

# Ukraine Civil Society Enabling Environment Activity

## Final Performance Report

**Ukraine Civil Society Environment Activity (USAID “Citizens in Action” Project)**

**FINAL REPORT**

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## **I. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AA - Association Agreement with the European Union

ASC – Administrative Services Center

Cabinet Decree No. 156 - Cabinet Decree No. 156 of February 14, 2018 on Some Issues of Providing Financial Support to Civil Society Organizations

Cabinet Decree No. 440 – Cabinet Decree No. 440 on Procedures for Maintaining the Registry of Non-Profit Organizations

Cabinet Decree No. 183 - Cabinet Decree No. 183 on public funding of CSOs of people with disabilities

Cabinet Decree No. 976 – Cabinet Decree No. 976 on Procedures for Holding Public Expert Evaluation of Executive Bodies

CMU – Cabinet of Minister of Ukraine

CO – Charitable Organization

CSO – Civil Society Organization

DANIDA – Danish International Development Agency

DOBRE – USAID/Decentralization Offering Better Results and Efficiency

Draft Law No. 7372 – Draft Law No. 7372 on improving CSO registration

Draft Law No. 8237 – Draft Law No. 8237 on tax benefits for CSO givers

ECNL – European Center for Not-for-Profit Law

EGAP Project implemented by the East Europe Foundation

EGAP Project – E-Governance for Accountability and Participation Program implemented by the East Europe Foundation

ENGAGE – USAID/Enhance Non-Governmental Actors and Grassroots Engagements

EU - European Union

GOU – Government of Ukraine

ICNL – International Center for Not-for-Profit Law

IFES – International Foundation for Electoral Systems

IOM – International Organization for Migration

IRF – International Renaissance Foundation

MP – Member of Parliament

MoE – Ministry of Education

Moj – Ministry of Justice of Ukraine

MoF – Ministry of Finance of Ukraine

MoSP – Ministry of Social Policy

MTJD – Main Territorial Justice Department

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

NUPAS – USAID’s Non-U.S. pre-award survey

OSCE – Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

PULSE – USAID/Policy for Ukraine Local Self-Governance

RADA – USAID/Ukraine Responsible Accountable Democratic Assembly

RPR – Reanimation Package of Reforms

UCBI – USAID/Ukraine Confidence Building Initiative

UCIPR – Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research

UNDP – United Nation Development Programme  
UNITER – Ukraine National Initiatives to Enhance Reforms  
U-RAP – USAID/ Ukraine Responsive and Accountable Politics Program  
USAID OFM – USAID Office of Financial Management  
USG – United States Government  
SIDA – Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency  
SFSU – State Fiscal Service of Ukraine  
VAT – Value Added Tax  
VRU – Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Parliament)

## **II. CONTEXT UPDATE**

Although the political climate was in flux and conflict in the East, Ukraine made some advances toward democratic reform during the last five years. The progressive legislation that was passed between 2014 and 2017, along with mechanisms for civil society engagement in governance that were developed, helped Ukraine establish more favorable civil society legal environment for civil society in Ukraine. The Law on Public Associations, the Law on Charity and Charitable Associations, the Law on Registration of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Civil Society Organizations, Tax and Budget Codes provide an overarching framework for all civil society organizations in Ukraine. The Law on Access to Public Information, the Law on Volunteerism, the GOU Strategy of Government Policy on Civil Society Development and Priority Action Plan are supporting legislation and policy that have helped to establish a positive framework for Ukrainian civil society, which remains committed to supporting and furthering these gains.

Nevertheless, even with these significant and progressive civil society enabling legislative reforms, much more is needed to ensure proper implementation of the CSO regulatory frameworks, further improvement of CSO enabling environment for better financial viability of Ukrainian civil society sector and protecting political and civil rights in Ukraine and to prevent possible rollbacks. Remarkably, after 5 years of Euromaidan civil society still faces difficulties in ensuring proper implementation of the CSO regulatory frameworks, protecting political and civil rights in Ukraine. Despite amendments to the Tax Code allowed CSOs to benefit from more favorable tax regime, improved procedures for obtaining non-profit status and ensured better opportunities to conduct entrepreneurial activities, CSO struggled to enjoy these improvements due to poor implementation of newly adopted legislation. Moreover, Ukrainian authorities did not investigate attacks on civil society activists and continued to toy with the idea to control international funding to CSOs (asset declarations for activists were repealed only in two years after its adoption by the Constitutional Court). Amendments to the Tax Code for ensuring better financial stability of CSOs and amendments to the Law on Registration to ensure online registration of CSOs were not considered by the Parliament. Despite some improvements in the area of CSO public funding, most state funding to CSOs remained allocated in a non-competitive way. Therefore, weak financial

diversification and viability of the civil society sector as well as willingness of public authorities to control international funding to CSOs remains among the biggest challenges for the sector stability.

Moreover, 2019 presidential and parliamentary elections negatively affected reform process and willingness of Member of Parliament to consider CSO legislation. Inability of civil society and government to agree upon a legislative approach to governing assemblies, fear to adopt the Draft Law on Local Referendums in the context of the conflict in the eastern part of Ukraine and the threat of separatism, and unwillingness to consider the Draft Law on Public Consultations remained these issues unregulated.

At the same time, decision-making of citizens at the local level improved, despite local democracy for improving citizens' participation in decision-making was developed unequally and very often even good local democracy mechanisms are not applied due to a low citizens' engagement.

### **III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

#### **A. Key Narrative Achievements**

Overall purpose of the program is to improve the legislative and policy environment to become more conducive to civil society needs and to reflect the European standards. The Program envisages strengthening of public oversight and engagement in governance, which is only possible through improvement of legislative/policy environment for media and civil society, as well as strengthening CSO capacity to engage citizens and to represent their interests at the national and local levels. UCIPR's unique approach covered the full cycle of improvement of legislative and administrative environment for civil society development in its key areas. Namely, UCIPR combined gaps and opportunity analysis, monitoring of emerging challenges, development of proposals for improvement of legal acts and administrative practices, initiating and leading advocacy campaigns as well as offered awareness campaigns, methodological support and monitoring of adopted legislation for civil society development.

During the project implementation, UCIPR monitored draft laws, legal initiatives and the practice of implementation of CSO legislation (including Laws on Public Associations, on Charitable Foundations, Tax and Budget Codes, Law on Registration, and the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development). Together with the established coalitions, UCIPR improved CSO legal frameworks in the area of CSO registration, non-profit status, taxation, reporting, access to public funding, and local democracy through developing proposals to legislation and advocating for their adoption.

With the support from the partners, UCIPR facilitated tax exemptions for SMS-charity, introduced contest based public funding of veteran CSOs and online legislation of CSOs with

the legal status, allowed 4 % tax deductions for companies and individuals donating to CSOs and permitted CSO entrepreneurial activities, prevented adoption of additional CSO financial reporting and contributed to repealing of asset declarations for anticorruption activists.

To avoid misinterpretation of CSO legislation by public officials, a number of Explanatory Notes were developed, including Explanatory Notes regarding CSO registration and non-profit status granting. After identifying gaps in CSO legislation, appropriate amendments were suggested (e.g. proposals for ensuring 20% of administrative expenses for youth CSOs receiving public funding from the Ministry of Youth and Sport, amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 440 on Procedures for Maintaining the Registry of Non-Profit Organizations to simplify termination of the CSO operation, amendments the Cabinet Decree No. 183 on public funding of CSOs of people with disabilities aimed at introduction of the contest based public funding of CSOs of people with disabilities and proposals to the Annual Action Plans for implementation of the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development).

Moreover, it improved local democracy through amendments to the Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Local Self-Governance, development model local acts on different mechanisms of local democracy such participatory budget, public hearing, local initiative etc.

In addition, it educated stakeholders in key issues of CSO enabling legislation, raised their awareness about existing opportunities through hotline and information materials, provided consultations regarding CSO enabling legislation and mechanisms of local democracy, organized conferences for CSOs and public officials regarding proper implementation and use of new legislation.

Finally, UCIPR strengthened its own technical and organizational capacity by conducting its Journey to Self-Reliance to ensure its sustainability. For this purpose, it improved its governing system and financial management, refined organizational strategies and operation plans, strengthened its technical capacity, and improved its legal expertise and the quality of analytical materials. UCIPR also improved its communication with the international community, donors, local self-government bodies, citizens, other CSOs.

## **B. Quantitative Highlights**

During the reporting period, UCIPR continued to improve CSO legislation together with 6 established networks which were formed by the 101 CSOs. They jointly ran 82 advocacy campaigns at the national and local levels during which 285 CSOs were engaged and received USG assistance and about 35 % of them improved their oversight capacity.

Advocacy efforts resulted in adoption of 18 public policies (Law on Local Self-Governance, National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development, Law on Registration of Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and CSOs etc.), 15 public policies were changed (Tax Code, Budget Code, Law on Public Associations, Law on Charitable Organizations etc.), 3 public

policies were repealed (e.g. asset declarations for activists) and 1 public policy was implemented (provisions of Tax Code to allowing entrepreneurial activities for CSOs). Moreover, the networks supported the development of bylaws to ensure proper implementation of progressive legislation and for this purpose 19 bylaws were changed or adopted (Model CSO Charter, Cabinet Decree No. 156 on Public Funding of Veteran CSOs, Cabinet Decree No. 1049 on CSO public funding, Cabinet Decree No. 440 on Maintenance of Non-Profit Register, Model Territorial Community Charter, Cabinet Decree on Public Expertise of Executive Bodies). 80 CSO submitted their proposals to the legal acts developed by the project team.

At the local level, due to the UCIPR efforts, 64 local acts for improving citizens' participation in decision-making in were adopted, including local acts on public hearings, local act on e-consultations and 82 information materials about local democracy opportunities were developed for local stockholders. As a result, 216 local democracy initiatives were used after their adoption including public hearings, local initiatives, town hall meetings, public consultations, participatory budgets etc.

It also conducted monitoring of legislative proposals, websites of Territorial Justice Departments, application of registration procedure and granting non-profit status, local democracy instruments (City Democracy Index). Based on the monitoring, 58 methodological recommendation were developed and provided to central executive bodies and local authorities (Explanatory Note of the Ministry of Finance regarding granting non-profit status to CSOs conducting entrepreneurial activities).

Furthermore, UCIPR trained 1827 people (1113 women and 712men) during its seminars, workshops and webinars on CSO registration, taxation, reporting, nonprofit status obtaining and Schools of Local Democracy and Civic Engagement (79 training days). The UCIPR staff also provided over 1536 consultations about CSO enabling legislation to both public officials and CSOs. It also continued to administer hotline on CSO legislation and supported 4 CSO legal support centers (CSO Legal Advisory Centers in Mariupol and Kryvyi Rih, partner organizations in Lviv and Kharkiv). 1536 consultations were provided through the hot line regarding CSO registration, taxation and reporting.

In addition, it developed 12 information materials on CSO legislation and local democracy (Booklet and infographic on organizing public hearing in Mariupol, Booklet and infographic on submitting draft decision to Mariupol city council under local initiative, Booklet and Infographic on holding public hearing in Bila Tserkva and Kyiv, Booklet and Infographic on submitting draft decision to Bila Tserkva City Council under local initiative, Infographics on organizing public hearings and submitting draft decision to city council under local initiative in Kropyvnytskyi, Manual on CSO Registration and Operation, and Booklet on tax benefits for Business in case of donating to CSOs).

Finally, UCIPR improved its organizational capacity and implemented all recommendations of audit and USAID review, partnered with 109 local and 11 international partners. It also

disseminated 6 monthly policy updates in English and Ukrainian and 64 weekly updates to keep its partners informed about UCIPR achievements and developments in the area of CSO enabling legislation and developed 140 draft legal acts and policy proposals.

### **C. Activity Administration**

During reporting period, all management and operational issues were resolved in a proper way. The project was implemented according to the schedule.

### **D. Subsequent Reporting Period**

Project closed out

## **IV. KEY NARRATIVE ACHIEVEMENT**

**The purpose of the activity is to improve the legislative and policy environment to be more conducive to civil society and reflect European standards.** To achieve this, UCIPR will focus on three objectives:

**Objective 1:** (notional 40%) Quality of relevant civil society enabling legislation and policy improved

**Objective 2:** (notional 40%) Capacity of public officials and CSOs to ensure effective implementation of legislation and policy improved

**Objective 3:** (notional 20%) Technical and organizational capacity of UCIPR as a leader and driver of civil society legislative efforts increased

### **Objective 1: Quality of relevant civil society enabling legislation and policy improved Expected Results**

During the project implementation, UCIPR efforts were focused on legislation for ensuring freedom and association and assembly, and citizens' access to decision-making, including legislation on CSO registration and non-profit status, financial sustainability of CSOs, peaceful assemblies, public participation in decision-making and state policy for civil development. UCIPR monitored draft laws and legal initiatives submitted to the Parliament and central executive bodies related to CSO operation (registration and reporting) and freedom of assembly, analyzed it, drafted proposals and advocated for improving CSO legal frameworks. During that period, the UCIPR tried to simplify CSO registration, avoid deterioration of CSO legal environment at the national and local levels, repeal asset declarations for anticorruption activists, ensure financial sustainability of CSOs and improve local democracy.

To ensure ownership of the civil society over proposed provisions, it held consultations with leading CSOs and built 6 CSO networks, which worked to improve CSO enabling environment



(network for favorable tax environment for non-profits, network for transparent public funding for non-profits, network for local democracy, network for freedom of peaceful assembly, network for CSO enabling legislation, and network for developing public policy for civil society development) and to identify problems in CSO legislation and advocated for improving CSO legal frameworks. Joint monitoring of the implementation of CSO legislation and policy (e.g. National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development, operation of regional advisory bodies and other public institutions for promoting civil society development at the local level) helped identify important issues for civil society and joint advocacy campaigns for improving CSO enabling legislation (e.g. Law on Guarantees for Freedom of Peaceful Assemblies in Ukraine, Action Plans for implementation of the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development, Amendments to the Amendments to the Tax Code, Budget Code and Law on Registration, and Non-Profit Register Regulations etc.) supported the adoption of progressive legislation.

In particular, with the support of the network members, the CSO legal environment was significantly improved. In particular, the CSO registration procedures were enhanced through the amendments to over 20 legal acts (including the Law No. 1774 on Registration of Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and CSOs, Cabinet Decrees and Orders) and online registration of CSOs with legal status was launched<sup>1</sup>. The amendments to the Law No. 1774 reduced the number of documents and timelines for CSO registration. Changes to the Procedures of state registration of legal entities, private entrepreneurs and CSOs without legal status and amendments to the Law on State Registration of Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and CSOs harmonized CSO registration procedures. Draft Law No. 5067 on Amendments Legislative Acts regarding Improving State Registration of the Rights to the Real and Movable Estate and Property Rights Protection exempted administrative fees for the state registration of CSOs and three times reduced administrative fee for state registration of changes into CSO statutory documents. The development of the model information cards of administrative services and model statutory documents (approved by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, Decree No. № 1920/5) simplified registration of CSOs both technically and timely as well as reduced the number of denials in granting non-profit status and helped overcome corruptive schemes in CSO registration. Explanatory notes regarding final beneficiary owners, developed in cooperation with the Registry Office, improved provisions the Law on Bodies and Persons engaged in the Enforcement of Court and Other Bodies' Decisions (adopted in 2016).

Development of the new Order of Register of non-profit organizations and its amendments (Cabinet Decree No. 440 on Approval of the Procedures for Maintaining the Registry of Non-Profit Organizations) simplified procedures for granting of non-profit status and improved procedures for termination of the CSO operation by resolving the issue of simultaneous

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<sup>1</sup> UCIPR team together with the EGAP Project (East Europe Foundation) supported launching of CSO online registration. Online registration of other legal forms and online registration of changes into statutory documents are under demand of the civil society.

exclusion of the CSOs from the Registry of Non-Profit Organizations and termination of state registration as well as shortened the timelines for granting non-profit status from 14 to 3 days (approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on May 22, 2019). After consultations with the civil society organizations regarding CSO registration procedures, the UCIPR team also drafted proposals for simplifying state registration and operation of the civil society organizations (Draft Law No. 7372) aimed at ensuring simplification of CSO registration, improving CSO symbols and identity protection (despite active advocacy campaign the Draft Law No. 7372 was not considered by the Parliament).

Due to successful cooperation between the UCIPR experts and Ministry of Justice, the interaction of territorial justice departments and administrative services centers was also improved through establishing data exchange among the Unified State Register of the Legal Entities, Administrative Services Centers and Territorial Justice Departments. In addition, the MoJ Decree No. 1717/5 on Introducing Pilot Project for CSO Registration and introducing “single window” system for submitting documents for CSO registration and obtaining non-profit status was adopted. The amendments to the Cabinet Order No. 523 of 201 extended the number of administrative services to be provided by the Administrative Services Centers.

Due to the UCIPR efforts, it was also improved CSO access to public funding through the amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 1049 on procedures for CSO public funding, which improved procedures for public funding of CSOs and the development and amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 156 on public funding of veteran CSOs, which introduced contest-based public funding of veteran CSOs (first call for proposals was launched in 2017), enlarged the number of recipients receiving public funding and improved veteran CSO capacity. Amendments to the Article 87 the Budget Code allowed all veteran CSOs, including CSOs without the all-Ukrainian status, to receive public funding based on the contest (entered into force in 2019) and brought the Cabinet Decree No. 156 in compliance with the Budget Code (not adopted yet). To monitor the transparency of the CSO granting process, the UCIPR experts joined selection commission of the State Service of Veterans' Affairs and monitored the allocation of UAH 3.7 million for funding of CSO projects in 2018). Besides that, the UCIPR team supported the introduction of contest-based public funding of CSOs by the State Oblast Administrations under the Cabinet Decree No. 1049 (was introduced in 2 oblasts).

The project team also facilitated the incorporation of the proposed procedures into the Cabinet Decree No. 183 on public funding of CSOs of people with disabilities but despite the positive trends in the area of introduction of competition based public granting for veteran CSOs, the introduction of such procedures for CSOs of people with disabilities has been delayed (not adopted yet).

It also improved procedures for public granting of charitable organizations and ensured participation of the charitable organizations in calls for proposals for receiving public funding, including charitable organizations, at the state and local levels through the amendments to the Budget Code and the Law on Charity Activities and Charitable

Organizations, which allowed charitable organizations to participate in the calls for proposals designed to implement the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development.

Moreover, favorable tax legislation for CSOs and charities was also adopted through the changes to the Tax Code of Ukraine aimed at decreasing administrative pressure on philanthropists and amendments to the Order on Non-profits Registry aimed at simplifying CSO tax reporting etc. The amendments to the Tax Code (Law of Ukraine No. 1797 and Law No. 1667 adopted in 2016) improved regulation for granting non-profit status, simplified CSO reporting (MoJ Order No. 932/29062 of 2016, MoF Order No. 553 on the form of Tax Report for non-profit institutions and organizations on use of income, MoJ Order No. 932/29062), allowed economic activities of CSOs and ensured 4% tax deductions for individuals and companies donating to CSOs. The adoption of the Laws of Ukraine regarding VAT exemption and SIC on SMS-charities (No. 1664 and No. 1665) exempted SMS charity from taxes. It was also ensured expansion of tax benefits to religious organizations, clarified provisions regarding CSO expenditures for statutory purposes, amended the Tax Code of Ukraine in the part of taxation of non-profits and charities (Law of Ukraine No. 1667 on amending the Tax Code of 2016).

Because of numerous cases of denial to grant non-profit status to CSOs planning to conduct entrepreneurial activities (Vinnytsya, Kharkiv, and Donetsk oblasts), UCIPR facilitated the development and adoption of the Explanatory Notes for proper implementation of the CSO legislation (Explanatory Notes of the Ministry of Finance No. 11210-09-5/3214 regarding allowability of entrepreneurial activities for non-profit organizations). Together with partners, it also managed to prevent the adoption of the restrictive CSO legislation (including the Draft Law No. Draft Laws No. 6674, 6675 and 8501 on Additional CSO Reporting for CSOs receiving funding from foreign countries) and contributed to the repealing of asset declarations for activists by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine through providing its legal opinion to the Court regarding unconstitutionality of such requirement.

UCIPR team also developed the Draft Law No. 8237 on Amendments to the Tax Code to facilitate charity development (not adopted by VRU) and Draft Law No. 8052 on amendments to some legislative acts for facilitating CSO development. It also drafted proposals for ensuring 20% of administrative expenses for youth CSOs receiving contest-based funding from the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Cabinet Decree No. 116 and Order of the Ministry of Youth and Sport No. 808), draft Cabinet Decree to allow in-kind contribution for CSOs receiving funding from the Ministry of Youth and Sport (not only monetary one) and prepared amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 1049 to introduce online contest for CSO public funding (all these documents to be adopted).

Furthermore, Together with partners, UCIPR facilitated introduction of amendments to the Law on Volunteerism to remove restrictions for organizations engaging volunteers (particularly foreign one) and to improve regulations of the volunteer activities (Draft Law No. 1408 passed in 2015), improved regulation regarding information for official use by

providing proposals to the Cabinet Decree (adopted by Cabinet of Ministers in 2016) and improved the public policy for promoting civil society development in Ukraine through the adoption of the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development in Ukraine in 2016-2020 (approved by the Presidential Decree No. 68/2016) and Annual Action Plans for its implementation. It also contributed to the development of the Draft Law No. 7354 on Public Consultations, which was developed with the support of international community and CSO experts and registered at the Parliament on December 27, 2017 (not considered by the VRU). It also developed the Draft Law on Guarantees for Freedom of Peaceful Assemblies was drafted (Draft Law No. 3587 registered in the Ukrainian Parliament in 2015 and received positive opinion of the OSCE/Venice Commission) to ensure guarantees for holding peaceful assemblies and to set responsibilities of the parties, including notification of the local authorities, allowing the spontaneous assemblies and protecting counter-assemblies. In addition, after identifying of application of over 30 local regulations and old Soviet regulation restricting freedom of assembly, analytical report was prepared and advocacy campaign for repealing of the local regulations on peaceful assemblies was launched in 2015 (local acts in 2 cities were repealed).

Finally, UCIPR team supported the improvement of the local democracy through the developing amendments to the Law of Ukraine on Local Self-Governance (developed by the working group established under the Parliamentary Committee on State Building, Regional Policy and Local Self-Governance), which ensured regulation of local democracy by the territorial community charter and local regulations. UCIPR also contributed to the improving public expert evaluation of executive bodies by providing proposals to the changes to Cabinet Decree No. 976 on Procedures for Holding Public Expert Evaluation of Executive Bodies (adopted on March 6, 2019), which introduced clear timelines for holding public expert evaluation of executive and local self-governing bodies, set the 14 days' deadlines for considering the public expert evaluation opinion, and envisaged engaging CSOs in reviewing the conclusions of public expert evaluation. It also contributed the Draft Law on Amendments to Some Laws of Ukraine regarding E-petitions proposing to amend the procedures for e-petitions considering by the local self-governing bodies (approved by the Cabinet of Ministers).

UCIPR also supported the preparing of methodological recommendations for the development of Territorial Community Charter (Model Territorial Community Charter) developed under the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing, which defined clear procedures for local democracy regulating and citizens' participation in decision-making, envisaged strategic plan for community development and regulations about transparency and openness of the local self-government bodies. UCIPR also supported the development of the Methodological Recommendations to the Procedures for Conducting Public Expertise of the Executive Committee and Executive Bodies developed by the working group under the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing.

In addition, UCIPR supported the development of the 20 model local regulations for improving citizens' access to decision-making at the local level, including Rules of

Procedures for Local Council, Regulations on Local Initiatives, E-Petitions, Public Hearings, Participatory Budget and Public Consultations etc. It also supported enhancing of the Territorial Community Charters in 25 cities (Kropyvnytsky, Lviv, Rivne, Khmelnytsky etc.) Moreover, due to conducting City Democracy Index (2016, 2017 and 2018) and analyzing legal procedures regulating local democracy in 24 cities (local initiatives, public hearing, e-petitions, participatory budget, city council rules of procedure, rules of procedure of executive committee, etc.) and providing recommendations regarding improvement of the local democracy, it contributed to better citizens' access to decision making at the local level.

Finally, it participated in the development of the Draft Law on Local Referendum (2145a-2), which was not considered due to the developments in the East of Ukraine and Crimea.

While working on legal reforms for civil society, the UCIPR team took part in meetings of governmental and parliamentary working groups, consultations with decision-makers and CSO representatives to discuss all burning for civil society issues. It also used data collected during its trainings, focus groups, webinars, consultations, round tables as well as by using the ICNL/ECNL analysis of tax regimes for charity activities and CSOs in the EU countries, philanthropists and charity assistance, Draft Law on National Fund for Civil Society Development<sup>2</sup> (drafted by the expert group funded by OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine) and percentage mechanisms). UCIPR tried to ensure ownership of the civil society over the proposed changes to CSO legislation and engaged the wide range of CSOs into legislation development and held consultations with civil society organizations, including RPR. UCIPR collaborated closely with the CSO Capacity Building Market place in order to empower CSOs to advocate more efficiently for legal reforms. UCIPR used different platforms to inform a wider community about changes in CSO legal environment, including UCIPR website, social media, web portal of civic activist<sup>3</sup>, ISAR Ednannia platform for webinars, Prostir and GURT. It also launched information campaigns that included thematic publications, media events and trainings to empower CSOs in proper implementation on newly adopted legislation.

## **Objective 2: Capacity of public officials and CSOs to ensure effective implementation of legislation and policy improved**

The earlier adoption of progressive civil society legislation was a significant step forward, but it requires constant support in implementation. Organizations and public officials at the local level are often uneducated about new legislation and do not have skills, capacity and support to effectively implement or use it at the proper level. Moreover, civic and governmental stakeholders do not often monitor outcomes of implemented regulations in order to make adjustments and improvements. Therefore, UCIPR monitored the practice of implementation of the Laws on Public Associations, on Charitable Foundations, Tax and Budget Codes (to the extent of regulations for CSOs), Laws on Registration and Access to

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<sup>2</sup> As of July 2019, the Draft Law on National Fund for Civil Society has not been registered in the parliament

<sup>3</sup> [www.dovidnyk.org.ua](http://www.dovidnyk.org.ua)

Public Information and the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development at the national and local levels and work of administrative services centers. It educated stakeholders in key issues of CSO enabling legislation and trained to use instruments provided by CSOs enabling environment legislation, raised their awareness about existing opportunities through hotline and information materials, provided consultations regarding CSO enabling legislation and mechanisms of local democracy, organized conferences, round tables and workshops for CSOs and public officials regarding proper implementation and application of new legislation. In particular, the project team continued to facilitate adherence to the Tax Legislation to the extent of granting non-profit status by the tax authorities and monitored the quality of work of tax authorities in terms of granting the non-profit status to CSOs and their approach to the CSO taxation under new regulations established by the latest amendments to the Tax Code and adopted bylaws. The monitoring was conducted through surveys of stakeholders and CSO partners, UCIPR public events and analysis of the questions received to the hotline.

The project team also facilitated introduction of services for the registration of civil society organizations by all Administrative Services Centers in Ukraine. For this purpose, it monitored the quality of CSO registration including CSO registration through local centers of free legal aid and administrative services centers, monitored the websites of Territorial Justice Departments to verify whether all necessary information on CSO registration was available at their websites. It also developed the methodology and monitored the efficiency of the Oblast Justice Departments and the Administrative Services Centers in terms of the quality of administrative services provided to civil society organizations.

Its experts cooperated with the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine and the Ministry of Finance for developing new approach to taxation of non-profits as non-corporate profit taxpayers (including granting tax exemption for all the activities falling in line with non-profits law, CSOs social entrepreneurial activities, and statutory expenditures, which could not be recognized as profit distribution). They also collaborated with the Ministry of Justice to improve CSO registration. In order to avoid misinterpretations, the State Fiscal Service adopted methodological recommendations and explanatory notes for local tax authorities and CSOs.

It also monitored the implementation of CSO enabling legislation, including Law on Registration, Tax Code, Cabinet Decrees No. 1049 on contest-based public granting of CSOs and No. 156 on contest-based public granting of all Ukrainian veteran CSOs. They supported the implementation of the Cabinet Decrees No. 1049 and 156 by the Ministry of Social Policy and State Service for Veteran Affairs, including participating in the selection projects of the veteran CSOs and worked for ensuring proper implementation of the Cabinet Decrees No. 1049 and 156 at the oblasts level. UCIPR provided legal assistance to CSOs through the hot line, administered by UCIPR and Legal Consultative Centers in Kryvyy Rih and Mariupol, which provided legal consultations to CSOs on different topics related CSO establishment and operation. It strengthened capacity of CSOs and public officials to apply CSO enabling legislation through trainings on recent civil society enabling laws and bylaws. In particular,

it educated CSOs and public officials through the number of workshops on CSO registration, seminars on CSO registration for the State registrars, seminars on granting non-profit status for tax officers, seminars for public officials on new procedures for competitive public granting of social CSOs from local budget (CSOs of veterans and people with disabilities) and seminar for veteran CSOs on receiving public funding according to the Cabinet Decree No. 1049 as well as it held round tables and conferences on new opportunities for givers envisaged by the Draft Law No. 8237 on Amendments to the Tax Code, percentage mechanism for CSOs, CSO reporting etc. Due to the trainings on CSO registration, particularly in the regions (Ternopil, Zaporizhzhya, Odessa, Lviv, Kyiv and Poltava), it became possible to engage a wide number of CSOs, charitable and volunteer organizations as well as public officials and in the same way to improve CSO registration according to the new procedures introduced with the new Law on Registration of Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and CSOs. Such training also increased the number of CSO, charitable and volunteer organizations and improved interaction between front offices and local justice departments. Seminars on implementation of the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development improved the implementation of the Strategy at the local level. Seminars and webinars on non-profit status helped CSOs to preserve their non-profit status after the Amendments to the Tax Code entered into force and CSOs were required to bring their charters in comply with the Tax Code (2017). A set of four-day Schools of Civic Engagement in Kyiv oblast strengthened skills of civil society activists from the regions in advocacy and improved their knowledge in opportunities for improving CSO legal environment and citizens access to decision making at the local level. Due to the series of webinars, it managed to familiarize a wider CSO community with the new procedures and regulations introduced by the Law on Registration of Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs, Tax Code and Cabinet Decrees No. 1049 and 156. After introduction of asset declarations for activists, the project team organized three trainings to raise understanding of civil society activists working in the area of corruption prevention regarding legislation adopted, including the requirement to file e-declarations.

Moreover, UCIPR raised awareness of CSOs regarding initiatives or legislation negatively affecting environment for civil society. In particular, after adoption of the asset declarations for activists and attempts to restrict CSO operation by introducing additional financial reporting for CSOs, UCIPR raised information campaign against determination of the environment for CSOs and a number of discussions explaining the negative impact of such regulations. It also use international expertize of ECNL/ICNL to strengthen advocacy efforts of the civil society in this regard.

Furthermore, UCIPR improved the implementation capacity of public officials through consultations, methodological recommendations, explanatory notes and trainings on proper implementation and use of new legislation. In particular, explanatory notes to public officials regarding new registration and taxation procedures for CSOs introduced with the new Law on Registration of Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and CSOs and Tax Code decreased a number of denial in CSO registration and non-profit status granting.

UCIPR also improved application of the CSO legislation by the civil society activists through the hot line for assisting CSOs, charitable organizations and volunteers on application of the Laws on Public Associations, on Charitable Foundations, Volunteerism, new tax legislation for non-profits and on amending statutes according to new Tax Code (during the project implementation, it provided over 1000 consultations). Moreover, 6 analytical materials of UCIPR expert of CSO Taxation were published on CSOs Resource Centre GURT as a part of joined project on non-profits taxation to explain procedures for obtaining non-profit status, steps in case of refusal of non-profit status, accounting and reporting of non-profits, CSOs social entrepreneurial activities, favorable latest changes in tax law, and consultation regarding CSO reporting. Furthermore, over 25 issues of the magazine "Civil Society" were published to explain changes in legislation for CSOs, as well as success stories of various civil society initiatives. In addition, project team published a set of articles where it explained the risks and problems of asset declarations for activists<sup>4</sup> and prepared the guidelines "11 Ways to Influence Local Budgets" describing key methods for citizens to resolve their problems with the financial resources from local budget.

The UCIPR team also improved citizens participation in decision making at the local level for this purpose, it conducted "City Democracy Index in 2016 and 2018" to identify opportunities and gaps for citizens' participation in decision-making at the city level. In the framework of the research, legal acts of local self-government bodies in 25 cities were analyzed, including local acts on local initiatives, public hearings, public consultations, participatory budgets etc. Model local acts regulating 20 areas were developed and presented to city councils during a set of round tables. Over 20 cities received support in either improving or developing anew instruments of local democracy as well as in amending territorial community charters. Also, control over communal enterprises improved by the development with the UCIPR support and adoption of the draft local act on establishment steering committees of communal enterprises and draft local act on procedures for informing about communal enterprises operation.

In addition, the UCIPR team organized 8 School of Local Democracy to teach local activists and public officials how to apply the local democracy instruments available in the city. The Schools improved citizens' awareness about existing local democracy tools and opportunities for citizens' participation in decision-making process at the local level and improved cooperation between public officials and civil society representatives.

Finally, UCIPR improved citizens understanding of opportunities to participate in local decision making through awareness campaigns and over 50 information materials (booklets, infographics, and handbook) about CSO registration, taxation, non-profit status, CSO public funding procedures, reporting, implementation of the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society development in Ukraine (Booklet "How does CSO can Receive Contest Based Public

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<sup>4</sup> [https://dt.ua/internal/prozorist-gromadskogo-sektoru-po-novomu-chi-po-yevropeyski-256973\\_.html](https://dt.ua/internal/prozorist-gromadskogo-sektoru-po-novomu-chi-po-yevropeyski-256973_.html);  
<https://www.pravda.com.ua/columns/2018/03/27/7175896/>;  
<https://www.pravda.com.ua/columns/2018/02/8/7170939/>



Granting”, Brochure on reporting for civil society and charity organizations, Brochure on the Booklet “Frequently Asked Question for Volunteers” etc.) and opportunities for citizen participation in decision-making process at the local level (e.g. Booklets “How to hold public hearings”, Booklet “How to conduct public expertize of the work of city authorities”, Booklets “How to submit draft decision to local council for initiating local initiative”, “Algorithm for organizing public hearings” etc.).

To improve citizens access to information, the UCIPR team launched website for civic activists “Web Portal of Civil Society Activists”<sup>5</sup> to publish information on instruments of local democracy available in Ukrainian cities, public contest-based granting, procedures for registration of civil society organizations and charitable foundations, CSO taxation and reporting as well as the samples documents with local democracy instruments, information materials and documents for CSO registration. In addition, after introduction of on-line registration for CSOs, it was held information campaigns in Facebook (reached by 35000). UCIPR team also developed Outreach video clip for citizens “Be an active Citizen” and the web portal of civic activist “Guidelines for Civic Activist”<sup>6</sup> to explain citizens why it was so important to be involved in civic activism, establish CSOs and use instruments of local democracy to control local authorities (e-petitions, local initiatives and participatory budgets)<sup>7</sup>.

### **Objective 3: Technical and organizational capacity of UCIPR as a leader and driver of civil society legislative efforts increased**

During the project implementation, UCIPR focused its efforts on strengthening its own technical and organizational capacity and its Journey to Self-Reliance to ensure UCIPR sustainability and the sustainability of the civil society sector in the future. For this purpose UCIPR analyzed its own development challenges and challenges for development of the civil society sector as well as opportunities for fostering stable, prosperous, and self-reliant CSOs, including UCIPR financial viability. With the support of consultancy firms, it improved its governing system and strengthened its own technical and organizational capacity by improving internal control, financial, human resource, procurement and property management and by implementing recommendations of audits and USAID OFM reviews.

It also improved strategic planning, reviewed its Charter, revised its organizational and fundraising strategies to be able to continue to secure CSO enabling environment after July 2019. It also developed operation and fundraising plans for implementation of the UCIPR Strategy for 2018-2020 and monitoring and evaluation plan to assess the results and

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<sup>5</sup> <http://dovidnyk.org.ua/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://dovidnyk.org.ua/>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=83tY8Sd7qjs>

outcomes of the organization achieved for last 2 years and reviewed fundraising approaches for improving financial sustainability of UCIPR.

UCIPR also strengthened its own technical capacity and improved its legal expertise and analytical skills through its staff participation in trainings, study visits, international events and in-country networking activities. Due to collaboration with the internationally recognized think tanks, such as the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL), European Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ECNL), Ukrainian Think Tanks Office in Brussels, IFES, Council of Europe, OSCE, FHI 360 etc., it improved the quality of UCIPR expertise and the quality of analytical materials. Participation in the training, discussions and conferences improved UCIPR staff skills in lawmaking, CSO legislation, international best practices in CSO regulation, fundraising etc. in particular, UCIPR team also participated in project-related conferences, including Ukraine Reform Conference in Toronto, workshops on CSO access to resources in Washington, DC, on Fundraising in Brussels, on freedom of assembly in Budapest, on CSO engagement into decision-making at the local level in Ukraine and Belarus in Belarus to share the Ukrainian experience in regulating local democracy and cooperation of CSOs and local authorities, and on influence of FATF procedures on civil society in Bishkek. Furthermore, UCIPR improved its cooperation with the Ukrainian CSOs and increase the number of CSO partners through participation partner events, including the ISAR/Yednannia Annual Forum of Organizational Development where services provided to CSOs by the project were presented, advocacy efforts lead by UCIPR were promoted and information materials developed by the UCIPR team were disseminated, Information Fairs organized by USAID RADA program, the USAID PULSE Project, Project “Partnership for Cities’ Development”, PROMIC, PLEDG Project, Mistecko USAID etc.

Moreover, during the Forum, the project team held legal a side events or panel discussions, including panel discussion on CSO reporting, quest on CSO operation etc. To ensure better understanding of the need of the sector at the national and local level, UCIPR organized focus groups and online surveys of the needs of its clients and partners (RPR, Coalition for Fair Referendum, Coalition to Protect Civil Society, advisory bodies etc.)

Finally, UCIPR improved its communication with the international community, donors and other stakeholders by continuing to disseminate policy updates, the practice of sending out English-language information to key stakeholders and publishing UCIPR annual report. It also strengthened its cooperation with donor organizations providing institutional support to CSOs, including USAID, SIDA, DANIDA, IRF, ICNL/ECNL and OSI. Besides expert roundtables and participation in government working groups, UCIPR also worked more closely with citizens and NGOs whose interests the organization represents. It also improved the use of social media, and this allowed to make them more interactive and engaging as well as to improve the highlighting project activities which were out of public attention (e.g. UCIPR launched the practice of publishing scan copies of official letters to public institutions and responses to them in the social media). As a result, UCIPR improved its ability to influence the public agenda.

## **V. PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS**

During project implementation, all project targets were met. In particular, UCIPR significantly improved the Ukraine civil society legal and policy environment by improving the quality of civil society legislation (procedures for CSO registration, taxation and reporting, procedures and transparency of CSO public funding, procedures for giving). Because of its training and information materials, the capacity of public officials and CSOs to ensure effective implementation of legislation and policy also increased. And finally, due to efforts of the UCIPR team, it was improved the UCIPR's technical and organizational capacity and made it able to serve as a leader and driver of civil society legislative efforts.

## **VI. PERFORMANCE MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING**

During project implementation, performance monitoring, evaluation and learning activities were conducted. In particular, UCIPR studied the USAID assessment, conducted evaluation of trainings, held focus groups and online surveys to assess whether the UCIPR legislative proposals reflect the needs of the civil society sector and organized online surveys. As a result of the USAID assessment, the online survey was launched and consultations with leading CSOs were held. In case of identifying gaps or inefficiencies, the strategies and approaches were modified. For example, due to the evaluations of Local Democracy Schools and Schools of Civic Engagement, the agenda of the schools was modified and case studies and practical assignments were introduced. The focus groups and online surveys helped to improve the provisions of the Draft Laws No. 7372 on CSO registration and No. 8387 on tax incentives for givers.

Cooperation with the partners during advocacy campaigns at the national level showed that the advocacy efforts would be more efficient when coalitions and partnerships were built. Assessment of the advocacy campaigns for introducing local democracy instruments showed that it is important to build partnerships not only civil society activists but also public authorities as very often civil society at the local level still lack capacity to influence public authorities.

Moreover, CSO representatives have a very limited knowledge about fundraising, financial reporting and taxation. Social entrepreneurship in the form of civil society organization is not developed as there is lack of understanding how it is work and therefore other forms are used (it means that additional training or explanations have to be provided).

## **VII. LESSONS LEARNED**

During the reporting period, UCIPR learned a few lessons, including impact of political situation or pre-election period on the adoption of CSO enabling legislation. Due to

presidential election campaign, CSO legislation was not in the priority of the Members of Parliament and therefore, Draft Laws No. 7372 on improving CSO registration and No. 8237 on tax benefits for CSO givers were not considered. In the future it is better not to plan such activity but to replace with others.

Cooperation with public institutions and MPs is vitally important as joint work brings more result than critics. For efficient implementation of the CSO enabling legislation, it is necessary to work with local partners (CSOs and public institutions). For instance, cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and State Fiscal Service, local CSOs and territorial justice departments helped to identify issues with CSO registration and granting of non-profit status and to resolve them.

During the introduction of the contest based public funding of veteran CSOs, UCIPR team learned that the biggest opponent of the contest were the CSOs of veterans and people with disabilities receiving funding without contest for over 25 years and not providing real support to target groups. These organizations have a very strong lobby inside the Ministry of Social Policy and only

The Seminars on CSO legislation, non-profit granting and online registration of CSOs showed the importance to teach not only CSOs but also public officials about the newly adopted CSO legislation to ensure its proper implementation.

In the area of improving local democracy, it was learned that the local democracy is improved only in those territorial communities where local authorities had willingness to improve it (as regards to the citizens, there are still low level of engagement. Moreover, there are very limited understanding of the need to improve local democracy at the national level (much better understanding is at the local level). For example, participatory budget is introduced in over 140 territorial communities in 3.5 years and e-consultations are introduced in over 10 territorial communities in only 1 year. At the same time, public officials refused to include progressive provisions for regulating local democracy into the Law on Local Self-Governance because such provisions would not be supported by MPs.

During Schools of Local Democracy, it was learned that such Schools would be more efficient if they were organized for representatives of civil society and public officials.

Finally, in the area of cooperation with media and promotion of information, it was learned that for informing general population is better to engage top media. At the same time, for improving communication with the civil society activists who use other media channels, it is better to use such media as Civic Space.

## **VIII. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING**

The Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) is not envisaged for this activity.

## **IX. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER ACTIVITIES**

Development of the high quality CSO legislation is impossible without partners, therefore, UCIPR improved its relationship with other USAID and donor activities. For this purpose, it built cooperation with the Ukraine Civil Society Capacity Building activity and the USAID/Ukraine Confidence Building Initiative (UCBI) to improve activist skills in the area of CSO legislation (reporting, taxation, e-declarations for activists etc.) and regulations for citizens' participation in decision making. The strengthened its collaboration with the Enhance Non-Governmental Actors and Grassroots Engagements (ENGAGE Project) to improve citizens' engagement coalition-building process at the local level and UCIPR organizational capacity. Joint efforts of UCIPR USAID/Strengthening Political Processes in Ukraine Program, USAID/ Ukraine Responsive and Accountable Politics Program (U-RAP), USAID/Decentralization Offering Better Results and Efficiency (DOBRE) helped to improve citizens' participation in decision-making at the local level. Cooperation with the USAID/Ukraine Financial Management Capacity Development Initiative improved UCIPR organizational capacity.

The Cooperation with the USAID/Responding to Human Rights Violations and Empowering Citizens and Human Rights Defenders in Ukraine (Human Rights in Action Program) contributed to development of the National Human Right Strategy 2016-2020. the relationship with the USAID/Ukraine Responsible Accountable Democratic Assembly (RADA) program improved civil society participation in legislative drafting, strengthened monitoring of legislation implementation and improved legislation ensuring freedom of association. Collaboration with the USAID/Global Labor Program: Ukraine American Center for International Labor Solidarity (Solidarity Center) improved legislation for CSO registration, including registration of trade Unions, and with the USAID/Policy for Ukraine Local Self-Governance (PULSE) strengthened local governance and local democracy as well as to promote citizen participation in decision making at the local level.

The project also worked in close collaboration with non-US government donors, including the International Renaissance Foundation to develop amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 183 on public funding of CSOs of people with disabilities through contest procedures and amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 996 on Public Councils; EGAP Project (East Europe Foundation) to develop terms of Reference for software for launching online contest based public funding of CSOs and to develop draft local act on e-consultations at the local level; UNDP to improve citizens participation at the local level; EU Together Project on CSO public funding; Swedish, Canadian Embassies and the EU Delegation to repeal asset declarations and prevent the adoption of CSO restrictive legislation.. It also contributed to the OSCE Project Coordinator efforts (development of the National Strategy for Social Entrepreneurship in Ukraine, Draft Law on Public Consultations, Draft Law on National Fund for Civil Society Development) and supported advocacy efforts of the International Organization for Migration against adoption of legal act restricting CSO operation in the area of combating human trafficking (Opinion regarding this issue was developed for the Ministry

of Social Policy).

Finally, it collaborated with the international partners, International Center for Non-for-Profit Law (ICNL) and European Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ECNL) to learn about best practices for CSO regulation and to analyse “foreign agent” legislation. It has been implementing joint EU-ECNL project “Monitoring Progress Empowering Action” to monitor implementation of the quality of CSO legislation in Ukraine and with FHI 360 “USAID Civil Society Organizations Sustainability Project” to learn tendencies with CSO sustainability through implementation of CSOSI.

## **X. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO HOST GOVERNMENT**

During the reporting period, UCIPR closely cooperated with the Ukrainian Government, Parliament and local authorities. In particular, UCIPR worked with the Ministry of Justice as it’s Project Beneficiary to improve CSO registration procedures (e.g. Draft Law No.7273) Ministry of Justice and State Agency on E-Governance to launch on-line registration of CSOs. It also closely cooperated with the State Fiscal Service to introduce tax incentives for CSO donors, to improve CSO taxation and reporting, and non-profit status granting, the Ministry of Finance and State Fiscal Service for developing Explanatory Note regarding the right of CSOs to conduct entrepreneurial activities and the State Fiscal Service, Ministry and Finance and Presidential Administration to introduce tax incentives for CSO givers (draft law No. 8237). Moreover, it collaborated with the Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Finance and State Service for Veterans Affairs to introduce contest based public funding for CSOs of veterans and people with disabilities and with the Secretariat of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to implement the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development. Finally, it supported the Ministry of Youth and Sport in introducing 20% of administrative expenses for youth and children CSOs and envisaging in-kind contributions for CSOs receiving funds from the State Budget. Together with the Ministry of Education, it developed the Concept and Strategy for Civic Education Development. Due to the joint work with the Secretariat of the Committee of VRU on State Building, Regional Policy and Local Self-Governance, it developed proposals to the Draft Law on Local Self-Governance for improving local democracy and with the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing, it developed Model Territorial Community Charter. It also closely collaborated with the Members of Parliament and 25 local councils.

## **XI. PROGRESS ON INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT**

**Gender.** During reporting period, UCIPR tried to engage equal number of women and men in its trainings and activities. Despite UCIPR tried to ensure gender balance during its trainings and other events, women dominated. It incorporated gender in all trainings to increase awareness of gender gaps in CSO legislation and facilitated women’s inclusion in formal decision-making processes at the local level through strengthening their skills in local democracy instruments. Moreover, after the adoption of the Territorial Community Charters

or Local Acts for Improving Local Democracy, all community members (regardless of gender, age, political believes etc.) receive instruments for their access to decision making.

**People with Disabilities.** UCIPR assisted DPOs and CSOs engaged in disability issues, in particular, it included DPOs and CSOs in their networks and partnerships at the national and local levels, developed proposals for introduction of the contest based public funding of CSOs of people with disabilities to enlarge the number of CSOs receiving public funding and helped these organizations improve their capacities in preparing application for public funding through its training and webinars on contest procedures envisaged by the Cabinet Decree No. 1049. In case of adoption of the UCIPR proposals to the Cabinet Decree No. 183 on public funding of CSOs of people with disabilities and introduction of contest based public funding of these CSOs, will extend the number CSOs of people with disabilities to receive public funding.

Introduction of on-line registration of CSOs would simplify access of people with disabilities to the CSO registration service.

**Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community.** The project also assisted organizations focused on LGBT issues, along with other organizations, to support a legislative framework that protects and supports civil society. UCIPR engaged civil society organizations working to improve the legislative environment, including those that focus on LGBT issues, worked closely with other activities implemented under the Civic Oversight Project and invited LGBT organizations representatives to all events.

Finally, UCIPR worked for introducing 20% of administrative expenses for youth and children CSOs receiving funds from the state budget to improve their capacity and provided consultations to the youth and children CSOs, CSOs of veterans regarding CSO establishment, reregistration and reporting.

## **XII. FINANCIAL INFORMATION** *(Required for Contracts; Optional for Other Award Types)*

The project expenditures made in accordance with the plan, without unexpected costs or changes. The accounting activity performed on a daily basis, in the database, including both - accounting and management accounting data. The payment vouchers created in the management accounting module of 1C Program and passed a three-stage authorization by the Executive Director, Finance Director and Chief of Party. The accounting system contains detailed data on financial transactions, personnel, donors, suppliers, tangible and intangible assets, inventory, bank accounts, receivables, and payables, revenues and expenses, foreign exchange transactions effect. The system allows generating financial reports and plan-fact analysis reports. The accounts reconciled on a monthly basis, closed on a quarterly basis.

### **Cash Flow Report and Financial Projections (Pipeline Burn-Rate)**

In this section, please detail your financial projections. At a minimum, categories should include:

1. **Obligations:** USD 1 500 000.00
2. **Actual expenditures** through the current reporting period: USD 1 500 0000.00
3. **Pipeline projection:** USD 0.00

### **XIII. SUB-AWARD DETAILS**

NA

### **XIV. ACTIVITY ADMINISTRATION**

#### **A. Constraints and Critical Issues**

During the implementation of the activity, no major challenges were identified. At the same time presidential elections negatively affected consideration and adoption of the CSO legislation and despite two draft laws (Draft laws No. 7372 and 8237) were included into parliamentary agenda, they were not considered by the parliament as not very important one. In addition, authorities wanted to roll back the reforms adopted previously, in particular the area of introduction of the contest based public funding of veteran CSOs, there were attempts to return to non-competitive public funding of all veteran CSOs or part of it.

Moreover, the attacks on activists refocused CSO efforts from activities to protection of activists.

Finally, because there was no joint position regarding regulating freedom of assembly and local referendum, the respective laws were not adopted.

#### **B. Personnel**

N/A

#### **C. Contract, Award or Cooperative Agreement Modifications and Amendments**

N/A

#### **D. Status of Deliverables/Milestones**

All activities envisaged by the Annual Implementation Plans were implemented.

At the same time, despite the following documents still have to be adopted:

- Annual Action Plan 2019 for implementation of the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development



- Draft Law No. 7372 on simplification of CSO registration
- Amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 156 in compliance with the Budget Code
- Amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 183 on public funding of CSOs of people with disabilities to introduce contest based public funding
- Draft Law No. 8237 on Amendments to the Tax Code to facilitate charity development
- Amendments to Cabinet Decree No. 116 and Order of the Ministry of Youth and Sport No. 808 to ensure 20% of administrative expenses for youth CSOs receiving funding from the Ministry of Youth and Sports based on the contest
- Draft Cabinet Decree to allow in-kind contribution for CSOs receiving funding from the Ministry of Youth and Sport
- Draft Law No. 8052 on amendments to some legislative acts for facilitating CSO development,
- Draft Law on local referendum
- Draft Law on Guarantees for Freedom of Peaceful Assemblies (Draft Law No. 3587 registered in the Ukrainian Parliament in 2015 and received positive opinion of the OSCE/Venice Commission)
- Amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 1049 to introduce online contest for CSO public
- Draft Law No. 7354 on Public Consultations

Draft Laws 6675 and 8501 on Additional CSO Reporting for CSOs receiving funding from foreign countries and Draft Law on National Fund for Civil Society Development (drafted by the expert group funded by OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine) have to be monitored.

### **E. Coordination and Partnerships**

All activities of the project were implemented in close collaboration with other Mission activities and projects, as appropriate, including those outside the democracy and governance sector portfolio. This helped identify complementarities, synergies and areas for collaboration. For instance, the Ukraine Civil Society Capacity Building Project supported UCIPR in sharing its knowledge and skills on CSO legislation (e.g., CSO taxation, reporting, funding, labor legislation, and social entrepreneurship). Therefore, UCIPR co-organized Annual Civil Society Development Forum, developed activities for implementation of National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development, conducted trainings for veteran CSOs on public funding procedures and supported IOM in advocating against restricting regulations for CSOs fighting human trafficking. The coordination with the Enhance Non-Governmental Actors and Grassroots Engagements (ENGAGE Project) helped improve citizens' engagement and coalition-building process at the local level. In particular, UCIPR supported the development of concepts for ENGAGE forums, shared own experience in the area of local democracy and presented Civil Society Activists Portal to ENGAGE partners, attracted ENGAGE expertise in the area of CSO sustainability, citizens' engagement and Hungarian CSO legislation etc. Partnership with IFES resulted in development of Civil Education Manual for the Ukrainian universities where UCIPR shared its knowledge about civil society and engagement.

Joint efforts of UCIPR and Ukraine local governance programs (Policy for Ukraine Local Self-Governance (PULSE) and IREX helped increase citizen participation and engagement with

local officials. In this regard, UCIPR supported city councils in improving city charters and procedures for local democracy. For this purpose, the City Democracy Index were presented among partners of the Association of Ukrainian Cities and the Model City Charter was developed and recommended to the Association of Ukrainian Cities.

The project also worked in close collaboration with non-US government donors, including the International Renaissance Foundation, UNDP, Swedish, the EU Delegation and EU projects implemented in Ukraine, including EU Together Project, EGAP (East Europe Foundation), etc. In particular, UCIPR jointly with EGAP Project improved citizens' access to the decision making at the local level through e-consultations and simplified on-line registration of CSOs through introduction of online registration of CSOs.

Finally, the project worked closely with think tanks of not-for-profit law, including International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL), European Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ECNL), CSOs of Eastern Partnership Countries to improve the quality of Ukrainian civil society legislation based on best international practices.

## **F. Geographic Information**

Most of the UCIPR activities are nationwide (improving CSO taxation, improving CSO registration, ensuring entrepreneurial activities for non-profit CSOs). At the same time, some activities were implemented at the local level, including those relating improving citizens participating in decision making at the local level – Lviv, Kyiv, Khmelnytsky, Ivano-Frankivsk, Bila Tserkva, Kryvyi Rih, Kramatorsk, Mariupol, Chernivtsi, Chernihiv, Mukachevo, Ternopil, Zhytomyr, Obukhiv, Kropyvnytsky, Drohobych, Trostynets, Vasylkiv (Kyiv oblast), Kuznetsovsk, Vinnytsya, Mykolaiv, Rivne, Uzhgorod, Zaporizhzhya, Lutsk.

## **XV. ATTACHMENTS**

### **A. List of Deliverables**

#### **Analytical documents and legal acts**

1. 6 analytical materials on CSO taxation, including procedures for obtaining of non-profit status in line with new requirements of the Tax Code of Ukraine, steps in case of cancellation or refusal of non-profit status by the fiscal authorities, latest enabling changes in tax law for CSOs, accounting and reporting of non-profits, CSOs social entrepreneurial activities, positive changes for CSOs under the Law No. 1797 of December 21, 2016 (in partnership with GURT)
2. Amendments the Cabinet Decree No. 183 on public funding of CSOs of people with disabilities aimed at introduction of the contest-based public funding of CSOs of people with disabilities
3. Amendments to Cabinet Decree No. 996 on Public Councils (adopted on April 8, 2015)

4. Amendments to Draft Laws No. 6674 and 6675 on introducing additional reporting to CSOs
5. Amendments to Law on Public Associations
6. Amendments to tax legislation for better tax incentives for charity (Draft Laws No. 3357 and No. 3630 on tax reform).
7. Amendments to the Article 87 the Budget Code to allow all veteran CSOs, including CSOs without the all-Ukrainian status, to receive contest-based public funding (amendments to the Budget Code were adopted and entered into force).
8. Amendments to the Article 91 of Budget Code replaced the administrative expenses of the veteran CSO receiving funding from the local budgets by “activities” of veteran CSOs.
9. Amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 1049 on public contest-based granting of CSOs for simplifying procedures for competition based public granting of civil society organizations (entered into force on June 2, 2018)
10. Amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 156 on CSO Public Funding of Veteran CSOs (adopted and contest launched, enacted on March 16, 2018)
11. Amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 176 (holding calls for proposals for organizations of veterans and persons with disabilities)
12. Amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 440 of July 13, 2016 on Approval of the Procedures for Maintaining the Registry of Non-Profit Organizations
13. Amendments to the Cabinet Decree No. 976 of November 5, 2008 on Procedures for Holding Public Expert Evaluation of Executive Bodies (approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on March 6, 2019)
14. Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses with the view to improve the state registration of CSOs
15. Amendments to the Draft Law of Ukraine on Amendments to Some Legal Acts regarding Improving State Registration of the Property Rights and the Law of Ukraine No. 1774 of December 6, 2016 on Amendments to Some Legal Acts of Ukraine.
16. Amendments to the form of CSO tax reporting (Ministry of Finance Decree No. 553 of June 17, 2016)
17. Amendments to the Law of Ukraine No. 1797 for ensuring favorable tax conditions for CSOs and charities
18. Amendments to the Law of Ukraine on Charity and Charitable Organizations
19. Amendments to the Law of Ukraine on State Special Purpose Programs
20. Amendments to the Law of Ukraine on the State Registration of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Civil Society Organizations
21. Amendments to the Law of Ukraine on Youth and Children's Organizations
22. Amendments to the Law on Local Self-Governance of Ukraine to the extent of local democracy
23. Amendments to the Law on Volunteerism (the draft law No. 1408, entered into force on March 30, 2015)
24. Amendments to the Tax Code (Draft Law No. 2049) to improve tax regime for CSOs (entered into force on August 18, 2015)

25. Amendments to the Tax Code aimed at setting clear requirements for CSOs to be entered into non-profit register, simplifying reporting requirements, improving legislation in the part of allowing for-profit activities for CSOs
26. Amendments to the Tax Code by the Law No. 1667 of October 6, 2016 on CSOs expenditures
27. Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine (Draft Law No. 8237) aimed at introducing tax incentives for individuals and companies for donations to civil society organizations
28. Analysis of the Draft Law No. 6271 on Repealing of E-Declarations for Anti-corruption Activists
29. Analysis of the Draft Law No. 6674 “On Introduction of Changes to Some Legislative Acts to Ensure Transparency of Civil Society Organizations and on the Use of International Technical Assistance”, Draft Law No. 6675 on Amendment to the Tax Code to the extent of CSO financial reporting and Draft Law No. 8501 on Ensuring Transparency of Charity Foundations and Public Associations Receiving Funding from Foreign Countries and Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations
30. Analysis of the Draft Law on Amendments to the Tax Code regarding Taxation of Repatriated Capital (Draft Law No. 8857) to the extent of its effect on non-profit status for civil society organizations.
31. Analysis of the Draft Law on National Fund for Civil Society Development drafted by the expert group funded by OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine
32. Analytical report on application of the legislation on peaceful assembly by local public authorities
33. Analytical report on the implementation of the 2017 Government Action Plan
34. Article “God Mother of the Civil Society” - <https://www.prostir.ua/?blogs=hreschenamaty-hromadyanskoho-suspilstva>
35. City Democracy Indexes 2016 and 2018
36. Draft Rules of Procedures City Council – Rivne
37. Draft Cabinet Decree on Introducing Changes into the Cabinet Order No. 359/5 of February 2, 2016 on Procedures for State Registration of Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and CSOs (Decree No. 2248/5 of July 22, 2016 on Introducing Changes into Procedures on Maintaining State Registration of the Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and CSOs without status of legal entity)
38. Draft Cabinet Decree on Procedures for Acquisition of non-profit status
39. Draft Cabinet Order on Introducing Changes into Cabinet Order No. 523 of May 16, 2014 in the part of extending the number of administrative services to be provided by the Administrative Services Center
40. Draft Explanatory Notes of the Ministry of Finance No. 11210-09-5/3214 of February 06, 2019 to Tax Authorities regarding allowability of entrepreneurial activities for non-profit organizations
41. Draft Explanatory Notes of the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (19001/7/99-99-15-02-01-17 of July 19, 2017) to explain how to fill in the Report on income and expenses of non-profit organizations

42. Draft Explanatory Notes regarding final beneficiary owners, advocated for the amending State Classifier of Types of Legal Entities, and introduced Civic Union as a Type of Legal Entity.
43. Draft Explanatory Notes to public officials regarding new registration and taxation procedures for CSOs
44. Draft Law No. 3215 on Fight against Fraud in Charity Area
45. Draft Law No. 3587 on Guarantees for Freedom of Peaceful Assemblies (registered at the Parliament in 2015, not adopted).
46. Draft Law No. 5067 on Amendments to Some Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding Improving State Registration of the Rights to the Real and Movable Estate and Property Rights Protection
47. Draft Law No. 7354 on Public Consultations (registered at the Parliament on December 27, 2017)
48. Draft Law No. 7372 on Amendments to the State Registration that improve the state registration of CSOs and simplify operation of the civil society organizations (registered on December 7, 2017, not adopted)
49. Draft Law No. 8052 on Amendments to Some Legislative Acts for Facilitating CSO Development.
50. Draft Law No. 2122 stipulating transfer of 2 % of the annual personal income tax previously comprised of a person to one CSO for a free choice of the person (registered on February 12, 2015)
51. Draft Law No.2145a-2 on Local Referendums
52. Draft Law of Ukraine "On changes to the Law of Ukraine "On introduction of changes to some regulations of Ukraine" regarding regulation of operations and the state registration of all-Ukrainian civil society organizations
53. Draft Law on E-Petitions
54. Draft Laws No. 3630 and 3357 on Amendments to the Tax Code related to taxation of non-profits
55. Draft Laws No. 2297 and No. 3467 regarding exemption of VAT and social security contributions on SMS-charities (adopted on October 6, 2016).
56. Draft Local Act on E-Consultations (developed jointly with EGAP)
57. Draft local act on e-petitions – Chernivtsi, Kyiv
58. Draft Local Act on General Meetings of Territorial Community Members – Kyiv,
59. Draft local act on local initiatives – Vasylkiv (Kyiv oblast), Lviv, Mariupol, Chernihiv, Chernivtsi, Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kryvyy Rih
60. Draft local act on public consultations – Chernivtsi, Kuznetsovsk
61. Draft local act on public expertise – Chernivtsi
62. Draft Local Act on Public Expertize – Kuznetsovsk
63. Draft Local Act on Public Hearings – Kyiv, Mariupol, Kryvyy Rih, Vinnytsya, Chernivtsi, Mykolaiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Rivne
64. Draft local act on reporting of local council members – Vinnytsya
65. Draft local act on town hall meetings – Chernivtsi
66. Draft local acts on e-consultations – Khmelnytsky, Ternopil, Drohobych, Trostyanets, Zhytomyr, Kryvyy Rih

67. Draft local acts on participatory budget in Zhytomyr, Uzhgorod, Zaporizhzhya, Bila Tserkva (Kyiv oblast), Mariupol, Kropyvnytsky, Mukachevo, Lviv
68. Draft local acts on procedures for informing about communal enterprises operation of Chernivtsi, Lviv, Lutsk and Khmelnytsk city councils
69. Draft Model Information Cards for obtaining of non-profit status
70. Draft MoJ Decree No. 1717/5 on Introducing Pilot Project for CSO Registration (2016)
71. Draft MoJ Order No. 2248/5 on Amending Procedures for State Registration of the Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and CSOs without legal status (2016).
72. Draft Rules of Procedures for City Council – Zaporizhzhya
73. Draft Rules of Procedures for the Executive Committee of Local Council – Kyiv
74. Draft Territorial Community Charters - Bila Tserkva, Khmelnytsky, Kropyvnytsky, Zhytomyr, Mariupol, Mukachevo, Obukhiv
75. Facilitation of the ECNL assessment of the Draft Law on National Fund for Civil Society Development
76. Local Act on Reporting of City Mayors and Local Council Members – Kuznetsovsk
77. Methodological recommendations and explanatory notes for local tax authorities and CSOs
78. Methodological recommendations for the development of Territorial Community Charter (Model Territorial Community Charter)
79. Methodological recommendations regarding interactions between public registrars of the justice departments and administrators of the front offices
80. Model information cards for administrative services in the area of the state registration of legal entities, private entrepreneurs and civil society organizations without legal status (Decree No. № 1920/5 of July 7, 2016)
81. Model Local Act on E-Procurement
82. Model Local Act on Assistant of Local Council Member
83. Model Local Act on Informing about Operation of Public Utilities Companies
84. Model Local Act on Local Initiatives
85. Model Local Act on Participatory Budget
86. Model Local Act on Permanent Commissions of Local Council
87. Model Local Act on Procedures for Reporting of Local Council Members and Executive Bodies,
88. Model Local Act on Public Budget
89. Model Local Act on Public Consultations
90. Model Local Act on Public Expertize
91. Model Local Act on Public Hearings
92. Model Local Act on Publication of Financial Declarations of Local Council Members (adopted in Ivano-Frankivsk City Council)
93. Model Local Act on Reporting of City Mayors and Local Council Members
94. Model Local Act on Steering Committee of Public Utilities Companies
95. Model Local Act on Town Hall Meetings
96. Model Local Acts on E-Petitions
97. Model Regulation on procedures for Conducting Public Expertise for Assessing of the local self-government bodies and public officials

98. Model Rules of Procedures for Local Council
99. Model Rules of Procedures of Executive Committee
100. Model Rules of procedures of permanent commissions of local council members
101. Model Rules of procedures of the executive committees of local councils
102. Model statutory documents required for CSO registration
103. Prevented cancelling of contest based public funding of veteran CSOs by drafting counter-proposals to the amendments of the MoSP to the Cabinet Decree No. 156 which were aimed at providing public funding to 4 CSOs with all-Ukrainian status without holding competition
104. Procedures for Reporting of Community Head, Executive Committees, Permanent Commissions and Local Council Members
105. Procedures of state registration of legal entities, private entrepreneurs and CSOs without legal status according to the Order of the Ministry of Justice No. 3150/5
106. Proposals for amending the Budget Code of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On Charity and Charitable Organizations" to the extent of the CSO public granting
107. Proposals to Annual Governmental Action Plans for implementation National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development in Ukraine in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019
108. Proposals to Cabinet Decree No. 116 and Order of the Ministry of Youth and Sport No. 808 to ensure 20% of administrative expenses for youth CSOs receiving contest-based funding from the Ministry of Youth and Sports
109. Proposals to Cabinet Decree on information for official use and provided them to the Ministry of Justice and State Archive Service of Ukraine.
110. Proposals to Draft Law on Amendments to Some Laws of Ukraine regarding Participatory Democracy and Statutory Rulemaking
111. Proposals to Laws of Ukraine No. 1664 and No. 1665 regarding VAT exemption and SIC on SMS-charities (adopted on October 6, 2016)
112. Proposals to the Draft Law No. 7354 on Public Consultations, which was developed with the support of international community and CSO experts and registered at the Parliament on December 27, 2017
113. Proposals to the Draft Law No. 8052 on Amendments to Some Legislative Acts for Facilitating CSO Development
114. Proposals to the Draft Law No. 2122 on percentage philanthropy
115. Proposals to the Draft Law on Amendments to Some Laws of Ukraine regarding Participatory Democracy and Statutory Rulemaking
116. Proposals to the Draft Law on E-Petitions
117. Proposals to the Draft Law on Introducing Changes into Law on State Registration of Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and CSOs in the part of harmonization of CSO legislation
118. Proposals to the Draft Law on Local Referendums No. 2535-1
119. Proposals to the Draft Law on National Fund for Civil Society Development drafted by the expert group funded by OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine
120. Proposals to the Law of Ukraine on Local Self-Governance

121. Proposals to the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development in Ukraine in 2016-2020 (approved by presidential Decree No. 68/2016 February 2016)
122. Repealed local acts restricting freedom of assembly in Novopetrivtsi and Krasnohrad (2015)
123. Research on transparency and openness of the Communal Enterprises in Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Uzhgorod, Ternopil, Rivne and Chernivtsi (July 1 – 31, 2016, in partnership with the Institute of Political Education, Transparency International Ukraine, Center of Political studies and Analysis (Ivano-Frankivsk)
124. Supported development of the National Human Rights Strategy 2015-2020
125. Supported introduction of online registration of public associations with legal status

### **Information Materials<sup>8</sup>**

1. Booklet “Frequently Asked Question for Volunteers”
2. Booklet “How a CSO Can Receive Contest Based Public Granting”
3. Booklet “How does CSO can Receive Contest Based Public Granting”
4. Booklet “How to apply participatory budget in Lviv City”
5. Booklet “How to conduct public expertize of the work of city authorities in Chernihiv”.
6. Booklet “How to get information from public authorities”
7. Booklet “Instruments of citizen oversight over local authority”
8. Booklet “Simple Steps How to register Civil Society Organization. Five Simple Steps”
9. Booklet and algorithm on holding public hearings in Kryvyi Rih
10. Booklet on benefits of the Law on Access to Public Information
11. Booklet on registration of charitable organization
12. Booklet on Volunteering “Legislative Regulation of Volunteering”
13. Booklets “How to hold public hearings” in Khmelnytskyi, Kyiv, Chernivtsi, Lviv.
14. Booklets “How to submit draft decision to local council for initiating local initiative” in Chernivtsi, Lviv, Kyiv, Khmelnytskyi”
15. Booklets “Participatory budget” in Kropyvnytskyi, Mariupol, Lviv
16. Booklets about mechanisms of local democracy available in Bila Tserkva
17. Booklets on algorithm for holding public hearings
18. Booklets on holding public hearings in in Mariupol and Kramatorsk
19. Booklets on holding public hearings, on algorithm for holding public hearings, on submitting the draft decision to the city council as a part of local initiative and algorithm for initiating local initiative in Mariupol and Kramatorsk.
20. Booklets on submitting the draft decision to the city council as a part of local initiative and algorithm for initiating local initiative in Mariupol and Kramatorsk.

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<sup>8</sup>All information materials are published at web portal of civic activist - [www.dovidnyk.org.ua](http://www.dovidnyk.org.ua)



21. Booklets on tax and financial issues for CSOs to explain new legislation and its implication, including preserving non-profit status”, obtaining non-profit status, CSO public funding procedures
22. Brochure “How to register CSO Symbols”
23. Brochure “National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development in Ukraine: How to Organize Efficient Implementation of the Strategy at the Regional Level”
24. Brochure “Why it is important to establish civil society and charity organizations”
25. Brochure on reporting for civil society and charity organizations
26. Civic Activist Web Portal
27. Civil Society Magazines
28. Explanatory notes to public officials regarding new registration procedures for CSOs introduced with the new Law on Registration of Legal Entities, Private Entrepreneurs and CSOs
29. Guidelines “11 Ways to Influence Local Budgets”
30. Infographic “Efficient local council. Priority legal acts for efficient work of local council”
31. Infographic “How civil society can join the process of implementation of the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development in Ukraine”.
32. Infographic “New opportunities of Rules of Procedures of Rivne city council”
33. Infographic “Reform of communal enterprises management”;
34. Infographic “Road map of reforms for Rivne city council”
35. Infographic “What is Participatory Budget”
36. Infographic “Why local councils have to introduce e-procurement system”
37. Infographic on new Procedures for Maintenance of Non-Profit Registry
38. Infographics “Algorithm for organizing public hearings” in Chernivtsi, Kyiv, Lviv, Khmelnytskyi
39. Infographics “Algorithm for submitting and considering local initiatives” in Chernivtsi, Kyiv, Lviv.
40. Infographics “Algorithm for submitting and reviewing the local initiative in Khmelnytskyi”
41. Information campaign “Get into the new non-profit register”, in partnership with Resource Center GURT held
42. Leaflet on registration of CSO and charitable organizations
43. Manual “Registration and Operation of Civil Society and Charity Organizations”
44. Manual on Social Entrepreneurship, 2018
45. Methodological recommendations regarding collaboration of Territorial Justice Departments, Administrative Services Centers and Free Secondary Legal Aid Centers in the course of CSO registration (approved by MoJ on August 19, 2016).
46. Monthly policy updates in English and Ukrainian
47. Outreach video clip for citizens “Be an active Citizen”
48. Poster “How to receive funding for project implementation. Participatory budget in Kropyvnytskyi”
49. Stickers about availability and functioning of the hotlines on CSO registration

## Public Events

1. Advocacy campaign against the introduction of discriminatory CSO reporting for civil society organizations (Draft Laws No. 6674, 6675 and Law No. 8501)
2. Advocacy campaign for abolishing asset declarations for activists (abolished by the Constitutional Court on June 6, 2019)
3. Advocacy clubs “Civic Engagement School: Advocacy Club” (December 22-23, 2015; March 25-27, 2016)
4. Civic Society Forum “Civil Society and Public Authority: Friends or Enemies” (Kyiv, October 2016)
5. Conference "International legal standards for reporting and transparency of civil society organizations", organized in partnership with ICNL (Kyiv, October 17, 2017)
6. Conference “2017 Government Action Plan for Civil Society Development: Forty-Five Percent of Success” (Kyiv, March 29, 2018).
7. Conference “A Milestone Anniversary: 25 years with no Law of Freedom of Assembly” organized with the EUAM (October 12, 2016)
8. Conference “Open Local Council” (Kyiv, April 3-4, 2015)
9. Conference on strengthening local democracy in Ukraine (July 8-9, 2016)
10. First Year Project Results Presentation (Kyiv, December 9, 2015)
11. Focus group “Current Issues in Charitable Assistance Provision” (Kyiv, March 23, 2018)
12. Focus group “Issues in the area of CSO registration: success and defeat stories” (Kyiv, February 15, 2017)
13. Focus group for Identifying Problems with registration of CSO and charitable organizations (Kyiv, March 29, 2016).
14. Focus group on interactions between state and CSOs (Kyiv, March 6, 2019)
15. Focus group to discuss peculiarities of CSO registration (Kyiv, June 2015)
16. Focus group to identify the needs in tax incentives for charity (Kyiv, November 4, 2015)
17. Focus group to identify views of NGO leaders on implementation of European Convention on the Promotion of a Transnational Long-term Voluntary Service for Young People (Kyiv, September 2016)
18. Focus group to identify views of NGO leaders on priority reforms in legislation for civil society development (Kyiv, September 2016).
19. Focus groups for identifying problems with registration and operation of civil society organizations (Kyiv, November 21 and 23, 2016)
20. Focus groups to identify the problems in the volunteers’ work (Kharkiv, Kyiv and Kramatorsk; 2015)
21. Local Democracy School in Ivano-Frankivsk and Uzhgorod (July 2015), in Bila Tserkva (Kyiv oblast) and Mariupol (Donetsk oblast) in 2018.
22. MeetUp "From sprint to Marathon in civil society activities" for participants of School of Civic Engagement (Kyiv, December 20, 2018)
23. Mentor Discussion “Civil Society under Civil Society Control”, ISAR/Yednannia Civil Society Capacity Forum (Kyiv, November 16, 2017).
24. Monitoring of examining of practices of the CSO registration by the oblast territorial

- departments in Lviv and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts (May-September 2016)
25. Monitoring of the approval of information and technological cards by the Main Justice Departments (May-September 2016)
  26. Presentations on the reform of local government in Ukraine (Lutsk, March 24, 2015; Rivne March 25, 2015)
  27. Press conference “Restriction to freedom of peaceful assemblies by local authorities” (November 2015)
  28. Press conference on CSO registration (July 5, 2016)
  29. Press-briefing “Voicing civil society demands to New Tax Code” (November 2015)
  30. Prostir-talks – media event to discuss CSO social entrepreneurship development in Ukraine (organized with media partner “Civic Space”), 2018
  31. Public Discussion "State and Civil Society. Rules of Game" (Kyiv, July 21, 2017)
  32. Public Discussion “Resolving local issues through cooperation of the authorities and the public” (Mariupol, March 1, 2017)
  33. Public Discussions “Uniting for Reforms: Cooperation between Authority and Community” (Vinnytsya, November 19 and December 10, 2014; Chernihiv, November 21 and December 12, 2014)
  34. Regional seminar for tax officers (Odesa, Kharkiv, Lviv – June 2016)
  35. Regional seminars for building cooperation among justice departments and administrative services centers in Chernivtsi (October 3, 2016), Zaporizhzhya (December 7, 2016) and Kharkiv (October 20, 2016).
  36. Regional training seminar “State and Civil Society. How to organize effective cooperation at the regional level?” (Dnipro, February 23, 2018)
  37. Round table "Improvement of the laws for civil society organizations" (Kyiv, October 3, 2017).
  38. Round table "Legislation for charities: what has changed and what needs to be changed" (Kyiv, February 26, 2015).
  39. Round table "Legislative regulation in the areas of local democracy and the legal status of the local council members: current state and prospects of improvement" (Vinnytsya, February 12, 2018 (co-organizer).
  40. Round table “City Democracy Index: Recommendations for Lviv city” (Kyiv, January 23, 2017)
  41. Round table “Friendly Legislation for Donations” organized in partnership with ECNL (Kyiv, February 28, 2018)
  42. Round table “How to empower civil society in promotion of reforms” (Kyiv, June 30, 2015).
  43. Round table “Practice of implementation of local e-petitions: annual results of their application and ways for improving”, (Kyiv, February 20, 2017)
  44. Round table “Public Funding for CSOs: Centralization or Diversification?” organized in partnership with ICNL (Kyiv, June 5, 2018).
  45. Round table “Steering Committees and Oversight over Communal Enterprises” (Chernivtsi, February 21, 2017)
  46. Round table “Uniting for Reforms – Cooperation between Authorities and Public”, Mariupol (February 28, 2017)

47. Round Table on local democracy and participatory budgets in Ukraine organized with the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Committee on State Building, Regional Policy and Local Self-Government (Kyiv, April 10, 2017)
48. Round table on Oversight over Communal Enterprises, Khmelnytsky (December 13, 2016)
49. Round table on Participatory Budget, Kropyvnytsky (November 24, 2016)
50. Round table on transparency of state funding of non-profit organizations (Kyiv, February 7, 2019)
51. Round table to discuss amendments to the Tax Code (Kyiv, November 30, 2017)
52. Round table to discuss public proposals to the Government Implementation Plan of the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development for 2018 (Kyiv, November 14, 2017).
53. Round tables on introduction of local democracy tools in Mariupol and Druzhkivka (2018), Zhytomyr (March 1, 2016), Ivano-Frankivsk (March 10, 2016), Vasylkiv (April 12, 2016), Rivne (April 18, 2016), Khmelnytsky (May 12, 2016), Brovary (July 11, 2016)
54. Schools of Civic Engagement (Kyiv – August 18-21, 2015; February 16 – 19, 2016; September 9-11, 2016; August 3 – 6, 2017)
55. Schools of Local Democracy in Chernivtsi (March 18, 2017), Khmelnytsky (October 28, 2017), Kramatorsk (September 21, 2018), Kryvyi Rih (May 18, 2017), Kyiv (January 28, 2017), Lviv (June 23, 2017), Chernihiv (July 2, 2016), Ivano-Frankivsk (July 23-24, 2016)
56. Seminar "Development of Community Initiatives in Kryvyi Rih through Fundraising and Reporting" (June 17, 2017)
57. Seminar "Acceptance and issuing the documents in the course of CSO registration by the Administrative Services Centers as front offices" (Kyiv, July 21, 2016)
58. Seminar "Activities of the civil society or charitable organization: where to start and how to move on?" for civil society activists from Severodonetsk, Donetsk oblast (March 31, 2018)
59. Seminar "Activities of the civil society or charity organization: where to start and how to move on?" in Brovary, Kyiv oblast (February 23, 2018)
60. Seminar "E-declarations for civil society activists. Who declare and how to declare?" (Kharkiv, February 10, 2018)
61. Seminar "How to Get Information from Authorities" (Kryvyi Rih, October 9, 2016)
62. Seminar "How youth and children's organizations not to lose sign a non-profit" (Kyiv, October 18, 2017)
63. Seminar "Legislation for CSOs"(Lutsk, January 29, 2016)
64. Seminar "Novation in CSO registration: benefits and minuses of the Law on State Registration" (Lviv, June 7, 2016)
65. Seminar "State and Civil Society. How to organize effective cooperation at the regional level?" (Kyiv, February 23, 2018).
66. Seminar on "E-declarations for civic activists. Who shall declare and how to do it right" (Kyiv, March 3, 2018)
67. Seminar on CSO Registration (Mariupol, March 1, 2017)

68. Seminar on How Veteran CSO Can Receive Public Granting (Kyiv, April 4, 2018)
69. Seminar on Implementation of the National Strategy for Promoting Civil Society Development (Zaporizhzhya, October 26, 2016)
70. Seminar on new procedures for competitive public granting of social CSOs from local budget (Ivano-Frankivsk, 2018)
71. Seminar on Taxation of Non-Profit Organizations in Ivano-Frankivsk (June 30, 2016)
72. Seminars “Activities of the civil society or charity organization: where to start and how to move on?” (Brovary, Kyiv oblast, February 23, 2018; Severodonetsk, Donetsk oblast, March 31, 2018).
73. Seminars “How to register a civil society organization” (Kryvyi Rih, June 23, 2016; Kyiv, January 31, 2018)
74. Seminars for tax officers on new procedures for maintaining of the Non-profit Registry in Zaporizhzhya (October 25, 2016), Dnipro (November 24, 2016) and Odessa (December 1, 2016).
75. Seminars on Interaction between the justice authorities and centers providing free secondary legal aid when exercising the powers in the area of the state registration of the civil society organizations in Kyiv (April 26, 2017) and Lviv (May 26, 2017)
76. Seminars on non-profit status obtaining in Ternopil (October 20, 2016), Zaporizhzhya (October 25, 2016), Odessa (December 1, 2016) and Poltava (September 22, 2017)
77. Training for journalists “How to write about civil society” (Kyiv, April 4, 2016)
78. Training on new tax rules for non-profits together with FMCDI project (Kyiv, September 24, 2015) Webinar "Reporting of CSOs and Charity Organizations" at ISAR/Yednannya platform (January 24, 2018)
79. Webinar “How to register civil society organization” at ISAR/Yednannya platform (2016)
80. Webinar on Bringing CSO Statutory Documents in Compliance with Tax Code (January 27, 2017)
81. Webinar on CSO Reporting (January 23, 2018)
82. Webinar on donating to CSOs at ISAR/Yednannya platform (May 22, 2018).
83. Webinar on E-Declarations for Civil Society Activists, organized in partnership with ISAR/Ednannia (February 1, 2018)
84. Workshop “Advocacy Campaigns Planning” (February 13, 2015)
85. Workshop “How to bring organization Charter in compliance with the Law on CSOs” (November 27, 2014)
86. Workshop “School Charities and Portents’ Committees” (Kryvyi Rih, October 15, 2016)
87. Workshops "How to register a civil society organization?" (February 3 and February 21, 2017, January 31, 2018)
88. Workshops “How to establish civil society organization in accordance with the Law on CSOs” (March 26, 2015; April 8-9, 2015)
89. Workshops “How to register CSO” (Kherson, September 16, 2016; Lutsk, September 27, 2016; Kyiv, January 31, 2018).
90. Workshops on burning issues of CSO registration and operation (2017)

## UCIPR documents for strengthening organizational capacity

1. Accounting Policy
2. Financial Management Manual
3. Fundraising Plan
4. Manual on Property Management
5. New UCIPR Charter
6. Password Policy
7. Policy for Business Trips
8. Policy on Cost Share
9. Procedures for Annual Staff Evaluation
10. Procurement Manual
11. UCIPR Annual Report 2014
12. UCIPR HR Manual
13. UCIPR Strategic Plan for 2015-2017
14. UCIPR Strategy for 2018-2020

## B. Public Outreach Documents

1. Article on Contest Based Public Funding of CSOs - <https://www.prostir.ua/?blogs=minfin-pidtverdyyv-pravo-neprybutkovyh-orhanizatsij-na-pidpryjemnytsku-diyalnist> (1,550 views)
2. Article on CSO Registration - <https://www.prostir.ua/?blogs=5-nezruchnyh-pytan-do-minyustu-pro-onlajn-rejestratsiyu-hromadskyh-orhanizatsij>
3. Article on CSO Registration - <https://www.prostir.ua/?blogs=rejestratsijni-kvesty-dlya-hromadskyh-orhanizatsij-vid-ministerstva-yustytsiji> (3 167 views).
4. Article on Potential Repeal of Contest Based Public Funding of Veteran CSOs - <http://ua1.com.ua/blog/aleksandr-ravchev/kabmin-mozhe-znovu-pochati-finansuvati-bezsmertni-polki-veteraniv-kdb-47677.html> (2340 views)
5. Article on Social Entrepreneurship - <https://www.prostir.ua/?blogs=minfin-i-hromadski-orhanizatsiji-bytva-za-sotsialne-pidpryjemnytstvo> (3,256 views)
6. Article on the CSO Right to Conduct Entrepreneurial Activities - <https://www.prostir.ua/?blogs=minfin-pidtverdyyv-pravo-neprybutkovyh-orhanizatsij-na-pidpryjemnytsku-diyalnist> (20,314 views)
7. Booklet “How to hold public hearings in Bila Tserkva” - <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iNsmjzxJcD5Cay8eyIhW3m2dGRo6Wlf8/view>.
8. Booklet “How to hold public hearings in Mariupol” - <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rpvxIFK57CK-L0iFr19bvDforqky2Hdg/view>
9. Booklet “How to receive 4% tax deduction for companies providing support to CSOs”
10. Booklet “How to submit draft decision to city council under local initiative in Bila Tserkva” - <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ArhPHuCRFfY8yzXoBKbV2Jrqka8TPcse/view>.
11. Booklet “How to submit draft decision to local council under procedure of local initiatives in Mariupol” - <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MHIApx3KdXKaWdxuzME9YK91TEVYTf8p/view>.

12. Infographic “Algorithm for organizing public hearings in Kropyvnytskyi”
13. Infographic “Algorithm for organizing public hearings in Mariupol” - <http://dovidnyk.org.ua/95-vplyv-na-vladu-mariupol/473-yak-provesty-hromadski-slukhannia-v-mariupoli>.
14. Infographic “Algorithm for submitting and considering local initiative in Mariupol” – <http://dovidnyk.org.ua/95-vplyv-na-vladu-mariupol/97-yak-podaty-mistsevu-initsiatyvu-v-mariupoli>.
15. Infographic “Algorithm for submitting and considering local initiative in Kropyvnytskyi”
16. Infographic “Algorithm for submitting and considering of local initiative in Bila Tserkva” - <http://dovidnyk.org.ua/146-vplyv-na-vladu-bila-tserkva/541-yak-podaty-mistsevu-initsiatyvu-v-bilii-tserkvi>.
17. Infographic “Algorithm of organizing public hearings in Bila Tserkva” - <http://dovidnyk.org.ua/146-vplyv-na-vladu-bila-tserkva/543-yak-provesty-hromadski-slukhannia-v-bilii-tserkvi>
18. Manual on Public Associations and Charitable Organizations (over 1500 were distributed to CSOs through the UNDP CSO hubs network, USAID DOBRE, ISAR/Ednannia, Ukrainian Catholic University and Ukrainian Cultural Fund)<sup>9</sup>.
19. Web portal for civil society activists - <http://dovidnyk.org.ua/>

**C. Performance Data Table**

Reported annually

**D. Sub-Awards Table (if applicable)**

NA

**E. Future Activities Table**

N/A

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<sup>9</sup> <http://dovidnyk.org.ua/607-posibnyk-hromadski-ta-blahodiini-orhanizatsii-v-ukraini>