small number of extreme evaluations was received, i. e. when these relations are characterized as coordination (1 evaluation from each CSO with respect to both systems of authorities) and as confrontation (2 evaluations with respect to cooperation with the local self-government authorities and 1 evaluation with respect to cooperation with state authorities).

As shown in Diagram 37, the most widespread form of cooperation between the CSOs and local self-government authorities is participation in various working groups created by these authorities (12 CSOs have participated in such working groups). In addition, large number of CSOs is represented (or was represented) in public councils. The least common forms of cooperation are receiving funding from the state authorities by the CSOs – only 2 CSOs received such funding (CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya" and CSO "Bukovyna Agency of Regional Development"). Out of the interviewed CSOs, representatives of one CSO only – CSO "Institute of local self-government" – was a member of anti-corruption councils within the local self-government authorities.

Diagram 37. Forms of CSOs' cooperation with local self-government authorities, N=13
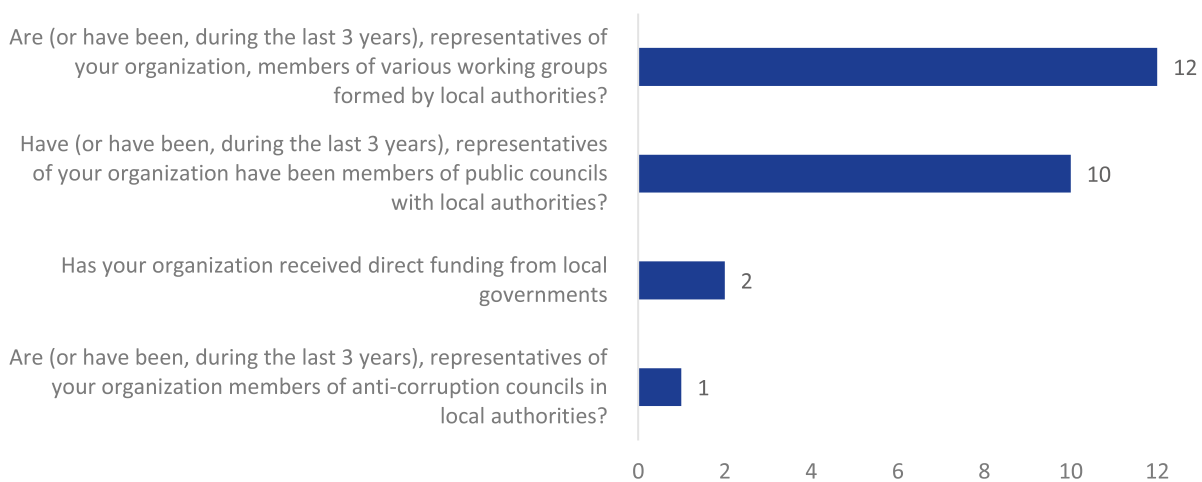
Based on the interviews with the representatives of Chernivtsi city council it was discovered that there is such positive cooperation with civil society organisations and sports-related unions. At the same time, these organizations are predominantly representing national sports federations or associations. The cooperation between the CSOs and city council mostly includes joint events, exchange of resources to hold such events. The representatives of these organizations are engaged into development of policies, in particular, they initiate amendments or participate in development of rules for municipal sporting competitions.

Family and youth office of Chernivtsi city council also actively cooperates with the CSOs with respect to holding of joint events. Although, no funds are being allocated from the city's budget to the civil society organizations. There used to be a competition of social projects among the city's CSOs, but there was no such competition held in 2018. Municipal student parliament operates under the auspices of that office.

Based on the interviews with the representatives of city council and CSOs it was discovered that there could be a quite fruitful cooperation between them with respect to certain fields of work. At the same time, it all became ultimately possible owing to the personalities of the officials overseeing such respective fields of work.

It is worth mentioning, that in the opinion of the CSOs' representatives, the current nature of cooperation between the CSOs and Chernivtsi city council is considerably conditioned by the situation with removal of the city mayor Oleksii Kaspruk from his position. It preconditioned the split of the city's community into two camps: the representatives of the one support Oleksii Kaspruk, the representatives of the other are supporting the acting mayor, the secretary of the city council Vasyl Prodan. Civic activists, CSOs also divide into aforementioned two camps, and in case they are not in either, they are still forced to work in this field[73]. According to some of the interviewed representatives in the city council[74], the CSOs are politically biased, and it is especially evident after the removal of O. Kaspruk from his position.

To a significant extent, current level of cooperation between the CSOs and Chernivtsi city council may be explained by the inefficiency of one of the common forms of institutionalization of such cooperation – the public council. The public council was established in September of 2017 and consisted of 35 individuals, but in practice it appeared to be impossible to assemble it for sessions and decision-making.

In addition, according to the interviewed CSOs' representatives, the democratic participation instruments that were in due time developed by the CSOs' initiative, are currently used against the community. For instance, the procedure for review of electronic petitions was changed, and if before they were reviewed by the city's executive committee and there were more chances for a positive outcome, nowadays all of the petitions are reviewed by the city council and almost none of them wins sufficient number of votes. Moreover, the local authorities are using the electronic petitions to undermine civic initiatives. In particular, if the community registers an electronic petition with regard to a specific subject matter, the individuals connected to the local authorities register a petition with the opposite contents. And upon the review of these opposite petitions, the local authorities would generally support the one that was registered by such connected individuals, but not by the community.

In general, the local authorities demonstrate openness to the community, their representatives are invited to various sessions, working groups, but their opinion is not taken into account. Even in the opinion of one of the representatives of the local authorities, such instruments as public hearings, civic monitoring, public discussions are inefficient, because "if someone needs it, they will bring their people to such events and those people will push through a required decision". Nobody knows how to counteract such situations.

Some of the interviewed CSOs' representatives were rather self-critical in evaluation of cooperation with the authorities. For instance, according to some individuals[75], civil society organizations "do not like to refine a decision (we have it either adopted or not), but we are not able/or have no time to work through the propositions in detail, bring them to the logical conclusion"). "Civic activists are not ready to do the work in the long run".

Diagram 38 demonstrates the most common forms of cooperation between the CSOs and state authorities. Similar to the case with the local self-government authorities, the most common is the participation of the CSOs' representatives in various working groups established by the state authorities (8 CSOs have participated in the working groups). Same number of CSOs are represented (or were represented) in public councils. The least common forms of cooperation are receiving funding from the local self-government authorities by the CSOs – only 1 CSO received such funding (CSO "Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi"). Out of the interviewed CSOs none was represented in the anti-corruption councils within the state authorities.
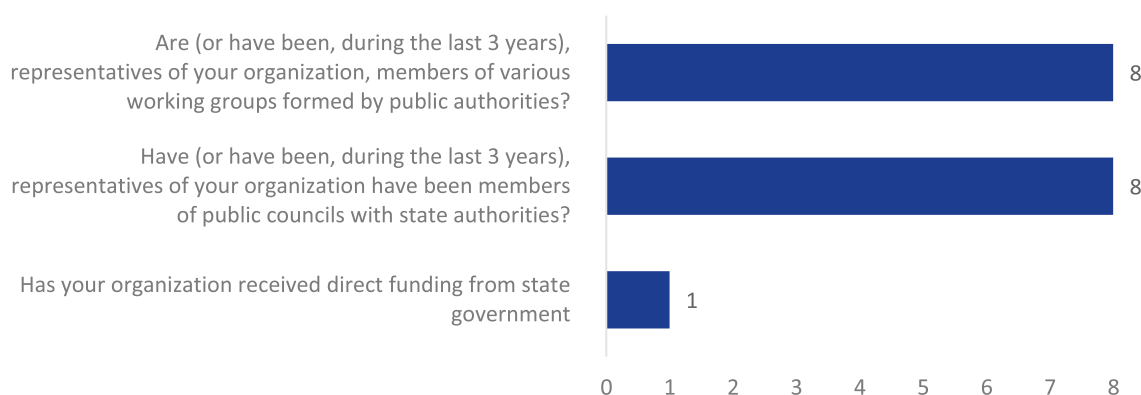
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[73] A focus group each the CSOs
[74] Interview with a public autority
[75] Interview with a public autority

Diagram 38. Forms of CSOs' cooperation with state authorities, N=9

Are (or have been, during the last 3 years), representatives of your organization, members of various working groups formed by public authorities?	8
Have (or have been, during the last 3 years), representatives of your organization have been members of public councils with state authorities?	8
Has your organization received direct funding from state government	1

For example, the leader of CSO "Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi" is currently the head of the public council within the Chernivtsi oblast state administration.

CSOs' ENGAGEMENT IN THE ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS

During the interview for evaluation of the CSOs' technical (programmatic) capacities in the anti-corruption field, the information was obtained with regard to the experience in anti-corruption efforts.
To this effect,

- **CSO "Ukrainian youth club"** performed monitoring over the spending for procurement of furniture for a school. The organization also has experience in revealing the facts of corruption or corruption-related violations during election. The organization holds events with the purpose of informing the population about prevention of corruption; it sometimes makes requests and receives information about corruption preventing activity from the state authorities and local self-government authorities. To a certain extent, the activity related to monitoring of spending for procurement of equipment for schools may be qualified as the anti-corruption campaigns of advocacy. With the purpose of preventing corruption, the organization holds educational and awareness raising events, in particular, amongst youth that participates in the election for the first time.

- **CSO "Social initiatives"** focuses its activity on protection of the city from illegal construction, in particular, parks "Zhovtnevyi» and "Tsentralnyi". It achieved success in revocation of decision on commencement of construction as there were violations detected in the documentation. The organization also works for corruption prevention in the field of urban development and filed respective applications to the Presidential Administration. Draft decision of the city council are monitored and the adopted decisions are appealed in the court.

- **CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya"** conducted investigation with regard to provision of trip tickets to health resort institutions (at the oblast level) for the persons with disabilities. The organization also initiated the anti-corruption investigation with respect to purchases of paving, flagstones and placements of ramps. There was the information campaign conducted among the citizens with respect to the damage from deforestation in Bukovyna. The organization has experience of monitoring of the income declarations of the city council deputies.

- **CSO "Democratic transformations laboratory"** performed the analysis of conflict of interests of the local council deputies as well as the monitoring of procurements.

- **CSO "Patients of Bukovyna"** conducts anti-corruption activity in the field of medicine. The initiative "Procurements Chernivtsi" by the leader of this organization that was published on Facebook appeared to be quite famous among other respondents. The organization also submitted requests for the conduct of civic expertise of the municipal program "Health care", in particular, in terms of the payment of MRI examination services at private medical facilities. The CSO initiated publication of data about residual medications at the medical facilities even before the issue of the respective order by the Health care Ministry. A conflict of interest in one of the hospitals was revealed (head doctor was the owner of the pharmacy that rents premises in that hospital and also the head of a tender committee). It also has the experience in conducting a number of anti-corruption investigations.

- *CSO "Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi"* studied the city's transparency, which was followed by creation of a visualized budget of the city on the city council's website. In addition, the organization conducted anti-corruption activity in the framework of one of the grant project in amalgamated territorial community of Ternopil oblast. Participation in the initiative "For transparent budgets" was very successful. Real budget hearings took place in the city and finances department of the city council reacted to that.
- *CSO "Cultural research laboratory"* has experience of conducting anti-corruption activity in cooperation with Odessa CVU with regard to the conflict of interest of the deputies. The organization's representatives performed the analysis of electronic declarations of the deputies. Also, the organization's leader participated in drafting the transparency index of the local budgets (together with the Odessa CVU in the framework of the "Eastern Europe" fund's project.

REPRESENTATION OF NATIONAL CSOs IN THE CITY

Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA" represents Ukrainian national civic network "OPORA" – a non-governmental Ukrainian national organization of civic control and advocacy. Chernivtsi branch of CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine" is a representative body of the national organization.

Following are among other national CSOs represented in the city: CSO "Committee of voters of Ukraine", National scout organization "Plast", Ukrainian national association of local self-government authorities "Association of the cities of Ukraine".

PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL CSOs IN REGIONAL AND NATIONAL NETWORKS

Membership in national networks was indicated by 7 CSOs, however, only 3 of them stated the networks they are members of. In particular:
- Chernivtsi oblast CSO "Committee of voters" is part of the national network of CSO "Committee of voters of Ukraine";
- CSO "Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi" is a member of the civic partnership "For transparent local budgets";
- CSO "Cultural research laboratory" is a member of a network "Youth Assemble".

COOPERATION OF CSOs IN THE CITY

implementation of the National strategy to facilitate CSO development in Ukraine for 2016-2020, however, there is no comprehensive memorandum of the coalition.

Cooperation between the CSOs in the city is mostly ad hoc and there are no official sustainable relations between separate CSOs. There are no CSO forums or informal meetings of representatives of the city's CSOs. According to some respondents, the CSOs would most often meet during the forums for organizational development of the CSOs that are held by Civil Society Organization "The Initiative Center to Support Social Action "Ednannia". It means that many people consider that one of the reasons of the low cooperation level between the city's CSOs is the absence of common space for the CSOs where they could meet.

Availability of a common problem can become a consolidating motive. However, once the problem is solved, the activity subsides. The support of other CSOs is most often expressed in Facebook likes. Cooperation between the CSOs is mostly based upon personal contacts of their leaders. At the same time, there is a competition between the city CSOs for the resources, including human resources, and media coverage.

According to the city council's representative (from family and youth office), there has never been a case when several CSOs would come to the city council with a common initiative.

Cooperation of the city's CSOs with other civil society organizations

	CVU	Ukrainian national home	Democratic transfor-mations laboratory	Chernivtsi oblast organ-ization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA"	CSO "Chernivtsi associ-ation of the disabled "Mriya"	CSO "Lea-der"	CSO "Pro-tection"	CSO "Bukovyna Agency of Regional Develop-ment"	CSO "IZHV"	Bukovyna center for voting technologies	Bukovyna youth club	Association "Gilfe"	CSO "Cultural research laboratory"	CSO "Kolping Society"	CSO "Dobrotvorets"	CSO "People's help Ukraine"	CSO "Volunteer move-ment of Bukovyna"
CSO "Ukrainian youth club"	■	■															
CSO "Social initiatives"			■	■	■												
CSO "Chernivtsi associa-tion of the disabled "Mriya"						■	■										
CSO "Patients of Buko-vyna"				■				■	■								
CSO "Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi"	■			■													
Chernivtsi oblast CSO "Committee of voters"		■									■	■	■				
CSO "Bukovyna Agency of Regional Develop-ment"			■	■										■	■		
CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine"		■	■													■	■

INTEREST IN PARTICIPATING IN THE EUACI PROJECT

In the course of online survey the CSOs have noted their interest in participating in the EUACI project. Such interest was expressed by 15 CSOs, in particular:

1. Chernivtsi oblast CSO "Committee of voters"
2. CSO "Ukrainian youth club"
3. CSO "Chernivtsi association of the disabled "Mriya"
4. CSO "Association "Ukrainian national home in Chernivtsi"
5. CSO "Patients of Bukovyna"
6. CSO "Cultural research laboratory"
7. CSO "Social initiatives"
8. CSO "Informal Bukovyna"

9.   CSO "Bukovyna Agency of Regional Development"

10. CSO "Institute of local self-government"

11. CSO "Democratic transformations laboratory"

12. Chernivtsi oblast organization National CSO "Civil network "OPORA"

13. CSO "Parents for children"

14. Chernivtsi municipal CSO "Civic asset of the city"

15. CSO "Volunteer organization "Bukovyna to Ukrainian army"

Following are the 2 CSOs that are not interesting in participating in the EUACI project: Bukovyna center for reconstruction and development and CSO "Kolping Society in Ukraine".

SIDENOTES

The interviewed representatives of CSOs and local authorities have provided commentaries with respect to their needs and expressed certain recommendations and wishes regarding their further development, which may be useful:

- To direct the project's work to the practical use of the democratic participation instruments.

- There is a Portal of open data of Chernivtsi (https://data.city.cv.ua/mk/), but not many are aware about it, not even the civic sector; there is a lack of analytics with regard to the open data.

- A space for communication between the civil society organizations is required (physical as well as in terms of improving the interaction, institutionalization of relations).

- To develop a professional level of civil society organisations, to train them to conduct campaigns of advocacy .

- To provide legal support to the civil society organisations with respect to the questions like how to put pressure on the authorities, assist in preparing documents addressed to the authorities (explaining how to do it).

- To train the representatives of civil society organisations the bureaucratic procedures the authorities rely on, getting a better perspective of the processes and exerting influence on them.

- To train civil society organisations to work with state budget funds.

- To provide civil society organisations with templates, algorithms of actions in certain situations.

- To train civil society organisations to mobilize citizens and work with the community.

- To assist civil society organisations in development of internal policies (at least the main ones: conflict of interests, procurements, reporting), strategies, to encourage publishing of financial reports.

- To conduct an awareness raising campaign in case if the project will introduce IT tools, to train civil society organisations and the general public to use them.

The city of CHERVONOHRAD

THE CITY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Chervonohrad is a large city in Lviv oblast. It is located in the Northern part of Lviv oblast, 80 kilometers away from the oblast centre and 70 kilometers away from the boarder with Poland. The city is well located in terms of geography and has a well developed transportation network (highway Lviv – Kovel – Brest, motorways Belz – Chervonohrad and Radekhiv – Chervonohrad, railway lines Lviv – Kovel and Chervonohrad – Rava-Ruska). It is an important centre of mining industry of the Lviv-Volynskii coal basin. Population-wise it is the third largest city in Lviv oblast. City population is 82 800 residents. (2017) City's area is 21 square kilometers. Considering its well-developed transport network and operational infrastructure Chervonohrad is quite attractive for foreign investments. The region is industry-oriented with a special focus on processing and extraction.

Chervonohrad was the last among Lviv oblast large cities (for financial indicators, industrial employment, health care, development of culture, preschool and non-formal education, labour market, investments, quality of education) as of 1 January 2018. (http://nadbugom.in.ua/news.php?id=2474)

In the Transparency Index list among 100 largest cities of Ukraine as of 11 November 2018 Chervonohrad holds 18 place (50,5 scores out of possible 100) (https://transparentcities.in.ua/rating/?rating-year=current).

|	
City Mayor	Andrii Zalivskii
Contact information	Mailing address: 80100, Lviv oblast, Chervonohrad, av. Shevchenko, 19i
	City Council website: http://www.chervonograd-city.gov.ua
Information about public councils	http://www.chervonograd-city.gov.ua/grindex.php
The list of CSOs	http://www.chervonograd-city.gov.ua
Participation of CSO representatives in public councils (the number of deputies from CSOs)	no references http://www.chervonograd-city.gov.ua/depinfo7k.pdf
Strategy to facilitate CSOs' development	no, please see the website http://www.chervonograd-city.gov.ua for a downloadable list in the Programme section.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY CSOs

129 civil society organisations were identified based on the analysis of documents, research reports, data from websites and other information sources on CSOs. These civil society organizations were of such organizational and legal forms that are studied in Having checked the CSOs detected in the Joint State Register of Legal Entities and their identification status against the set mapping criteria and availability of contact information, 48 CSOs have been selected as the ones who were invited to participate in interviews and focus groups. Out of 48 CSO 7 organisations had no contacts or these contact details were no loner valid. Out of 41 CSOs 12 organisations volunteered to participate in the mapping. A question was raised during the interview with the representatives of CSOs and local authorities as to how many active CSOs were there in the city in their opinion. According to the interviewees, there are 10-30 active organisations in Zhytomyr. According to the representative of the city centre of social services for family, children and youth, there are 200 CSOs registered in Chervonohrad (according to the city council website there are 129 civil society organisations registered since 1991), with about 15% active ones (or 25-30 CSOs). Interviewees also noted that there are active citizens non-members of any CSOs, and registered organisations cooperate with them.

Out of 12 CSOs that were offered to participate in the mapping exercise, 5 organizations have submitted the online questionnaire forms; 4 out of them are civil society organisations and 1 is a charity foundation. All organisations are registered not that long ago – in the period from 2009 to 2015.

Out of 12 interviewed CSOs 11 organisations work on a local level and only one is a branch of the European Association for Rights of Disabled. Though most of the organisations cooperate with oblast and national organisations, their activities are focused on the level of the city; there are 3 local CSOs who work outside the city with the military in ATO and ATO veterans. These are such organisations like Avtomaidan, Chervonohrad Union of ATO Veterans and Self-Defense. It is also important to note that local civil society organisations cover not only the city of Chervonohrad alone, but a number satellite settlements like Sosnivka and Girnyk.

The analysis of the registered 129 CSOs revealed that majority of the organisations (43 out of 129 organisations) work with social and economic issues, 29 organisations cover sports and tourism, and 11 CSOs deal with issues of invalids and disabled. 18 organisations focus on the issues related to youth, children and women. The interviews with active 12 CSOs revealed (Diagram 39) that presently these organisations operate in such sectors like 'education and research' (2 CSOs), 'social activities and advocacy' (3 CSOs, with 2 of them being civil society and human rights organisations), 'community development' (4 CSOs), 'culture and recreation' (4 CSOs), 'charity' (3 CSOs), 'health care' (2 CSOs), 'social services' (3 CSOs), 'environment' (1 CSO) and 'business and professional associations' (1 CSO). CSOs do not work in such areas like 'Religious organisations' activities' and 'International activities'.

### Diagram 39. Areas of activities of Chervonohrad CSOs, N=12
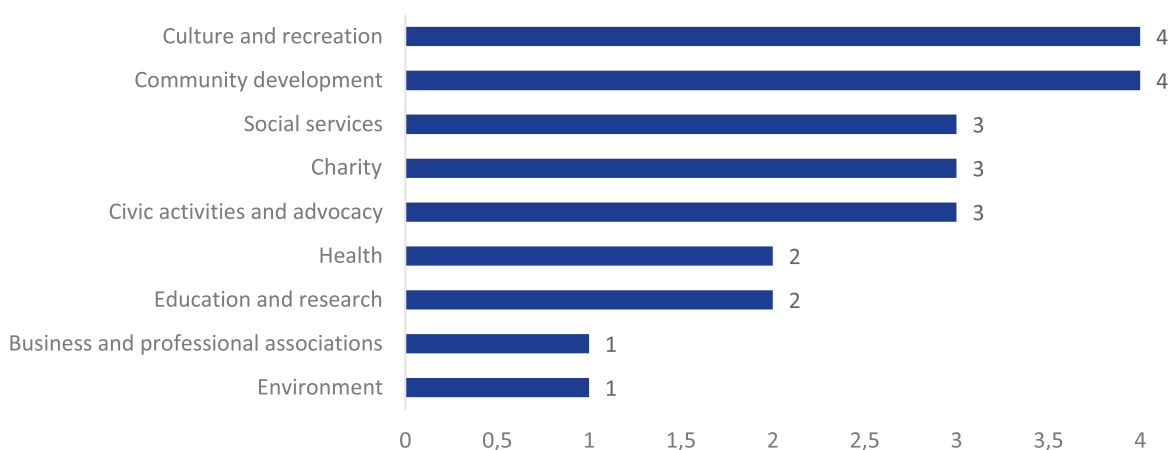
As a rule, the interviewed organisations work in 2 interlinked areas like in social services and health care, education and health care, culture and education. A few organisations said that they worked in six areas (CSO "Volya") and in eight areas (CF "Chervonohrad Development Foundation").

An important characteristic of a CSO is types of organisations' activity. Respondents were asked to select not more than three types of activity. The types of activities chosen by CSOs covered charity (4), dissemination of information (5), rendering services, including social ones (5), awareness raising activities (4), advocacy and lobbying (2), education and consulting (2), grant administering (1), rehabilitation (2), legal assistance (2). Unfortunately not a single organisations marked research and analysis and drafting recommendations for policy-making as their focus of work.

Respondents have determined their target groups in the same manner as sectors and types of activity, selecting up to three options. Organisations (Diagram 40) have selected among such groups more often than others children / youth (4), their members (3), women (2) and disabled (2). Such target groups like orphans, artists, amalgamated territorial communities and population in general are covered by 1 organisation per each group. There are no CSOs in Chervonohrad who focus on such target groups like poor and destitute, IDPs / refugees and migrants, consumers, professional groups / CSOs, state officials, entrepreneurs, elderly / pensioners. Although representatives of these groups do receive services from organisations, the latter do not identify them as their target group. The interviews with organisations also proved that such a target group like disables is made of about 300 adults and children; there are 5 CSOs (one oblast level and 4 local organisations) who work with them, and this creates 'the battle for the client', according to them.

Diagram 40. Target groups of Chervonohrad CSOs, N = 12
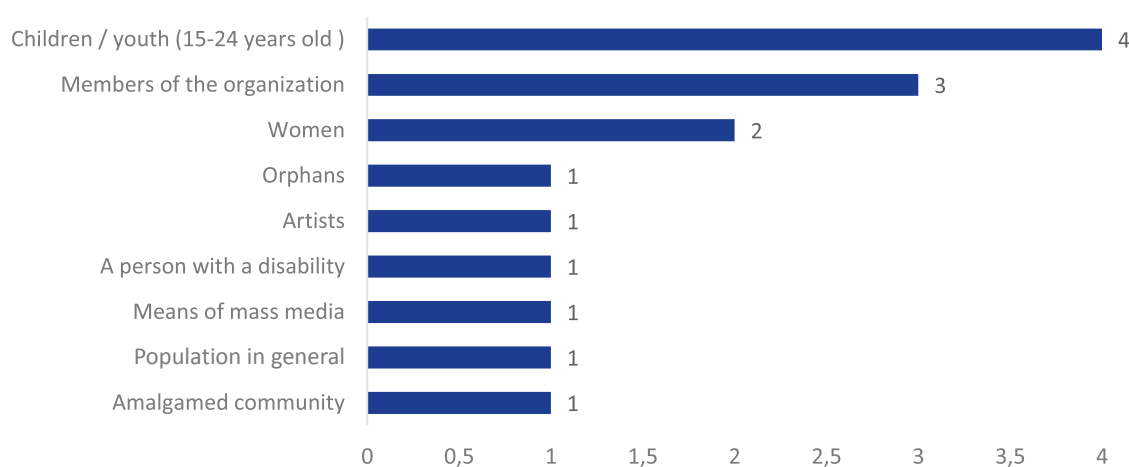
Out of 12 interviewed CSOs all civil society organisations (11) and membership-based. An exception is only the non-membership charity "Chervonohrad Development Foundation". The number of members in civil society organisations variates from 3 (CSO "Nika") to 15 (CSO "Avtomaidan" and CSO "European Association for Rights of Disabled") and 60 (CSO "Union of ATO Veterans "Volya"). At the same time, according to the interviewed CSOs and city authorities, most of the CSOs are one-man shows where there are 1-3 activists and rarely there are cases when organisation has more than 10 members. As a rule, CSOs are recognized and identified by the surnames of their leaders, rather than by the CSOs' names[76].

Only 3 organisations claimed to have permanent staff (CSO "Nika", Avtomaidan and Volya) and the number of personnel does not exceed 1-3 employees. Only CSO Avtomaidan stated to have 15 employees who provide support to the military in the ATO zone. The rest of the organisations engage experts to do certain assignments and their number does not exceed 3-5 individuals (CSO "Volya", CF "Chervonohrad Development Foundation", Information resource "Chervonohrad Echo", Community Development, etc.). As a rule, the CSOs without staff engage external experts to work for their organisations and their number can be from 1 to 5 experts. This way, CSO "Nika" engaged a specialist from Lviv to do a strategic planning session for their organisation.

Respondents were asked to evaluate their human resources, in particular, professional experience of the staff and engaged experts; their education and skills; experience of the organization's staff and engaged experts in the anti-corruption activity; organization's capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources. Results of the self-evaluation[77] are presented in Table 24.

Table 24. Self-evaluation of the CSO's human resources, N=4

CSO name	The relevance of professional experience of the staff and engaged experts to the goals, aims, projects and services of an organisation	The relevance of education and skills of the staff and engaged experts to the goals, aims, projects and services of an organisation	Experience of the CSO staff in the anti-corruption field	Experience of the exerts engaged by the CSO in the anti-corruption field	CSO capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of human resources	The average score for CSO human resources
Chervonohrad civil society organisation of disabled youth "Nika"	2	3	1	1	2	**1.8**
Information resource "Chervonohrad Echo"	4	3	3	3	4	**3.4**
Chervonohrad Development Foundation	3	2	2	2	3	**2.4**
Volya	1	2	1	1	4	**1.8**
The average score human resources by CSO	**2.50**	**2.50**	**1.75**	**1.75**	**3.25**	**2.35**

As illustrated in Table 24, the average score for human resources of the CSOs, who filled in the questionnaire, is slightly below the average level. Only information resource "Chervonohrad Echo" have put the score for their human resources higher than the average (3.5 out of 5 possible scores). Representatives of "Chervonohrad Development Foundation" evaluated their human resources by scoring them 2.4. 2 CSOs have scores lower than satisfactory for their human resources (Chervonohrad civil society organisation of disabled youth "Nika" and CSO "Nika"). All the interviewed organisations noted a common challenge, which is the staff retention and high level of migration from the city, especially in youth.

At an average all, apart from the CSO Volya, have evaluated the respective professional experience, education levels and skills of their employees and engaged experts as average, meaning 2.5 out of 5 possible scores. The level of professional experience of the staff and engaged experts, their education and skills in anti-corruption activities is lower than the average, namely 1.75 out of 5. However, all CSOs noted the existence of their organisations' capacities in doing anti-corruption work with the current level of human resources.

Interestingly enough, some CSOs were consistent in their evaluation of the current professional level of their employees (CSO "Nika", Chervonohrad Echo and Chervonohrad Development Foundation). However, the evaluation of professional experience, level of education, skills and capacities of the CSO "Volya" differs. Interviews with this and other organisations (including those who did not fill in the questionnaire) revealed, that CSOs do not use in full the existing experience and knowledge of their employees, who lack specialized and deeper knowledge in the issues and areas of their activities. The low level of CSO professionalism in general was noted by Chervonohrad organisations themselves and representatives of the city authorities.

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[77] The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 denotes lack of appropriate resources (the lowest score) and 5 denotes excellent sufficiency (the highest score).

The interviewed city's CSOs are using two communication channels to inform different audiences about their activities, namely – social networks and newsletters. None of the interviewed CSOs has its own website, and social networks are their main channel of communication and exchange of information between organisations. Information resource "Chervonohrad Echo" plays the role of the platform that provides information services to city CSOs and ensures CSOs' representation in the city.

Respondents were also asked to evaluate their technical resources, in particular, availability of premises, IT-infrastructure, as well as the organizations' capacity in anti-corruption activities at the current level of technical resources. Results of the self-evaluation[78] are presented in Table 14.

Table 14. Self-evaluation of the CSOs' technical resources, N=4

CSO name	CSO premises	Premises for events and provision of services for target groups	IT infrastructure, hardware and software	CSO capacity in anti-corruption activities with the current level of technical resources	The average score for CSO technical resources
Chervonohrad civil society organisation of disabled youth "Nika"	5	5	4	3	**4.25**
Information resource "Chervonohrad Echo"	5	5	5	4	**4.75**
Chervonohrad Development Foundation	1	4	2	4	**2.75**
Volya	3	1	2	2	**2**
The average score for technical resources across all CSOs	**3.50**	**3.75**	**3.25**	**3.25**	**3.6**

The level of technical resources sufficiency in those CSOs who filled in the questionnaire is higher than the average. Though this situation is not typical for all of the interviewed organisations, it is worth mentioning that there were no too much of lamenting on the side of CSOs because of the lack of premises for offices / training purposes or equipment.

The interviews revealed that organisations have experience of attracting and using grants, namely:

- CSO "Nika" received funding from the Initiative Center to Support Social Action "Yednannia" for strategic planning of organisation loyalty. City Department for Social Security allocated funds to the organisation to organize a tent camp event. They also received funds from the City Participatory Budget.
- CSOs "Community Development" and "Chervonohrad Echo" have no grant management history, however they actively cooperate with national organisations when organizing their events in Chervonohrad. These are Institute for Regional Development of Media, Institute of Mass Media, Chesno Movement.
- Other city organisations have no experience of grant management.
- Chervonohrad city council has experience of managing grants, the received 3 grants from the State Fund for Regional Development (SFRD) and was a partner in a number of partnership projects with the European Union, like Ukraine – Belarus – Poland.

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[78]   The self-evaluation was performed based on 5-score scale, where 1 denotes lack of appropriate resources (the lowest score) and 5 denotes excellent sufficiency (the highest score)

DESCRIPTION OF POLICY-MAKING CSOs

Unfortunately none of the interviewed CSOs of Chervonohrad work with polity-making. The city has its Public council at the city council with representatives of CSOs as its members. The Public council is tasked with holding public discussions on the issues in their area of their responsibility, and with public monitoring of activities of the executive committee of Chervonohrad city council. While one of the tasks of the public council is to facilitate consideration of public opinion by the city council when designing and implementing the state policy, the knowledge and skills of public council members are not sufficient to influence even the local policies. The interviews with representatives of city authorities[79] confirmed the city CSOs' lack of experience and knowledge in identification and formulation of local policy priorities, in finding compromise and influencing decision-making, in participating in and monitoring the implementation of the decisions. At the same time the CSOs understand themselves that they have more capacities to influence and participate in policy-making processes important for their city. For example, it goes for city statute, democratic governance regulations (public hearings, e-petitions, etc.) and documents that regulate the CSO participation in the life of their city (ex., social projects tendering). What is more, there were no legislative initiatives received from CSOs[80].

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT RPROVIDE SERVICES

All interviewed CSOs of Chervonohrad are involved in service provision. As a rule, it is only about i) provision of services to the population on their own or in cooperation with public institutions and ii) improvement of services and their provision considering challenges certain groups of population face, identification of service needs of certain target groups, monitoring and improvement of the service quality. None of the organisations focus on influencing public services provided by the state by means of monitoring their provision and quality, representation of social needs and interests; and cooperate with the authorities in order to improve the processes of identification of service needs and criteria of service quality.

- CSO "Nika" provides social services to 30 families with disabled children. As a rule these are services in the area of education and training. Every day children spend several hours in the training centre of the organisation, whose premises were provided by the city. The children learn housekeeping skills, plastic arts, painting, singing and gardening. The CSO organizes events for parents and children of the district their office is located in.

- CSO "Community Development" runs profession fairs and supports student governance in city schools, organizes for children tours to the city council.

- Information resource "Chervonohrad Echo" provides information resources to local organisations through distribution and provision of information about CSO initiatives and offering information support to national organisations when they hold their events in Chervonohrad. For example, it could be and documentary film festival in Chervonohrad, that is held in Kyiv and afterwards travels throughout Ukraine. This could be cooperation with different organisations regarding funding of political parties or shedding light on the news-making backstage.

- CSO Avtomaidan focuses on collection and distribution of the highly needed equipment and supplies for ATO combatants (14th Brigade). 95% of their services are focused on the combatants presently in the ATO zone (as of now JFO) and 5% are directed at veterans and disabled because of the ATO who live in Chervonohrad. As a rule this is humanitarian aid.

- CSO "European Association for Rights of Disabled" helped to bring disabled from Donetsk and Luhansk oblast to Odesa, they provide legal services and social support. As part of the social support the organisations helps disabled with employment or supports them in creating their own social enterprises.

- Local branch of Plast works with children and youth, however at the time of the mapping exercise they were not working because the head of the organisation was away.

- CSO "Unity" provides legal assistance to its members and informs civil society of their city about the state of affairs with entrepreneurship in Chervonohrad.

- CSO "Union of veterans "Volya" focuses on rehabilitation of veterans and, when necessary, provides legal assistance protecting their rights when they return home from ATO.

- Initially created as a community foundation CF "Chervonohrad Development Foundation" provides in finding resources (material, financial, human resources) to support different initiatives. Other initiatives are about music and creative events in the city and support of the existing historical attractions of Chervonohrad (Pototskii Castle).

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[79]   Interview,public city authorities
[80]   Interview with CSO

According to representatives of city authorities operations in service provision by Chervonohrad CSOs are not systematic in nature, but rather one-time events. The city has a number of programmes allowing CSOs to participate therein. However, unfortunately, organisations do not know about these opportunities to participate in local city programmes as service providers, and the city authorities are not "running forward" informing CSOs about the new opportunities and building up their capacity and engaging CSOs to the provision of services in demand. CSO "Nika" is an exception, as it's headed by a city council deputy and does use the opportunities offered by local programmes, for instance, "The programme for rehabilitation and recreations of children".

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT ARE INVOLVED IN ADVOCACY

Out of interviewed CSOs of the city, the following organizations are involved in advocacy:
- CSO "Nika"
- CSO "Volya"
- CF "Chervonohrad Development Foundation"
- Information resource "Chervonohrad Echo"
- CSO "Anti-corruption and Lustration"
- European Association for Right of Disabled
- CSO "Self-Defense"
- CSO "Unity"

The function of advocacy comprises several types of activity, in particular: *raising awareness as to the challenges and interests of communities; research and drafting policy agenda; development and implementation of awareness raising and advocacy campaigns; mobilization of CSOs, communities and vulnerable groups; mobilization of CSOs and population to participate in policy processes; strengthening accountability systems; civic monitoring and oversight*; etc. Diagram 41 demonstrates distribution of a number of CSOs according to these types of activity.

Diagram 41. Distribution of the CSOs by of their types of activities in advocacy, N=8

As advocacy is one of the important roles of CSOs, it is important to understand what steps organisations use and have an understanding of to represent and protect the interests of their target groups, and which steps need to be learned and / or improved and practiced. The advocacy process (or campaign) covers seven stages; below you will find the information on self-evaluation of Chervonohrad CSOs (those who filled in the questionnaire) of their advocacy capacities and their experience on each stage.

Table 15. CSOs' self-evaluation of their advocacy activities, N=4

Direction / Components by directions	The number of CSOs	The average score
1. Collection and analysis of data on advocacy		**2.0**
• Collect information and study vital problems of clients	2	1.0
• Study respective public institutions and their role with respect to tasks and objectives of CSOs in favour of the clients and beneficiaries		2.5
• Determine interests of stakeholders on the matters related to clients		1.5
• Perform detailed analysis to formulate a political position on the matters related to clients		3.0
2. Does your CSO ensure feedback channel for CSO members and citizens on the matter in question?		**2.4**
• Organize meetings of CSOs' members to discuss the information collected from the matters related to clients	4	1.75
• Encourage feedback from the community through organization of public meetings, focus groups, questionnaires, phone calls or other similar methods		2.25
• Hold campaigns for mass media to support own position		2.75
• Modify their strategy in response to information obtained from the groups they represent, open membership or community		3.0
3. Is your CSO developing sustainable and stable policies?		**2.7**
• Does your CSO practice drafting its policy objectives and tasks?	4	3.0
• Does the CSO make a distinction when formulating its objectives for different audiences and groups and accommodate its policy objectives and tasks to different groups?		3.0
• Does your CSO use the information collected from different sources to rationalize positions, objectives and tasks?		2.0
4. Collection / distribution of resources for advocacy and lobbying		**2.75**
• Collect donations from members, concerned citizens and/or other organizations (business, foundations, religious groups) for achievement of organization's objective to conduct activity on promotion of objectives, tasks and its position	4	3.0
• Allocate and spend their internal resources, such as time or money, for representation and protection of rights		2.0
• Use and coordinate volunteer assistance to solve issues in representation and protection of rights		1.5
• Collect contributions from external sources, such as donors, business, local organizations and others for representation and protection of rights and interests		4.5
5. Does your CSO inform the community of its position in terms of policy decisions?		**2.0**
• Strive to be engaged in coalitions and networks with other groups or individuals with similar interests for common solution of issues that are important for clients	3	1.67
• Act as formal or informal participants of coalition or network		1.67
• Act as initiators to form coalitions, networks of joint working groups with the purpose of solving issues that are important for clients		2.67

6. Does your CSO inform the community of its position in terms of policy decisions?		3.0
• How often does CSO prepare a communication plan?	4	4.0
• Does your CSO work with mass media, such as newspapers, radio, television with the purpose of informing the community about organization's activity?		2.25
• Does CSO organize meetings, seminars or other events with the purpose of informing the community about position or activity of organization?		2.75
• Does your CSO usually conduct further activity after the events with the purpose of obtaining feedback from the community on issues that are important for clients?		3.0
• How often does your CSO review its strategy or declared position according to the feedback received from stockholders, including partners in coalition?		3.0
7. Does your CSO organize follow up activities to influence social and political developments in their city and to engage citizens?		3.25
• Does your CSO encourage respective actions from members, citizens or clients, such as drafting letters to the officials of local self-government related to the issues that are important for clients?	4	1.75
• Does your CSO actively lobby positions with regard to political decision, for instance, announcements at hearings, personal visits to the officials of local self-government, etc.?		2.25
• How often does CSO supervise the activity of public institutions at local or national levels on the issues that are of interest or correspond to the CSO's objectives and tasks?		2.5
• Have your CSO ever mobilize the community with respect to the decisions being made by local or national authorities on the issues that are important for clients?		4.75
• Does CSO attract / allocate resources for activities related to monitoring of political events?		4.75
• Does your CSO engage in monitoring and / or raise community's awareness with regard to the laws and amendments introduced following recommendations from your organization concerning the matters of interest for clients?		3.25
• Does your CSO review its approach to solution of political issues in case if taken measures were not efficient?		3.5

Even self-evaluation results of four organisations shows that CSOs capacities are quite poor on all initial stages, that are about designing and communicating their position (2– 2.4). Evidently, when protecting certain positions the CSOs' stand is not based on identified needs and interests of their target groups. There is one interesting fact that illustrates quite contrary CSO position as to their participation in stable and sustainable policy-making. When asked directly about their part and influence on local policy all interviewed CSOs gave negative answer, whereas in their self-evaluation they have scored their capacities rather high (3 scores out of 5). CSOs also attribute rather high scores to their capacities in collecting resources (2.75), informing their community about the organisation's position (3.0) and doing events to influence social and political development of the city with the help of its citizens (3.25).

Interviews with organisations revealed that the majority of representatives lack knowledge in both the essence of advocacy and approaches to running campaigns to represent and protect important issues for their target audiences. Representatives of authorities view the role of CSO important and in high demand in terms of identification of needs and interests of their community and different groups and engagement of organisations to solve pressing challenges of the community. However, despite the existing mechanisms and instruments of cooperation, presently CSOs play the role of "a grumpy cat, who is always against everything" and sees betrayal in anything authorities are trying to do.

DESCRIPTION OF CSOs THAT COOPERATE WITH THE YOUTH

Among the interviewed organisations the following CSOs work with youth:

- CSO "Nika"
- CSO "Community Development"
- CSO "Volya"
- CF "Chervonohrad Development Foundation"
- CSO "PLAST"

Apart from the aforementioned CSOs, there was a number of other organisations said to be working with youth. It is CSO "Young Generation" (the youth branch of Batkivschyna party) and Cosmodrom hub. According to a representative of city authorities who works with youth, the city youth are not that actively involved in CSOs activities. The reason for that could be that there are no higher education institutions in the city and this leads to the most active youth leaving Chervonohrad. After graduation in other cities and countries, there are not so many young people who comes back to live in Chervonohrad. Though the average employee age in executive authorities in the city has grown significantly younger due to the return of those few young people who came back to Chervonohrad after getting their diplomas elsewhere.

The city authorities have reached an agreement with the Ministry of family, youth and sports about the establishment of a youth centre in Chervonohrad. There is a youth council at the city council of Chervonohrad, however none of the interviewees managed to explain what they do. Among other visible youth initiative of Chervonohrad one should mention students government and Cosmodrom hub. According to the interviewees, Cosmodrom hub is one of the best youth initiatives of the Western region of Ukraine and is a model of how in what direction the youth should evolve. This hub is a place in Chervonohrad where young people can organize different events, and not only youth-oriented ones, celebrate birthdays, hold training events and conferences.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CSOs AND AUTHORITIES

Level of relations of CSOs with local self-government authorities and state authorities is an important factor that impacts the CSO's capacity to represent and protect the interests of its target groups, participate in the process of policy formulation, provide social services. All of the CSOs participating in this mapping exercise, cooperate with local self-government and state authorities in this way or another. As to the authorities they cooperate with, the interviewed mentioned the city council, municipal territorial center, committees of deputies, department of education, department of culture, municipal center of social services for family, children and youth.

In order to gain a better understanding of cooperation between the CSOs and local self-government authorities and state authorities, the respondents were offered to determine the nature of cooperation with the authorities by choosing one of the four options. Evaluations of CSOs with regard to this issue vary significantly (Diagram 42).

Diagram 42. Nature of cooperation between CSOs and authorities (N=10 with respect to cooperation with local self-government authorities and N=5 with respect to cooperation with state authorities)

local self-government authorities   state authorities
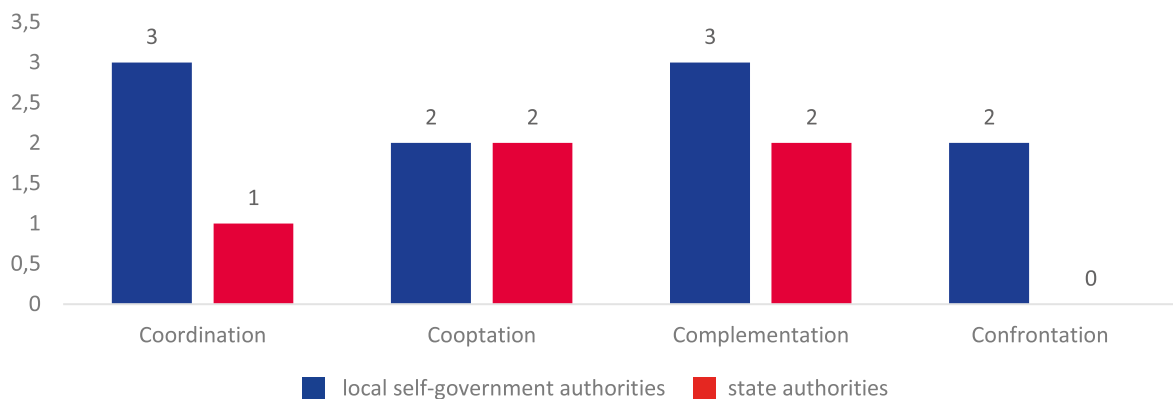
Even though most of the interviewed consider that there is a coordination between the CSOs and local author-ities and that they complement each other, both parties strive for more and for constructive dialogue, joint projects and higher activity and initiativity. The CSOs see an opportunity of signing a compact of cooperation between the CSOs and authorities and joint elaboration of the urban development strategy, city's charter and democratic governance tools. At the same time, the representatives of authorities have noted that previously there was no such level of cooperation between the CSOs and authorities as exists now.

During the interviews the following mechanisms of cooperation between CSOs and authorities were men-tioned: public council, youth council, Accessibility Committee, public council of the city department of MIA, working and specialized thematic groups (transport, participatory budget, board of trustees with hospitals, housing commission, etc.).

The main cooperation channels between CSOs themselves is their work in different councils, meetings and FB, participation in tender boards to appoint heads of municipal enterprises. CSOs can also be present at Skype conferences of city authorities with oblast state administration and at sessions of the city council (with prior approval).

Following is the information about the cooperation between the CSOs and local authorities at four levels of interaction, namely:
- Provision of information: half of departments and administration have Facebook pages to inform about their work; have websites and use the information from hot lines to take account of the num-ber of applications and analysis of tendencies with regard to the priority problems and interests;
- Consulting: according to the legislative requirement the propositions are gathered within 30 days before voting and there were respective bodies formed for consultations (youth council, Accessi-bility Committee, public council of the city department of MIA, working and specialized thematic groups (transport, participatory budget, board of trustees with hospitals, housing commission, etc.).
- Engagement into policy making: The public council was viewed as the principal mechanism for for-mulation of influence on the policy; and
- Partnership: as a matter of actual practice it does not exist.

The public council within the executive committee of Chervonohrad city council is a collective, elective, con-sultative and deliberative body acting on a permanent basis that was established to ensure the participation of citizens in designing and implementation of the state policy[81]. Following are the main tasks of the Public council: i) arrangement of conditions for the exercise of a constitutional right for participation in management of state affairs by the citizens; ii) exercise of the civic control over the activity of the executive committee of Chervonohrad city council; iii) facilitation of taking into account the public opinion by the Authority when de-signing and implementing the state policy; iv) assisting the Authority in preparation and conduct of the public discussions with regard to the issues within its mandate

The composition of the Public council was updated 2 years ago and currently comprises 20 members, although it is possible to engage 35 representatives of the community. According to the interviewed, the Council's rep-resentatives represent the CSOs that provide services as well as the organizations that are involved in the ad-vocacy. However, not all Council members are active and there is a practice of expelling non-active members of the Public council. The CSOs are somewhat reluctant to participate in its work[82]. The Council's Chairman is a representative of a religious organization but there is a lack of leadership in the Council's work[83]. The public council has a section on the city council's website[84], where news and documents related to its activities are published. The interviews with the CSOs' representatives and local authorities have demonstrated that not all of the CSOs have an understanding the Council's functions. The public council's work is extremely politicized and its work may be characterized as confrontation/opposition to the city council's activity, because all the good that the council does brings it more advantages, which is not acceptable for many leaders and members of the Public Council[85]. The public council's principal methods of work consist of submitting various requests to the local self-government authorities, which is not efficient and fruitful according to many of those inter-viewed. Many of the interviewed representatives of the CSOs and authorities view control over actions of au-

81   http://www.chervonograd-city.gov.ua/grdoc/polog-2018.pdf
82   Interview with CSO representative
83   Ibid
84   http://www.chervonograd-city.gov.ua/grdoc.php
85   Interview with CSO representative

thorities as one of the main functions of the Supervisory board. Representatives of both, the authorities and CSOs have noted that the Council lacks solidarity in its activity between members of the deliberative body as well as between the Council and authorities[86]. Cases like when the Public council's management credits itself with failing to transfer waste treatment facilities to concession of a private company, while the authorities and city's community are confident that it could bring benefit to the city.

It is worth noting the achievements that resulted from cooperation between the CSOs and local authorities. For instance, youth council recommended installing tourist signage in the city and its followed through (even though there is no tourism department in the city). The recommendations of Accessibility Committee were taken into account upon reconstruction of the city's downtown and sports complex after the thorough examination and issue of recommendations (for example, installment of ramps and convenient access ways from sidewalk to the road). The Committee also submitted recommendations regarding changes in public transportation routes, in particular, the crossings, but it was not implemented yet. Several CSOs have received premises on a rent-free basis from the local authorities (Nika, Avtomaidan).

CSOs' ENGAGEMENT IN THE ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS

Mapping exercise demonstrated that there is no authorized official responsible for anti-corruption efforts within the municipal executive committee, which is not mandatory for the local self-government authorities. It could have been beneficial for the city to have such an official, however, it is quite a challenge for the executive body to find a capable and efficient specialist for this position. The representatives of authorities view the role and assistance of CSOs in appealing collective decisions of the local self-government authorities as well as bringing corrupt officials to justice. There is a number of CSOs involved in anti-corruption activities. They are:

- CSO "Anti-corruption and Lustration" Separate cases are considered.
- CSO "Self-Defense"
- CSO Avtomaidan
- CSO "Volya"
- CSO "Unity" informs the public about the activity of the organization as well as about the challenges it faces. It also engages the public to discussions of issues raised at the Public Council and sessions of local authorities.

However, most of the leaders of these organizations are developing their political capital as anti-corruption crusader while being involved in anti-corruption efforts. Those interviewed have noted that in addition to knowledge and professionalism the CSOs have to be law-abiding, have to wish to fight the corruption, have to be involved in the civic and legal education of the citizens with respect to the approaches and anti-corruption mechanisms and control over the authorities, as well as to be independent and transparent in their own activities. Among the fields of activity where the CSOs could work, the interviewed mentioned the operation of boiler-houses that supply heat to the citizens, waste removal, allocation of land for construction, management and ownership of the adjacent territories, hot water supply. To do this the CSOs need legal knowledge and cooperation with the media, as well as qualified lawyers and understanding of the authorities' terms of reference as well as restrictions existing in their work[87].

In order to be efficient in anti-corruption efforts, the CSOs expect the authorities to be open, transparent, allow CSOs to participate in their activities, hear the CSOs, etc. According to the CSOs, to achieve this goal, the authorities have to have specialists and instruments to fight the corruption, have clear structure of internal communication and subordination within the city council[88].

PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL CSOs IN REGIONAL AND NATIONAL NETWORKS

The CSOs of Chervonohrad city have mentioned following national and regional networks and coalitions.

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[86]   Ibid

[87]   Ibid

[88]   Interview

National networks/coalitions	Regional networks/coalitions
1. Krym SOS 2. Veteran HUB 3. The Legal Hundred 4. Coalition of CSOs working with persons with intellectual disabilities 5. Aidar 6. Institute for regional development of media – The network of journalist investigators 7. CHESNO movement 8. Institute of Mass Media 9. Right Sector 10. Documentary Film Festival 11. Kyiv association of cyclists	1. Women's Perspectives (Lviv) 2. Anti-corruption and Lustration 3. Lviv Bikers

COOPERATION BETWEEN CHERVONOHRAD CSOs

The interviewed CSOs were asked with whom from local organisations they cooperate / coordinate their activities / do joint events, etc. Below you can see these links between Chervonohrad CSOs.

CSOs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Community Development		■	■										
Chervonohrad Development Foundation						■		■	■		■		
Chervonohrad Echo	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
European Association for Right of Disabled						■			■				■
Anti-corruption and Lustration				■		■	■	■					
Avtomaidan Chervonohrad		■			■		■						
Union of ATO Veterans "Volya"						■		■					
Self-Defense		■	■		■		■						
Nika													■
Unity					■			■					
Student Parliament									■			■	
PLAST			■			■	■				■		
Other city CSOs													

LIST OF CSOs THAT HAVE EXPRESSED THEIR WISH TO COOPERATE WITH EUACI PROJECT

1. CSO "Community Development"
2. CF "Chervonohrad Development Foundation"
3. CSO "Chervonohrad Echo"
4. CSO "European Association for Right of Disabled"
5. CSO "Anti-corruption and Lustration"
6. CSO "Avtomaidan Chervonohrad"
7. CSO "Union of ATO Veterans "Volya"
8. CSO "Self-Defense"
9. CSO "Nika"
10. CSO "Unity"

SIDENOTES

The interviewed representatives of CSOs and local authorities have provided commentaries with respect to their needs and expressed certain recommendations and wishes regarding their further development, which may be useful[89].

- The public council needs assistance in clearer determination of its functions and "impartiality" of its work.

- In addition to participatory budget the CSOs have to develop and conduct a competition of social projects at the expense of budget funds (possibly within the framework of existing local programs).

- There is a situation when there is only a semblance of powers transfer from the national/regional to local level. There are certain conditions to be fulfilled for the money that are provided from the state/oblast budgets. For instance, the city receives funding from micro-projects from the oblast budget in return for reception of Lviv's waste.

- When receiving funding for various projects the authorities do not complete them.

- It is necessary to refine the procedure of funding allocation for the civic initiatives in the framework of the city's participatory budget (300 000 UAH were distributed in 2018 and it is planned to have 1-3 million UAH within the following years).

- The city needs support in elaboration of strategic documents, such as urban development strategy, city's charter, its position with respect to the public participation – public discussions, e-petitions.

- The city needs a program to train new leaders, civic as well as state.

- It is necessary to sign a compact of cooperation between the CSOs and local authorities, which clearly defined areas of cooperation, powers and responsibilities of each of the parties as well as the expected measurable indicators, all of which would contribute to development of constructive relations and dialogue between the two sectors.

- In addition to competing for funding from the city's budget, the CSOs should also replenish it through obtaining of funding from the projects that are beneficial for the city. To make it possible, the CSOs and the authorities should be able to draft propositions and possess information about the available sources of financing.

- The city's CSO can develop a common vision and strategy of their activities for a certain period of time and also find answers to the questions like "Where are we heading to?" and "Who do we work for?" as well as define the sector's values.

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[89]   Interview with CSOs and local authorities, DATA

CONCLUSIONS

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 extend 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 development (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 development and drafting recommendations.

- Out of three types of activities related to service provision, 22 interviewed CSOs providing those services, are engages 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, an 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 civic 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 week 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. Th interviewed CSOs believe that their activities and activities of LSGBs/state authorities are complimentary 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 PLASR, 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 disabled and children; managing awareness raising campaigns and journalistic investigations; rendering legal assistance and facilitating CSO development, etc.

- Most (45 out of 65) interviewed organisations cooperate with other organisations or their cities in terns of information and experience exchange, participate in different municipal coordination and consultative committees, hold joint events and coordinate their activities.

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 sup- port of civil society organizations, local self-governance bodies and initiative groups.

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