PROGRESS REPORT
SUPPORT TO ANTI-CORRUPTION CHAMPION INSTITUTIONS (SACCI) PROGRAM IN UKRAINE

October 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020

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<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Anti-Corruption</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACREC</td>
<td>Anti-Corruption Research and Education Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACMP</td>
<td>Anti-Corruption Master’s Program</td>
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<td>AU</td>
<td>Authorized Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>CoST</td>
<td>Construction Sector Transparency Initiative</td>
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<td>CRA</td>
<td>Corruption Risk Assessment</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMU</td>
<td>Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine</td>
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<tr>
<td>DO</td>
<td>Development Objective</td>
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<tr>
<td>ER</td>
<td>Expected Result</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>EUACI</td>
<td>European Union Anti-Corruption Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOU</td>
<td>Government of Ukraine</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRECO</td>
<td>Group of States Against Corruption</td>
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<td>HACC</td>
<td>High Anti-Corruption Court</td>
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<td>HR</td>
<td>Human Resources</td>
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<td>IBO</td>
<td>Integrity Building Office</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
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<td>ILS</td>
<td>Integrity Leadership School</td>
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<td>IRF</td>
<td>International Renaissance Foundation</td>
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<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
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<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Organization of Standardization</td>
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<td>ITA</td>
<td>International Technical Assistance</td>
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<td>LPC</td>
<td>Law on Prevention of Corruption</td>
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<td>MDT</td>
<td>Ministry of Digital Transformation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEL</td>
<td>Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning</td>
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<td>MOH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>Member of Parliament</td>
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<td>MSI</td>
<td>Management Systems International</td>
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<td>NABU</td>
<td>National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine</td>
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<td>NACS</td>
<td>National Agency for Civil Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAPC</td>
<td>National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption</td>
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<tr>
<td>NaUKMA</td>
<td>National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Nongovernmental Organization</td>
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<td>NIS</td>
<td>National Integrity System</td>
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<td>OSA</td>
<td>Oblast State Administration</td>
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<td>PEA</td>
<td>Political Economy Analysis</td>
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<td>POC</td>
<td>Public Oversight Council</td>
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<td>PYD</td>
<td>Positive Youth Development</td>
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<td>SACCI</td>
<td>Support to Anti-Corruption Champion Institutions</td>
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<td>SAPO</td>
<td>Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office</td>
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<td>SCMU</td>
<td>Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine</td>
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<td>SOE</td>
<td>State-Owned Enterprise</td>
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<td>SPFU</td>
<td>State Property Fund of Ukraine</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSSCIP</td>
<td>State Service of Special Communication and Information Protection of Ukraine</td>
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<tr>
<td>STTA</td>
<td>Short-Term Technical Assistance</td>
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<td>TIU</td>
<td>Transparency International Ukraine</td>
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<td>UAS</td>
<td>Ukrainian Association of Students</td>
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<tr>
<td>UCMC</td>
<td>Ukraine Crisis Media Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>UCU</td>
<td>Ukrainian Catholic University</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United National Development Programme</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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CONTEXT UPDATE

The COVID-19 pandemic’s spread and an unstable political situation posed significant challenges in the reporting period. The major factors impacting anti-corruption institutions and consequently, SACCI, were (1) the Constitutional Court of Ukraine’s (CCU) decision undermining the National Agency for Prevention of Corruption’s (NAPC) mandate, (2) growing numbers of COVID-19 cases and the government’s response to this threat, (3) adoption of the 2021 state budget, and (4) local elections.

Numerous developments negatively affected anti-corruption efforts during the reporting period. Observers reported pressure and undue interference in the work of some anti-corruption institutions, including the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) and the High Anti-Corruption Court (HACC). Moreover, COVID-19 dramatically affected and slowed the work of anti-corruption and other government agencies as many of their employees fell ill. Among the anti-corruption institutions, only the HACC successfully implemented, in part, teleworking. However, the most significant anti-corruption development in the reporting period was the CCU’s October 27 decision № 13-r/2020, which abolished criminal liability for public officials who fail to submit asset declarations or knowingly submit false information. This decision caused a constitutional crisis in Ukraine, triggered public outrage, and undermined public trust in the CCU.

Primarily, the October 27 CCU decision deprived the NAPC of its controlling powers, thereby severely undermining the agency’s mandate. The NAPC highlighted that, as a result of the CCU decision, courts closed several cases on violations of corruption prevention legislation based on NAPC administrative protocols (about 130 NAPC administrative cases were in danger of being dropped).¹ Another 1,200 criminal cases on false declarations previously submitted by the NABU and the national police were at risk of closure.² The courts have currently closed six cases. The HACC, the primary court for corruption issues, also cancelled several hearings on false declarations. These reform reversals tainted Ukraine’s image in the international arena. Observers perceived Ukraine as failing to fulfill its international anti-corruption obligations and conditionality for macro-financial assistance, threatening the country’s further European and Euro-Atlantic integration.

In response, President Zelenskyy asked the Venice Commission to weigh in on the constitutional crisis. The Venice Commission acknowledged that the court’s decision lacked clear reasoning, had no firm basis in international law, and was potentially invalidated by a major procedural flaw—unresolved conflicts of interest among some of the judges. The commission also charted a course for reforming the CCU, including improving the court’s oversight and judges’ selection and training. In addition, the commission advised the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (VRU) to clarify the rules on the CCU’s decision making and disciplinary proceedings and recusals. Finally, it stressed the need for CCU grand chamber hearings to be public.

To overcome the crisis, the VRU adopted a law on December 4 amending certain legislative acts to restore liability for failing to submit a declaration or submitting false information. However, the same day, the NAPC’s chairman wrote to the president asking for a veto because of the absence of imprisonment as a possible sanction. Nevertheless, the president signed the law on December 23. On December 15, the VRU adopted two more laws that restored the NAPC’s powers and established special provisions for administrative sanctions for judges. The president signed these laws on December 25. The VRU also passed two more laws on criminal liability and the restoration of NAPC powers on December 30 and a law on special provisions for administrative sanctions for judges on December 31. However, the VRU

¹ bit.ly/35lwM7h
² bit.ly/38vaja1
postponed further consideration of two important pieces of anti-corruption legislation—the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the draft law on the whistleblower portal—due to the constitutional crisis.

COVID-19 deeply affected Ukraine’s economy. The government of Ukraine (GOU) has already expended 60 percent of the 81 billion-hryvnia national COVID-19 response fund. Notably, the GOU spent 21.8 billion hryvnia on road construction while only 10.8 billion on healthcare. However, donor assistance has bolstered the financial situation. In December, the European Union (EU) transferred EUR 600 million of EUR 1.2 billion of approved COVID-related macro-financial assistance to Ukraine. The same month, the World Bank approved a $300 million loan to Ukraine as additional COVID-19 response funding. On December 25, the President signed the 2021 state budget. According to Transparency International Ukraine’s (TIU) comparative analysis, spending on national anti-corruption institutions will increase: the NAPC by 11.5 percent, NABU by 15.3 percent, Asset Recovery and Management Agency by 43.6 percent, and HACC by 75 percent. The planned spending increase is necessary after the austerity measures of 2020.

Politicians spent October preparing and campaigning before the local elections on October 25. The Central Election Commission declared the election valid despite a 15 percent lower turnout than the 2015 local elections. Several trends characterized the election. First, the local parties of incumbent mayors were more successful than well-known national parties. However, without any one party obtaining a strong mandate, elected officials will now need to create coalitions. Experts considered this a consequence of the successful implementation of decentralization reform and a victory for entrenched local elites. Second, growing distrust of Kyiv led voters to choose “known and not bad” candidates over “prospective and new” ones. Incumbent mayors won in big cities, regardless of whether they were considered corrupt or not. This pointed to the success of local oligarchic groups in strengthening their independence from the central government.

Third, the president’s Servant of the People party won only four mayoral seats and none in oblast cities, whereas the pro-Russian opposition forces won six mayoral seats, including in the president’s hometown of Kryvyi Rig. Notably, mayoral candidates from the “For Future” political party, associated with oligarch Igor Kolomoyskyy, prevailed in 14 cities, including three at the oblast level. These mayors may become another source of pressure on President Zelenskyy. Finally, pre-election polls had shown strong preferences for the pro-Russian parties in the primarily Russian-speaking eastern and southern regions. However, local oligarchic groups’ support for local businesses gave them an edge in the election. Pro-Russian forces may still influence coalition-building processes in oblast councils by partnering with other political forces.

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1 bit.ly/3pZJEr1
2 bit.ly/2jXRwio
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KEY NARRATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS

In the reporting period, SACCI dedicated considerable effort to supporting GOU (namely the NAPC and the VRU Anti-Corruption Committee) and CSO efforts to resolve the constitutional crisis caused by the CCU’s decision on October 27 to declare portions of the NAPC’s mandate as unconstitutional. This included advising on approaches for mitigating the crisis and reviewing multiple legislative initiatives filed with the VRU. Of those draft laws, the VRU passed three in December: (1) 4460-d reinstituting criminal liability for falsifying or failing to submit asset declarations, (2) 4470 reinstituting the NAPC’s controlling authority and setting special rules for judges, and (3) 4471 on special proceedings for bringing judges to administrative liability for corruption-related offenses. The President signed all three drafts into law.

In addition to responding to the constitutional crisis, SACCI helped the NAPC develop the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and draft law 3450 on the whistleblower portal. The VRU adopted both in the first reading and is likely to adopt them in the second reading as well. SACCI also helped draft the State Anti-Corruption Program and amendments to the Law “On the Prevention of Corruption” (LPC) to improve anti-corruption program development by government agencies.

Furthermore, SACCI supported the NAPC by presenting a pilot study on the authorized units’ (AU) capacity and effectiveness. SACCI experts continued to support updating the corruption risks assessment (CRA) methodology and drafting regulations for monitoring and controlling the development and implementation of anti-corruption programs. SACCI also assisted in drafting policies and guidelines on applying the legislative provisions on whistleblower protection. In cooperation with the New Justice project, SACCI initiated the development of whistleblower protection trainings for Free Legal Aid lawyers. SACCI also provided significant inputs to developing and strengthening the NAPC’s information technology (IT) infrastructure. The project continued to support the development of the unified portal for whistleblower reporting and completed the rollout of the Politdata political party financial reporting register in collaboration with IFES.

SACCI’s communications support to the NAPC included biweekly media monitoring to track references to the NAPC in the national and regional press. The project’s communications team also drafted a communications plan for promoting the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and conceptualized a communications campaign for promoting whistleblowing. SACCI continued to support a joint NAPC and Ministry of Digital Transformation (MDT) initiative to develop a video series as a basic educational course about whistleblowing and whistleblowers. SACCI provided intermittent consultations to the NAPC on responding to specific media attention and providing sensitive information to the media. In addition, the project conducted trainings for the NAPC communications department and non-communications employees. Finally, SACCI provided individual training sessions to the NAPC chairman on public speaking and media presence.

Apart from the NAPC, SACCI also initiated assistance to the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection (SSSCIP). Moreover, it continued support to the joint MDT and National Agency for Civil Service (NACS) initiative on digitizing the civil servants’ selection process. SACCI also assisted the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (SCMU) with modifying the legal basis for transferring the civil servants’ selection process into an online format.

At the regional level, SACCI launched work on the development of an “Integrity Municipality Toolkit,” with concrete recommendations for municipalities on implementing measures to strengthen integrity. SACCI continued advising municipal AUs and launched a public geographic information system (GIS) portal in Khmelnytskyi to increase transparency and land management. The project also initiated the development of an e-documents and work-flow management system in Pokrov. In addition, SACCI continued to support the Construction Sector Transparency (CoST) Initiative. CoST worked to build the capacity of oblast state administrations (OSAs) and municipalities to procure, manage, and oversee road construction and repair services using transparent policies and procedures.
SACCI engaged Ukrainian civil society in corruption prevention activities. CoST trained and supported civic activists to conduct road construction and maintenance monitoring. SACCI’s partner EIDOS developed and disseminated among 200 municipalities a manual for establishing and operating public oversight councils (POCs) in municipalities. SACCI also supported the NAPC Integrity Building Office (IBO) in launching the first NAPC Integrity School, where regional civic activists learn to work with anti-corruption legislation, collect and process monitoring data, and communicate with anti-corruption authorities.

SACCI continued to support the TIU campaign to raise parents’ awareness about school budgets and expenditures. TIU’s “New Ukrainian School” online portal provides guidance on donating to schools and monitoring school financing. Its “What Does Your School Buy” online map shows spending at schools and kindergartens in 24 of Ukraine’s regional centers. TIU also evaluated the capacity and independence of Ukraine’s key anti-corruption agencies and developed recommendations for strengthening the anti-corruption infrastructure.

SACCI continued to promote anti-corruption-related topics at all levels of education. SACCI grantee Ukraine Crisis Media Center (UCMC) piloted and implemented special programs for journalism students at the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) and several Kharkiv universities. Program participants worked to develop the skills necessary to report on anti-corruption, transparency, and integrity building initiatives. Additionally, SACCI grantee Anti-Corruption Research and Education Centre (ACREC) expanded its anti-corruption master’s program (ACMP) and prepared it for accreditation by the Ministry of Education and Science. Furthermore, SACCI grantee EdCamp completed its project on applying integrity measures in schools and developed guidance for schools on implementing integrity practices.

SACCI continued its efforts to increase young people’s rejection of corruption as a social norm. In cooperation with America House Kyiv, SACCI launched the second iteration of the Integrity Leadership School (ILS) to motivate Ukrainian students to build their future careers based on the principles of integrity and zero tolerance of corruption. Together with subcontractor Making Cents International, SACCI drafted the Positive Youth Development (PYD) guide, a step-by-step manual for empowering youth to achieve social change. SACCI, in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ukrainian Leadership Academy, supported the Statebuilder Youth Development Program. Statebuilder is a GOU initiative aimed at fostering the personal and professional growth of Ukraine’s youth with the ultimate goal of conveying the prestige and importance of public service to young people. Finally, in commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day, SACCI, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), held a youth-oriented virtual event. Young leaders from Ukraine and other Eastern European countries shared their experiences countering corruption.

**QUANTITATIVE HIGHLIGHTS**

SACCI measures its progress against 23 indicators and reports annually on each indicator. It collects data regularly to routinely measure ongoing progress. SACCI achieved the following results during the reporting period:

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<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Results</th>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number of anti-corruption laws, amendments, bylaws, regulations, or policies on the national, regional, or ministerial/institutional levels adopted</td>
<td>Three laws (4460-d, 4470, 4471), two NAPC regulations (guidelines on whistleblowers and disciplinary liability), two SCMU regulations (bylaws on competitions and technical assistance), two regulations for local bodies (Pokrov). In total: nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Results</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Number of government officials receiving United States government (USG)-</td>
<td>23 participants from the NAPC attended a lecture on whistleblowers. 99 participants and 130 attendees observed the presentation of the AU pilot survey and SACCI research findings on AU status and development livestreamed on the NAPC's Facebook page. 419 participants received CoST trainings (252 men, 167 women). In total: 671</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>supported anti-corruption training (F Indicator DR.2.4-1)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 6  | Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported by USG assistance (F Indicator DR.2.4-2) | Two mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use were supported by SACCI and implemented by CoST:  
• RoadBot: the Facebook Messenger bot was created within the first year of the CoST/SACCI project to facilitate the work of civic activists who want to file a complaint or contact a road owner to carry out repairs.  
• Monitoring site visits: on-site monitoring visits to observe the quality of road works/services in the regions. |
| 14 | Number of people affiliated with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training (F Indicator DR.2.4-3) | 61 participants attended CoST trainings (37 men, 24 women). |
| 20 | Number of anti-corruption initiatives implemented by participants of SACCI activities | No initiatives were implemented by the participants of SACCI activities within the reporting period. |
| 21 | Number of individuals receiving civic education with SACCI support (on anti-corruption) | 693 participants received SACCI trainings (219 men, 474 women). 1046 participants attended EdCamp marathons and Toloka events. |

**ACTIVITY ADMINISTRATION**

SACCI continued to operate according to the work plan approved on September 30, 2020. SACCI’s leadership effectively navigated the managerial challenge of implementing activities while understaffed. The project staff operated remotely; they communicated regularly and held frequent online meetings to maintain effective and active collaboration. The project postponed public events or held them online using various web platforms. SACCI conducted occasional in-person meetings with the NAPC leadership and ensured that appropriate safety measures were in place.

**SUBSEQUENT REPORTING PERIOD**

SACCI will continue implementing activities according to the annual work plan. This includes the following:

- Continue to provide technical assistance to the NAPC on human and institutional capacity development, legal and regulatory drafting, policy development, training of personnel, and oversight and enforcement functions. SACCI will continue to support the NAPC in developing whistleblower and conflict of interest regulations and guidelines and updating the CRA methodology. SACCI will continue to help coordinate and build the capacity of AUs. SACCI will provide support to developing the state program for implementing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and will monitor the program and strategy’s implementation. SACCI will continue to facilitate implementing IT solutions, including purchasing and installing software for more efficient internal management. The project will also
contribute to e-case management system development and assist with the e-declarations database migration.

- Continue support to the MDT in assessing the anti-corruption effects of digitalization, identifying corruption risks in digital tool implementation, and conducting other anti-corruption communications initiatives. SACCI will support SSSCIP with implementing and communicating its anti-corruption initiatives, including consulting on CRA and anti-corruption program design and application. In addition, SACCI will continue to further the NACS and NAPC collaboration on improving and implementing the anti-corruption e-training and certification course for civil servants and public officials. SACCI will also continue to support the joint NACS and MDT initiative to improve and digitalize the civil servant selection process.

- Maintain its support to the CoST Initiative to reduce corruption in road construction through information and education activities for municipal and regional authorities. As a result, authorities should assume greater accountability for transparently budgeting, procuring, implementing, and overseeing local road maintenance and construction.

- Support the State Property Fund of Ukraine (SPFU) in assessing corporate governance and anti-corruption compliance in select state-owned enterprises (SOE) under SPFU management. The aim is to develop unified policies and recommendations for the rest of SPFU’s SOEs on incorporating and improving corporate governance and anti-corruption compliance systems.

- Complete the development of the “Integrity Municipality Toolkit” and disseminate among mayors to strengthen corruption prevention measures in their municipalities. SACCI also plans to consider selecting new champion municipalities for its support in implementing the toolkit and other best practices.

- Continue to strengthen the NAPC IBO’s communications and public education capacities. SACCI will provide support to developing the IBO’s strategy for promoting zero tolerance to corruption and its information campaign on whistleblowing. The project will also help the IBO raise awareness of the GOU’s anti-corruption reforms and efforts, including the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the affiliated State Program.

- Continue to engage citizens (youth in particular) in corruption prevention activities. SACCI will support local initiatives on monitoring political party financing and conflict of interest and developing monitoring mechanisms for the National Anti-Corruption Strategy implementation.

- Carry on increasing public understanding of corruption and its costs and supporting rejection of corruption as a social norm by youth. SACCI will continue wider dissemination of established educational anti-corruption tools among teachers and implementation of information campaigns. The project will also continue to promote academic integrity among students, parents, and teachers and professional ethics among pedagogues. In addition to the previously developed manual for teachers, SACCI grantee EdCamp will begin to develop manuals on integrity in schools for parents and on academic integrity for pedagogues. In cooperation with the education ombudsman, SACCI will explore discrimination in education as a consequence of corruption and poor integrity practices. SACCI will also finalize the development of the PYD manual and ILS initiatives.

- Continue to assist the SCMU with improving the international technical assistance (ITA) registration process, in collaboration with the USAID/Ukraine Program Office.

- Continue providing rapid-response assistance to the GOU through national and international short-term technical assistance (STTA), IT support for digitalization efforts, and events organization. SACCI will also collaborate with other donor-supported projects and initiatives to ensure ongoing anti-corruption reform.
CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

TASK 0.1. UPDATE POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS

SACCI updated the anti-corruption political economy analysis (PEA) capturing developments over the past three months. Among the most notable developments that impacted the anti-corruption sphere was the CCU’s controversial decision on asset declarations and the NAPC’s mandate. The PEA highlighted the implications of the CCU decision for the anti-corruption infrastructure and Ukraine as an international player. The analysis detailed the numerous legislative initiatives and the Venice Commission’s response aimed at resolving the constitutional crisis and restoring the NAPC’s mandate. In addition, the PEA discussed the local elections held in October and the impact of the changes in regional political configurations on local authorities’ corruption prevention goals. Other topics discussed include the adoption of the 2021 state budget and the GOU’s perpetual search for macro-financial assistance and the corresponding conditionalities. Moreover, the sectoral analysis dissected developments in the energy and health sectors from the anti-corruption perspective. The PEA also featured insights into Ukraine’s COVID-19 situation and the GOU’s attempts to preorder the vaccine.

TASK 0.2. PROVIDE WITH POLICY PAPERS AND OTHER ANALYTICAL DOCUMENTS TO ENABLE INFORMED POLICY DECISIONS

During the reporting period, SACCI provided the GOU with legal and policy analysis and recommendations for resolving the constitutional crisis resulting from the CCU decision of October 27. This support included analyzing the CCU decision, reviewing draft legislation, and advising on international best practices and standards.

SACCI grantee TIU concluded a study of the capacity, management, and interaction of the anti-corruption agencies. The study used a National Integrity System (NIS) assessment methodology developed by Transparency International and adapted to Ukraine. The study provides policy recommendations for strengthening anti-corruption institutions in Ukraine.

TASK 0.3. ACT ON INFORMATION OF THE GENDER/VULNERABLE GROUPS CORRUPTION ASSESSMENT

SACCI continued to steer civil society organizations (CSOs) to apply through its small grants mechanism to implement activities addressing gender and internally displaced person (IDP) issues. SACCI continued considering annual program statement applications from IDP-oriented CSOs on the use of digitalization tools to reduce corruption risks relevant to IDPs. The project will launch implementation of these solutions in the next quarter. In addition, SACCI experts contributed to the discussion of a draft law proposing to expand the list of persons whose information must be included in asset declarations to civil partners, including same-sex partners. SACCI and its subcontractor Online.ua supported the NAPC in their campaign to promote the NAPC Integrity School. Before the campaign was cut short by recent legislative changes, the campaign managers made sure to target women and men in equal proportions. The project team will also research the impact of corruption on the discrimination of women and girls and other vulnerable groups.

TASK 0.4. MAINTAIN SOCIAL MEDIA AND WEBSITE PRESENCE TO ENGAGE THE PUBLIC

During the reporting period, SACCI’s Facebook audience increased by 12 percent (from 16,360 followers in September to 18,786 followers in December). Each unique post reached 4,941 people on average. SACCI’s Instagram audience increased by 22 percent (from 961 followers in September to 1,178 in December). The project’s Telegram channel continued to gain loyal followers with an increase of 11 percent (from 1,300 followers in September to 1,444 followers in December).

This period’s key social media campaign advertised participation in the Integrity Leadership School (ILS). Together with America House Kyiv, SACCI promoted the school through various formats of content.
targeting Ukrainian youth. As a result, the project received more than 200 applications. In addition, SACCI’s subcontractor Online.ua supported the NAPC Integrity School. It carried out a social media campaign to recruit participants and provided daily communications support for the school. The campaign reached over 95,000 people and the school received 540 applications.

**TASK 0.5. CONDUCT ACTIVITIES TO COMMEMORATE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION DAY**

In commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day, SACCI held a youth-oriented virtual event. In partnership with UNDP, SACCI engaged young leaders from Ukraine and other Eastern European countries to share their experiences in combatting corruption. Participants discussed how corruption has devastated their education systems and their efforts to promote academic integrity and hold university administrations accountable. Around 100 participants joined the event in Zoom and competed for anti-corruption prizes in a themed quiz. Another 2,000 people viewed the livestream through the SACCI, USAID/Ukraine, UNDP Ukraine, America House Kyiv, and the Ukrainian Association of Students Facebook pages.

**TASK 0.6. INVEST IN IDEAS FOR COMMON ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANDING**

SACCI began to discuss with the NAPC common anti-corruption branding for a unified approach to promoting the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the State Program. In the reporting period, SACCI focused their efforts on boosting communications around the strategy and the associated program. SACCI experts devised a communications plan for advancing the strategy among citizens and state institutions alike. The project presented seven scenarios for public service announcements for the NAPC to choose the most suitable for production under their current vision. The plan and scenarios are under review by NAPC leadership.

**TASK 0.7. COORDINATE ACTIVITIES WITH USAID AND OTHER DONOR PROJECTS**

SACCI continued to coordinate with other USAID projects (particularly CEP, ENGAGE, TAPAS, Cyber Security, SOERR, New Justice, UNITY and other partner projects) and other donor programs (EUACI II, Pravo Justice, IDLO, and EU4PAR in particular). SACCI engaged in close cooperation with EUACI II, IDLO, New Justice, the World Bank, and several others donors and projects to support the GOU in resolving the constitutional crisis resulting from the October 27 CCU decision. Other examples include SACCI’s collaboration with UNDP to conduct a youth-oriented event on International Anti-Corruption Day and with IFES to deploy a political party electronic registry for NAPC. SACCI also partnered with TAPAS to promote capable civic monitoring of road quality by CoST through the use of open data (TAPAS) and application of citizens’ complaints mechanisms (SACCI). In addition, the project cooperated with EU4PAR on creating an online procedure for civil servant selection and with International Renaissance Foundation (IRF) on strengthening the institutional capacity of regional and local anti-corruption CSOs.

**TASK 0.8. CONDUCT SOLUTIONS HUB ACTIVITIES TO GENERATE INNOVATIVE IDEAS TO ADDRESS ANTI-CORRUPTION ISSUES**

SACCI organized an online Solutions Hub with the Free Legal Aid Center and the NAPC to discuss approaches for developing a training program for lawyers on providing legal support to whistleblowers. These discussions laid the groundwork for convening broader audiences in the next quarter.
OBJECTIVE 1: KEY GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS EMPOWERED TO FIGHT CORRUPTION

ER 1.1: COMPREHENSIVE ANTI-CORRUPTION LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK DEVELOPED AND ADOPTED

During the reporting period, SACCI focused significant effort on supporting the GOU in resolving the constitutional crisis caused by CCU decision № 13-r/2020 of October 27. In particular, SACCI provided a detailed analysis of the CCU decision, reviewed multiple drafts of laws filed with the VRU, and gave comprehensive expert opinions on the major drafts. As of the end of December, VRU adopted three laws restoring NAPC powers, restoring modified sanctions for false and unsubmitted declarations, and amending procedures for administrative sanctions against judges. Task 1.1.1.f. provides more detailed information.

Aside from responding to the constitutional crisis, SACCI supported the NAPC with drafting the State Anti-Corruption Program for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The project also continued to advocate for the adoption of draft law 3450 on the whistleblower portal. In addition, SACCI drafted LPC amendments to improve the development and oversight of government agencies’ anti-corruption programs.

TASK 1.1.1. SUPPORT DRAFTING AND PROMOTION OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

SACCI contributed to several pieces of key national anti-corruption legislation and regulations, such as:

a. **Whistleblower protection legislation.** During the reporting period, the VRU adopted draft law 3450 on the whistleblower portal in the first reading, and the VRU’s Anti-Corruption Policy Committee recommended it for the second reading. However, the VRU delayed the second reading until the NAPC’s powers were restored.

b. **Code of conduct and conflict of interest for the VRU.** Despite the heavy workload of the VRU due to the constitutional crisis, SACCI managed to hold two meetings with the chairpersons of the VRU’s Anti-Corruption Policy Committee and the Committee on Legal Policy. They discussed the development of code of conduct and conflict of interest provisions as outlined in the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) recommendations. While both chairpersons confirmed their commitment to working on the code, they proposed to return to this issue after the resolution of the constitutional crisis.

c. **National Anti-Corruption Strategy.** Filed with the VRU in September 2020, the draft National Anti-Corruption Strategy passed its first reading on November 5. SACCI’s support preparing the draft for the reading contributed to the largely favorable reviews by the members of parliament (MPs). SACCI, together with the NAPC, continued to develop legal positions on the proposed amendments to the strategy before the second reading. The second hearing and the adoption of the strategy is expected upon the restoration of NAPC powers. SACCI also began to help the NAPC with developing the State Anti-Corruption Program. During the reporting period, SACCI assisted with drafting four sections of the program focused on SOEs, defense and security, health care, and customs and tax.

d. **Draft law on anti-corruption programs.** In a previous quarter, SACCI had developed a draft LPC amendment on developing and reviewing government agencies’ anti-corruption programs. At the end of the reporting period, the NAPC was still considering the draft law.

e. **Inputs to other national-level legislative pieces.** The CCU decision № 13-r/2020 of October 27 triggered the drafting of multiple laws by MPs, the Cabinet of Ministers (CMU) and the President. Between late October and early December, various stakeholders filed more than 30 drafts to restore the NAPC’s powers, reinstate sanctions for false declarations, and secure the independence of judges while keeping them accountable. SACCI reviewed the CCU decision and the most notable draft laws. SACCI also reviewed the Venice Commission’s two opinions on the CCU decision and
recommendations for reforming the CCU. In close coordination with international donors and projects, SACCI provided expert conclusions and advise to the GOU on approaches for overcoming the crisis and on legislative drafting. The VRU adopted three laws: (1) 4660-d on reintroducing sanctions for falsifying or not submitting asset declarations, (2) 4470 on restoring NAPC powers and safeguarding independence of the court, and (3) 4471 on the procedure for administrative sanctions against judges. The president signed 4660-d into law on December 23 despite a formal appeal from the NAPC chairman, who objected to the removal of criminal responsibility. The president signed the two other drafts on December 25. Two out of the three laws entered into force on December 30, while the other entered into force on December 31.

**TASK 1.1.2. EQUIP GOU WITH TOOLS TO MONITOR EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY**

SACCI continued to discuss approaches for monitoring the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and State Program and developing an electronic tracking system with the NAPC.

**ER 1.2: GOVERNMENT CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICIES, TOOLS, AND MECHANISMS STRENGTHENED**

**TASK 1.2.1. SUPPORT THE NAPC AS THE CORE CHAMPION INSTITUTION FOR CORRUPTION PREVENTION**

SACCI continued providing the NAPC with a wide range of assistance to improve the agency’s overall institutional capacity and enable the agency to carry out its key functions. SACCI provided support in the following areas:

a. **Implement whistleblower legislation.** SACCI supported the NAPC with the following:

i. Developing or revising policies and guidelines on the application of LPC provisions on whistleblower protection and whistleblower report processing. SACCI experts, as members of the interagency working group on whistleblower protection, helped develop NAPC guidelines on implementing whistleblower protection legislation. The guidelines focused on determining whistleblower status under criminal procedural law and the law on administrative offenses, promoting whistleblowing, ensuring confidentiality, and other topics.

ii. Developing a special training course on whistleblower protection for Free Legal Aid lawyers (in coordination with the Ministry of Justice) and judges (in cooperation with the New Justice project and the National School of Judges of Ukraine). In the reporting period, SACCI held several meetings with the Free Legal Aid Center and the NAPC to discuss developing a whistleblower protection training course for Free Legal Aid lawyers. The Free Legal Aid Center will identify their skill-building needs on whistleblower protection and the NAPC will support developing the corresponding training courses.

iii. SACCI proceeded with contracting an IT firm to develop a unified portal for whistleblower reporting (see Task 1.2.1.d.ii).

b. **Strengthen NAPC capacity to oversee AU.** SACCI organized a joint event with the NAPC on December 23 to discuss approaches for assessing and strengthening the status and effectiveness of AUs and to present the results of an AU assessment conducted by the NAPC. About 220 participants attended the online event. SACCI and the NAPC agreed to collaborate on further improvement of the assessment methodology.

c. **Support NAPC oversight of CRAs and institutional anti-corruption programs.** SACCI assisted the NAPC in developing a new draft corruption risk assessment methodology. The key changes include improvements to the document’s structure, inclusion of guidance on preparing anti-corruption programs, and the involvement of civil society experts in the CRA process. SACCI will continue to work with the NAPC to finalize the methodology.

d. **Institutional capacity, IT solutions, and rapid response.**

i. **Institutional capacity**
In the reporting period, SACCI provided the NAPC with embedded experts, who helped the agency build a human resources (HR) management system and incorporate a project management-based internal management system. To ensure objective and competitive selection of new NAPC personnel, SACCI launched the development of a general skills testing system. SACCI also began preparations for supporting basic and advanced management training for senior and mid-level managers and HR personnel.

i. **IT solutions**

*Whistleblower portal.* SACCI continued to support the development of the unified whistleblower reporting portal as an IT solution for whistleblower case management. After selecting the portal developer, SACCI, the developer, and the NAPC developed a “project plan,” which defines the composition and functions of the steering committee and the working group for portal implementation. As scheduled, the developer prepared detailed terms of reference for the project. The developer started drafting terms of reference for creating the information and telecommunications system and technical requirements for the equipment purchase for the portal.

*Political party reports register.* SACCI concluded its assistance to the NAPC in developing and deploying the Politdata political party reports register. During the reporting period, SACCI procured the equipment and system software for the register’s operations.

*Other IT systems.* SACCI provided expert support during the procurement and implementation of the NAPC case management system. In addition, the project consulted on the development and implementation of rules for evaluating declarations by the arithmetic logic unit module.

ii. **Rapid response**

SACCI received and responded to a number of ad hoc requests from the NAPC to help the agency perform its core functions and strengthen institutional capacity. In particular, SACCI provided:

- STTA support for the sectoral working group on coordinating ITA to prevent and counter corruption across Ukraine and government agencies;
- STTA support to help the NAPC form its legal position in response to a CCU request. The CCU made this request as part of its consideration of petitions on the constitutionality of certain anti-corruption mechanisms;
- Support for the purchase and translation of several International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards, such as ISO 37001 anti-bribery management system, draft ISO 37002 whistleblowing management system, and draft ISO 37301 compliance management system;
- Support for the development of explanations and recommendations on the application of disciplinary liability for corruption and corruption-related offenses; and
- STTA support for migrating the e-declarations database to the NAPC premises and infrastructure.

**TASK 1.2.2. SUPPORT TO OTHER CHAMPION INSTITUTIONS IN IMPLEMENTING CORRUPTION PREVENTION MEASURES WITHIN THEIR ORGANIZATIONS**

a. **Promote best practices of municipality integrity among newly elected mayors and other local public officials.** SACCI launched work on the development of an “Integrity Municipality Toolkit.” The toolkit will contain concrete and clear recommendations for the organizational structure, management, and outreach policies that will best ensure integrity in municipal governance. SACCI outlined the toolkit and collected additional sample regulations on public information, citizen complaints handling, citizen engagement, and public councils.

Concurrently, SACCI continued to supply ad hoc consultations to AUs in its champion cities:

i. In Pokrov, SACCI helped draft two internal regulations that were adopted by Pokrov’s executive committee leadership and launched the development of an e-documents and workflow management system.
ii. In Khmelnitsky, SACCI, in collaboration with the city council, launched a public GIS on November 12 to reduce corruption in land and urban planning and management. The event’s Facebook Livestream garnered over 3,600 views, and numerous regional news outlets covered the launch. The city administration committed to consistently updating and upgrading the portal. SACCI also helped the council develop and adopt the necessary legal acts, which will regulate the GIS’ operations and data publication to the portal.

b. Build capacity of local governmental bodies and municipalities in road transparency.
SACCI continued to support the CoST Initiative to build the capacity of OSAs and municipalities to ensure transparency and accountability in procuring, managing, and overseeing road construction and repair services. In the reporting period, CoST delivered seven trainings on preventing inefficient road procurements, controlling road quality, and ensuring transparency of road construction planning.
Participants included 221 officials from 18 OSAs and 198 officials from more than 25 municipalities.
Two more municipalities—Mariupol and Kyiv—joined CoST trainings on mastering the methodology of Infrastructure Data Standard (IDS)-based road infrastructure data disclosure. CoST has now trained officials from Chernivtsi, Khmelnytskyi, Kyiv, Lviv, and Mariupol in IDS-based data disclosure. As a result, the officials have begun to disclose their road project data on the Ministry of Infrastructure/CoST’s “Transparent Infrastructure” portal.

In addition, CoST drafted the Road Disease Manual to help municipalities comply with the requirements set by the law on decentralized road sector management. Other CoST deliverables in the reporting period include a manual on identifying and preventing corruption risks in road procurements as a guide for regional government procurement entities. On December 24, CoST also released the second issue of its e-digest answering OSA and municipality road units’ topical questions on decentralized road management. As of December 18, the digest’s first issue had gathered 111 views.

CoST delivered two roundtables for 76 officials of road units and financial/economic departments from 23 OSAs to facilitate an exchange of decentralized road management best practices among OSAs. The minister of infrastructure and his deputy participated in one of the roundtables. They answered OSA road unit heads’ questions about decentralized road management, including procurements of road quality control services. Two OSAs shared their experience successfully attracting foreign investment for road construction in their regions. Other topics covered during the events were independent engineering oversight, analysis of OSA procurements after the new procurement law came into effect, and OSA road units’ work plans for 2021.

c. Strengthen corporate governance among SOEs. SACCI established cooperation with SPFU and conducted a preliminary assessment of the fund’s needs in SOE management and supervision. SACCI developed the initial proposals to support SPFU and its subordinate SOEs with implementing improved corporate governance practices and complying with Ukraine’s anti-corruption legislative requirements. As of late December, SACCI and SPFU were finalizing a memorandum of cooperation.

TASK 1.2.3. PROMOTE AND INSTITUTIONALIZE ANTI-CORRUPTION TRAINING OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS
SACCI reached an agreement with the NACS and the Ukrainian School of Governance (UShU) to update the course materials in light of the legislative changes resulting from the October 27 CCU decision. SACCI also initiated discussions with the NAPC’s IBO on partnering with SACCI to update the course materials and potentially with UShU to deliver the course.

TASK 1.2.4. SUPPORT FOR THE MINISTRY OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

- To support the MDT and SSSCIP, SACCI developed a vision for updating the scope of SSSCIP’s anti-corruption program and AU. SACCI also formulated a plan to strengthen SSSCIP’s capacity in public communications and provide communications support for the service’s anti-corruption measures and institutional reform.
• SACCI completed its review of a grant application seeking to analyze digital transformation’s anti-corruption benefits and risks. The grant aims to improve the MDT and the NAPC’s regulatory and methodological frameworks to unleash the anti-corruption potential of public administration service digitalization. The grantee will review international best practices of applying anti-corruption standards and digital technologies to public administration and services. Coupled with evidence-based analysis of Ukraine’s digitalization of public administration procedures and services for the last five years, these studies will serve as the basis for the grantee’s recommendations. SACCI expects project implementation to start in the next reporting period upon USAID approval.

**TASK 1.2.5. RAPID RESPONSE ASSISTANCE**

**Support to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine.** In the reporting period, the Ministry of Health (MOH) reached out to SACCI asking to reengage on cooperation. SACCI coordinated with the USAID Health Office on the MOH’s request for reengagement. They concluded that SACCI could resume its support for strengthening the MOH’s AU and developing the MOH’s anti-corruption state program as long as the ministry demonstrates its commitment to revitalizing its AU. In addition, SACCI will need to better understand MOH plans for adopting the legal and regulatory measures developed with SACCI in 2018 and 2019.

Upon MOH request, SACCI also provided IT and legal expertise to the MOH’s Department of Digital Transformations and AU. SACCI assessed the viability of the ministry portal’s whistleblower reports module developed under the Canadian EDGE project. At a joint meeting between the MOH, the Canadian SURGE project, and SACCI, SURGE presented the module’s technical solution. SACCI experts shared their recommendations for the module’s technical features and provided regulatory updates on the NAPC’s implementation of the whistleblower legislation. The MOH acknowledged the value of SACCI’s updates and recommendations for the module.

**Support to the SCMU.** SACCI, jointly with EU and Canadian partners and USAID, finalized and submitted the concept note on improving the ITA mechanism in Ukraine to the SCMU and the Working Group. As a result, CMU amended CMU Decree #153 on ITA registration and coordination on October 20. During the October International Development Partners of Ukraine forum, the partners defined digitalization of the ITA mechanism as one of the strategic areas of cooperation between the GOU and international development partners. After the forum, SCMU proposed to the development partners’ community additional and more advanced conceptual approaches for simplifying the ITA e-registration process. It was agreed that in the next reporting period, SACCI will update the concept note to serve as the grounds for legal changes on ITA registration and implementation. Moreover, SCMU has asked the development partners’ community for assistance with developing and implementing IT solutions for a new ITA e-registration and monitoring system. SCMU referred to SACCI and TAPAS projects as potential implementers of the systems-related IT works.

**Support to the NACS on digitalizing the civil servants’ selection procedure.** SACCI advised the NACS on implementing remote competitions for civil service positions. In the reporting period, EU4PAR, SACCI, and the NACS agreed to revise their approach to digitalizing the civil servants’ selection procedure. SIGMA/EU4PAR had recommended that the NACS bring the regulatory base for the selection procedure’s digitalization in line with the principles of public administration. The agreed upon re-approach envisages the selection procedure digitalization in two modes—“transitional digitalization” and “final digitalization.”

In December, the VRU Committee on Public Administration and Local Governance recommended the VRU adopt draft law 3491 “On Civil Service” to renew the open call procedure for selecting civil servants. The drafters used the recommendations developed by EU partners to draft the law. However, voting for this draft law failed. Conversely, the CMU approved amendments to CMU Decree #246 “Procedure of Competitive Recruitment for Civil Service” on November 18. According to the NACS and EU4PAR, resolution #246 ensures that the “transitional digitalization” of the selection procedure will occur relatively
quickly under quarantine conditions. SACCI and NACS, in coordination with EU4PAR, have clarified the IT scope of work needed to implement the “transitional digitalization” of the selection procedure. In the next reporting period, NACS should launch these IT works with SACCI assistance and finalize the scope of work for the methodological changes necessary to implement the “final digitalization” of the procedure.

**Response to the constitutional crisis.** See Task 1.1.1.f. on SACCI’s rapid response to the constitutional crisis resulting from the CCU decision № 13-r/2020 of October 27.
OBJECTIVE 2: PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR AND ENGAGEMENT IN ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS INCREASED

ER 2.1: GOVERNMENT OUTREACH ON ANTI-CORRUPTION REFORMS AND SUCCESSES IMPROVED

TASK 2.1.1. BOOST COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES OF THE NAPC

a. Conduct regular assessments of the NAPC and other anti-corruption agencies’ media presence. SACCI continued to commission biweekly media monitoring to track references to the NAPC, the NABU, the HACC, and the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office (SAPO) in the national and regional press. SACCI continued to inform its NAPC counterparts and other stakeholders on the findings to help them better shape and target their public communication strategies and approaches. Throughout the reporting period, media attention directed at the NAPC grew. Nevertheless, the NAPC remained one of the lowest-profile anti-corruption agencies due to the technical, non-sensational nature of their work. The widely publicized constitutional crisis, however, propelled the NAPC into the top spot for media coverage among the anti-corruption agencies. The NAPC chairman and his team used the NAPC’s raised public profile to communicate the agency’s key messages and priorities.

b. Assist the NAPC with reviewing and supplementing its action plan for implementing its communications strategy and developing the NAPC internal communications strategy. SACCI previously assisted the NAPC with reviewing and developing their communications strategy and action plan. Due to the constitutional crisis, the NAPC was preoccupied with its immediate communications needs and postponed revising the communications strategy and action plan. A more detailed discussion to update the strategy is planned for the next quarter. SACCI also provided relevant feedback and recommendations and ad hoc expert support and guidance on implementing the action plan.

c. Assist the NAPC in developing sectoral communication strategies and action plans to form zero tolerance to corruption, engage citizens, and promote integrity in public service. SACCI provided guidance and assistance to the NAPC in shaping the terms of reference for the sectoral communications strategies and action plans. SACCI is currently organizing the tender to select a contractor to execute the terms of reference.

d. Support the NAPC with a series of awareness-raising and educational special projects:
   i. Declare 2021. In 2020, SACCI proactively supported the relaunched NAPC with conducting the successful Declare 2020 awareness-raising/educational campaign for public officials on correctly declaring their assets. SACCI will begin work on the Declare 2021 campaign in the next quarter.
   ii. National Anti-Corruption Strategy campaign. Once adopted, SACCI will assist the NAPC with communicating the importance of the strategy and promoting the associated state program. SACCI experts have devised a communications plan for advancing the strategy among citizens and state institutions alike. SACCI presented seven scenarios for public service announcements for the NAPC to pick the most suitable for production under their current vision. The communications plan and scenarios are under review by NAPC leadership.
   iii. Whistleblower campaign. SACCI experts continued to research ideas for the whistleblower campaign using information gathered in their meetings with international whistleblowing experts. SACCI also continued to support a joint NAPC and MDT initiative to develop a video series as a basic educational course about whistleblowing and whistleblowers. Video production took place in December 2020, with the release planned for early 2021.
   iv. Promotion of the NAPC IBO and citizen engagement. This quarter, the IBO concentrated on developing terms of reference for the development of its foundational documents, such as an
internal communications strategy and zero tolerance to corruption strategy. Therefore, SACCI postponed activities aimed at promoting the IBO.

v. **Support to IBO awareness-raising projects.** In this period, the IBO concentrated on procuring communications services for its internal communications strategy and zero tolerance to corruption strategy, supported by SACCI. These seminal developments will lay the foundation for the IBO’s awareness-raising projects. SACCI and IBO management held several meetings to discuss potential IBO campaigns in 2021. The next envisioned project would be the *Declare 2021* campaign, for which SACCI transferred the website rights to the NAPC in the first quarter.

e. **Support the NAPC with rebuilding their communications department capacity:**
   
i. **Provide crisis communications surge support.** SACCI senior crisis communications adviser and SACCI experts provided intermittent consultations to the NAPC. They advised on the NAPC’s response to specific media attention or questions on providing sensitive information to the media, particularly in light of the past quarter’s high-level legislative changes. For example, the experts suggested prioritizing communications with audience groups directly affected by the CCU decision, such as declarants.

   ii. **Train the NAPC communications unit when it is fully staffed and operational.** SACCI senior communications expert provided trainings for the NAPC communications department. The training topics included planning, executing, and evaluating communications campaigns. In the trainings, the expert emphasized creating behavior change, identifying target audiences, defining a map of stakeholders, and formulating key communications messages. At the NAPC’s request, SACCI experts also conducted a training for non-communications employees on copywriting, storytelling, editing, and journalism basics.

**TASK 2.1.2. BOOST LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES**

In the first quarter, UCMC conducted preparatory work for codifying its experience for the “Integrity Municipality Toolkit” (see Task 1.2.2.a). The toolkit’s communications section will contain guidance for municipalities on effective anti-corruption communications in local communities with practical recommendations and guidelines. The grantee generalized its extensive work with SACCI’s existing champions to extract relevant information for the toolkit. SACCI plans to complete the toolkit by the end of Quarter 2.

**TASK 2.1.3. AD HOC COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT**

At the NAPC’s request, SACCI senior communications expert provided individual training sessions to the NAPC Chairman on public speaking and media presence. The SACCI expert analyzed all of the Chairman’s TV, press, and online appearances in the past year and provided personalized comments and recommendations in a series of online meetings.

**ER 2.2: ENGAGEMENT OF CITIZENS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION INCREASED**

**Task 2.2.1. INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CITIZENS TO ENGAGE WITH THE NAPC**

SACCI supported the NAPC with establishing an Integrity Building Office and developing a capable and robust POC.

a. **NAPC Public Oversight Council:** SACCI has reached an agreement with the NAPC to provide technical assistance to the POC, including establishing a secretariat to support the POC’s day-to-day activities. This support is planned for next quarter. SACCI also transferred the NAPC software for submitting and processing applications for POC candidates online.

b. **NAPC Integrity Building Office:** SACCI discussed with the IBO its plans and priorities and launched support to strengthen the IBO’s capacities. The IBO requested assistance implementing select projects according to the office’s key mandate—forming ‘zero’ tolerance to corruption, proactive...
cooperation with citizens, and education of public servants. In particular, SACCI initiated procurement for communications services to develop the office’s strategy for forming zero tolerance to corruption. Also, SACCI transferred the deklaru.org.ua website’s intellectual property rights to the NAPC, allowing it to be integrated with the IBO webpage, launched by the office on December 9.

**TASK 2.2.2. INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CITIZENS TO ENGAGE WITH LOCAL CHAMPIONS**

On the local level, SACCI supported local government with implementing the following mechanisms to engage citizens:

a. **Combat corruption in road construction and repair.** SACCI grantee CoST continued to work with local governments and civic activists, enabling them to monitor procurements for road construction and repair. In the reporting period, the CSO monitored the procurements of the newly created “Road Units” of 18 OSAs, uncovering inefficiencies and gaps in transparency. CoST used the monitoring results as case studies when training OSA officials. In addition, CoST conducted three trainings on road monitoring for 61 civil society activists and journalists from eight regions. The CoST-supported regional network of civic monitors in six regions conducted eight onsite road monitoring visits. Their efforts resulted in the regional government fixing two road segments and including three road segments in the regional plan for 2021 road repairs and construction. In the reporting period, 147 citizens used RoadBot, a CoST-developed chatbot, and other mechanisms to submit their complaints and appeals about road deficiencies to their regional governments. CoST regional coordinators provided expert support to the citizens and activists to ensure their appeals were properly reviewed and the identified issues were resolved.

In addition, SACCI, in cooperation with TAPAS, promoted capable civic monitoring of road quality through the use of open data (TAPAS) and application of citizens’ complaints mechanisms (SACCI). TAPAS initiated communications support to publicize the successful practices of civic monitoring of roads by SACCI/CoST regional coordinators and activists.

b. **Support municipal governments’ efforts to enable citizen participation in local governance.** SACCI’s partner EIDOS completed its manual for establishing and operating POCs in municipalities. The manual will help improve mechanisms for engaging citizens in social accountability activities and decision-making processes. EIDOS distributed 200 manuals among municipalities at trainings and other events. In October 2020, EIDOS helped the Pokrov, Khmelnitsky, Sumy, and Mukacheve municipal governments conduct online public consultations about the manual.

c. **Conduct the NAPC Anti-Corruption School.** In October 2020, the NAPC IBO launched the first NAPC Integrity School, a continuation of the Anti-Corruption School initiative implemented by UNDP and SACCI in previous years. The school is a forum for civic activists and NGOs to learn to work with anti-corruption legislation, collect and process monitoring data, and communicate with anti-corruption authorities. SACCI presented the NAPC with a manual incorporating lessons learned on planning, organizing, and conducting the school. The agency took charge of the school, developed a three-module hybrid program (lecture, workshop, and cooperation), and received more than 500 registrants for its inaugural session. However, due to the CCU’s decision effectively negating the NAPC’s mandate, the agency suspended the second and third sessions. Prior to the school’s postponement, the NAPC selected 120 people for the second module, exceeding its goal of 50.

**TASK 2.2.3. MOBILIZE CSOS TO ENGAGE IN SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY**

SACCI continued using the annual program statement to fund innovative ideas and projects focused on key NAPC areas and SACCI’s local champions. In the reporting period, SACCI received three applications from CSOs. Two applications are pending due to COVID-19 restrictions and one application is ready to be sent to USAID for approval. In the next quarter, SACCI will clarify and hone requirements for the small grants’ applications process.
SACCI and IRF strengthened the institutional capacity of regional and local anti-corruption CSOs. In the framework of IRF’s support to ACREC, SACCI conducted a mentorship session on anti-corruption project development for heads and deputy heads of 18 anti-corruption CSOs from 17 regions. They presented key areas of anti-corruption project initiatives, including civic monitoring and reporting, raising public awareness, advocacy, and strengthening expertise competencies and co-governance.
OBJECTIVE 3: PUBLIC TOLERANCE OF CORRUPT PRACTICES REDUCED

ER 3.1: PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF CORRUPTION AND ITS COSTS INCREASED

TASK 3.1.1. IMPLEMENT ANTI-CORRUPTION AWARENESS, EDUCATIONAL, AND ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS

a. Conduct campaign on the transparency of funds in education. SACCI continued to support the TIU campaign to raise parents’ awareness about school budgets and expenditures. TIU partnered with the “New Ukrainian School” online portal, a popular information source for parents and teachers, to publish clear guidance on properly giving charitable contributions to schools and monitoring school financing. The webpage also instructs parents on how to request information from school authorities and cooperate with them on budgeting issues. Parents can now monitor the actions of school authorities and make their personal contributions in an accountable way. Moreover, TIU developed and published on the portal a “What Does Your School Buy” an online map showing spending at schools and kindergartens in 24 regional centers of Ukraine.

In addition, TIU developed three infographics with information about school procurement and instructions on portal usage and published them on the project’s page (13,300 visits with 10,900 unique users). The CSO disseminated them through the social media of TIU (56,000 visits), DOZORRO, TransparentCities Program, Prozorro, EdCamp, the Education Ombudsman Office, parents CSO “Батьки.SOS” and other partners. TIU also arranged media coverage for the campaign, including an interview with hromadske.radio and a detailed blog in Ukrainska Pravda. Overall, 20 media outlets mentioned the project launch.

b. Educate citizens about the use of public funds.
   i. In the reporting period, SACCI reviewed White Collar Hundred's (WCH) project proposal. The project aims to enable high-quality civic monitoring of political parties’ operations in the regions with a focus on conflict of interest and political party financing. The core project activities include developing methodological materials for civic activists, journalists, and interested citizens to monitor political parties’ reports and disclosed information. WCH will also organize an internship for ten prominent regional activists and journalists to practice monitoring approaches and develop quality analytics based on the monitoring results. Finally, the grantee will engage in public communications with the NAP and regional political party headquarters on the “gaps” in the de jure and de facto reporting procedures on political parties financing.

   The expected results are a publicly available methodological toolkit for high-quality monitoring of political parties financing and a pool of trained and skilled regional civic activists and journalists. This pool will be able to effectively monitor political parties’ operations, compile analytics for media use, and replicate their knowledge and skills among other regional activists. In addition, WCH will develop a database of reliable analytics on political party financing available for media use. WCH will also present the identified “gaps” in the reporting procedure for civic monitoring of political parties financing to further improve the procedure. SACCI expects to launch the project in the next reporting period upon USAID approval.

   ii. In the reporting period, TIU presented a study evaluating the capacity and independence of anti-corruption infrastructure bodies of Ukraine. TIU used the Ukraine-specific methodology created by TIU on the basis of the NIS framework developed and implemented by Transparency International. On October 22, at the diplomatic breakfast, TIU presented the findings to the international and donor community. On October 29, the CSO presented the study publicly on Facebook, Zoom and YouTube. Representatives from the management of the anti-corruption bodies joined the presentation and commented on the results and recommendations. SACCI and other anti-corruption practitioners will use the recommendations to strengthen Ukraine’s corruption-prevention infrastructure. The study will also serve as a baseline for public monitoring.

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<th>USAID/Ukraine – Support to Anti-Corruption Champion Institutions (SACCI) Program</th>
<th>Quarterly Progress Report</th>
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of the implementation of these recommendations and ensure the proper use of public funds for financing the anti-corruption infrastructure.

c. **Conduct and disseminate the results of the National Corruption Perception and Experience Poll.** In the reporting period, SACCI, in cooperation with ENGAGE, worked on updating the anti-corruption poll’s survey instrument for a sample size of 11,000. They also worked on selecting a company to conduct the survey.

**TASK 3.1.2. ENGAGE MEDIA TO REPORT ON CORRUPTION AND ENGAGE CITIZENS IN ANTI-CORRUPTION**

a. **Build capacity of journalists.** Under the “Constructive Journalism” umbrella, SACCI provided opportunities for journalists to build their skills. SACCI’s partner UCMC conducted an online media event on the so-called “December reapings.” These are rushed procurements at the year’s end, often to spend “leftover” funds to keep the same level of funding for the next year. Such procurements are vulnerable to corruption schemes. UCMC endeavored to teach journalists how to identify compromised procurements and to analyze and report on them correctly. 881 people attended the event.

b. **Continue the educational program for anti-corruption journalism.** UCMC piloted and implemented special programs for students at the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) and several Kharkiv universities. The program helps students gain the skills necessary to report on anti-corruption, transparency, and integrity building. On October 29-30, the “Constructive Journalism” study program held a two-day training on creating content for local media, effectively developing materials to capture the audience’s attention, and working with open data and registers. The goal was to improve the future journalists’ analytical skills, strengthen their interest towards anti-corruption topics, and provide them with materials in compliance with the highest journalism standards. 18 students from the second year of the master’s program and 12 students from the first year participated in the program.

c. **Facilitate networking and positive knowledge sharing.** UCMC continued to maintain the “Constructive Journalism” Facebook page. The CSO updated it regularly with useful information for journalists and general audiences.

d. **Develop an NAPC anti-corruption educational program for journalists.** In the next quarter, SACCI will commence the development of a course for journalists and bloggers to increase their knowledge on anti-corruption topics.

**ER 3.2: YOUTH INCREASINGLY REJECT CORRUPTION AS A SOCIAL NORM**

**TASK 3.2.1. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT NAPC INTERNSHIP PROGRAM**

The NAPC aims to engage promising young professionals as staff and to support their development in the anti-corruption field. SACCI began work with the NAPC to design and implement a multi-track internship program. SACCI encouraged collaboration between the NAPC and the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (NaUKMA) as a potential source for interns with comprehensive knowledge of anti-corruption issues. As a result, the NAPC and NaUKMA signed a memorandum of cooperation. SACCI also initiated the selection process for STTA to help the NAPC develope the internship concept and relevant normative acts. The STTA will also provide full-time assistance with implementing the internship.

**TASK 3.2.2. ENGAGE YOUTH IN ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES**

a. **Launch the first anti-corruption master’s program.** In the reporting period, ACREC key activities included conducting the ACMP courses and assessing the program’s sustainability perspectives. ACREC also prepared for the ACMP’s external evaluation and accreditation as an educational product with the Ministry of Education and Science. A successfully accredited ACMP will
be institutionalized at NaUKMA, which will allow the university to obtain state budget funds for the program implementation.

Moreover, ACREC, with SACCI support, continued monitoring and evaluating the ACMP to assess its sustainability perspectives. This will help ACREC define its strategy for the program’s further development, including diversifying program funding and promoting the program among potential students. The ACREC team also finalized two anti-corruption courses and delivered three of the five courses. The ACMP’s 12 core students and 20 guest students listened and participated in workshops and seminars in the framework of the program and evaluated them as “meeting their academic expectations.” In addition, ACREC signed a memorandum of understanding with the NAPC. The key areas of cooperation cover joint research and development of anti-corruption topics, corruption prevention methods, and capacity building efforts (i.e., conferences, trainings, and internships).

b. **Facilitate anti-corruption education and engagement in school.** Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, SACCI grantee EdCamp involved six schools in Kherson, Kryvyi Rig, Mykolayiv, Mariupol, Slavutych, and Vugledar in implementing integrity initiatives. For example, Mishukov Lyceum in Kherson created “An Open Space,” where parents, students, and teachers can jointly explore the issues of academic integrity. Also, EdCamp, with the “Smart Osvita” CSO, developed guidance for schools on implementing integrity practices through cooperation between parents, students and school administration. EdCamp conducted a second series of focus groups to test SACCI-developed anti-corruption tools. These focus groups proved that anti-corruption tools reinforce awareness of integrity practices in the school environment.

EdCamp incorporated integrity and anti-corruption sessions into the EdCamp marathon, a professional development event for teachers. 1,001 participants attended the event, held from November 6 to December 17. In total, 220 participants attended the anti-corruption themed session on December 17. Moreover, 521 EdCamp marathon participants played the ‘NepidKupnist’ anti-corruption game. SACCI conducted another anti-corruption session on December 26 for 305 participants as part of an EdCamp “Toloka” event, which serves as a discussion forum for educators. Under the “Pedagogics of Partnerships: Integrity Practices at Schools” initiative, SACCI and EdCamp presented a manual with success stories of integrity practices at schools. Furthermore, the “Education without corruption” webpage, administered by EdCamp, received 1,871 views within the reporting period.

c. **Engage existing youth networks in promoting integrity.** SACCI partnered with the Ukrainian Association of Students (UAS) to engage its members and a speaker in the youth-oriented event commemorating International Anti-Corruption Day.

d. **Organize and support the alumni of the online Integrity Leadership School.** In the reporting period, in cooperation with America House Kyiv, SACCI launched the second iteration of ILS—an online program for motivated Ukrainian students. The participants strive to gain knowledge, practical skills, and leadership experience, and build their future careers based on the principles of integrity and zero tolerance of corruption. The current cohort consists of 25 aspiring young leaders selected from 189 applications in a three-stage competitive selection process. In addition, SACCI organized a mentorship program for five alumni of the school’s first iteration. Dubbed Cheerleaders, they facilitate the new cohort of program participants and attend educational and practice-oriented sessions within the school.

Since the program launch, the participants have joined a session on anti-corruption scenarios and learned the links between corruption and general values. They also explored the field of academic integrity and discussed the issues of youth participation and transparency with peers from Argentina and Colombia. In the next months, in addition to sessions on government transparency, responsible entrepreneurship, and anti-corruption infrastructure, the participants will undergo training in design thinking and project management. This training will help the students to develop project ideas for increasing transparency in their local communities.
e. **Support innovative ideas that target youth.** SACCI used its annual program statement mechanism to support creative ideas generated by youth-developed proposals and gather ideas from CSOs on youth initiatives. In particular, SACCI worked with its grantee New Country Civic Platform to develop the “House of Integrity” online simulator. During the reporting period, the grantee tested the online game and finalized the content. In January 2021, New Country will publish the game and present it in schools and colleges to collect initial feedback from larger audiences.

In addition, SACCI and its subcontractor Making Cents International drafted a comprehensive document that outlines the key elements of the PYD approach. This document also provides step-by-step instructions on how to empower youth to achieve social change. The PYD guide draws on the relevant case studies of PYD application in youth programming in Ukraine and abroad, and features prominent anti-corruption, integrity, and other good governance activities. To draft the document, SACCI and Making Cents drew from their PYD online training sessions conducted for SACCI regional coordinators and strategic youth-related partners.

In the reporting period, SACCI organized a stakeholder discussion to collect feedback from the PYD session participants and identified the key challenges in communicating the PYD approach to youth workers in Ukraine. SACCI partnered with Peace Corps in Ukraine and reached out for inputs from UNDP and USAID DOBRE to inform the research with relevant case studies from Ukraine. The team will translate the document into Ukrainian and distribute it within existing youth networks and partner programs. The document will serve as guidance for USAID UNITY and other donor organizations’ work in line with the PYD approach.

f. **Instill the values of transparency in youth interested in public service through the Statebuilder program** – SACCI sponsored the Statebuilder Youth Development Program with the GOU for the third year in a row. Statebuilder is a national program aimed at fostering the personal and professional growth of Ukraine’s youth through lectures, workshops, educational visits, volunteering, internships, and project implementation. The ultimate goal is to convey the prestige and importance of public service to youth. The program is co-organized by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ukrainian Leadership Academy, and SACCI. Over the last year, the program transitions to an online format. As part of its support, SACCI organized a series of anti-corruption sessions for the more than 175 Statebuilder participants, whose ages range from 18-24.
PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS

SACCI’s monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan includes 23 indicators. SACCI reports annually on each indicator.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

SACCI’s MEL plan has 23 indicators, including three Standard Foreign Assistance (F) Indicators. The indicator data comes from five streams: (1) project records, (2) a SACCI-sponsored public opinion poll, (3) a civic engagement survey by USAID/ENGAGE, (4) records from grantees, and (5) contextual data collected from global surveys. Progress on all indicators will be added to SACCI’s annual report. Additionally, the project uses an internal tracking tool to monitor all progress. The tool shows every indicator’s status and explains how SACCI contributes to the expected results.

In Quarter 1, SACCI helped to develop and review MEL plans for several SACCI grantees. SACCI also worked on the questionnaire and concept for the NAPC’s expert survey. Furthermore, the project collaborated with ENGAGE to update a questionnaire for an 11,000 sample-size anti-corruption survey. SACCI also consulted with USAID’s new MEL activity, implemented by EnCompass/NORC, on SACCI’s indicators and the Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting program recommended by USAID.

SACCI continued to monitor developments in the country and the regions through various approaches and channels, including monitoring media reporting, public opinion polls, analytical publications, and social media. SACCI analyzes information regularly to inform its programming course and approach.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

No activities during this reporting period fall outside the approved Request for Categorical Exclusion (RCE): DCN: 2014-UKR-010.

PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER ACTIVITIES

In the reporting period, SACCI cooperated intensively with EUACI II to support NAPC institutional strengthening and development. They also coordinated to respond to challenges resulting from the October 27 CCU decision, which significantly undermined NAPC authority in particular and anti-corruption infrastructure in general. SACCI participated in the international donors’ initiative to address the CCU decision and contributed to the technical assistance given to G7 ambassadors and the VRU. Project experts explained the decision’s substance and consequences, and helped with possible legislative solutions. The initiative included SACCI, EUACI II, IDLO, the EU delegation, and the World Bank.

Strong partnerships with the IFES and TAPAS projects continued. SACCI collaborated with IFES on the development of the Politdata political party financing registry. With TAPAS, SACCI coordinated on assisting the NAPC with improving the registry of persons held liable for corruption and corruption-related offenses. Also, SACCI with the USAID Cybersecurity for Critical Infrastructure in Ukraine Activity, implemented by DAI, coordinated communications support to SSSCIP. Together with the SafeMed and HRS projects and USAID representatives, SACCI discussed possible resumption of support to the MOH on the ministry’s anti-corruption initiatives. Furthermore, SACCI discussed and coordinated support to SPFU on overseeing SOEs in terms of good governance and compliance management with the SOERR and CEP projects and USAID. The project continued to work closely with USAID ENGAGE on updating the questionnaire for the National Corruption Perception and Experience Poll and selecting the company to conduct the survey.
PROGRESS ON LINKS TO HOST GOVERNMENT

SACCI closely coordinates with the GOU. In the reporting period, SACCI continued to support the NAPC’s capacity development. SACCI provided input or review of key anti-corruption legislation and continued to monitor progress on the adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The project also assisted the NAPC with developing policies and procedures to carry out the agency’s functions in the areas of whistleblower protection, CRA, and disciplinary liability for corruption and corruption-related offenses. SACCI undertook considerable effort to draft legislative solutions to the challenges of the October 27 CCU decision. Additionally, SACCI supported the NAPC with communications activities and activities for improving citizen and youth involvement in corruption prevention. SACCI also expanded its support to the MDT and SSSCIP, aided the NACS, and continued to assist local governments in their efforts to reduce corruption. SACCI reached an agreement with SPFU to provide assistance in managing the SOEs under SPFU on good governance and anti-corruption compliance.

LESSONS LEARNED

• The need for flexibility and responsiveness in project activities for the development agenda to have an effective impact was reinforced.
• The need for proper coordination by international donors was also reinforced. In addition to the need for consolidated assistance, a united front by donors is more effective in convincing GOU stakeholders to make certain decisions and avoid risks. The October 27 CCU decision and related challenges to the NAPC authorities and anti-corruption infrastructure emphasized this need.
• Joint donors’ efforts on legislative initiatives addressing the challenges resulting from the October 27 CCU decision demonstrated that the best approach is to set up a working group/rapid response team. This group should consist of national legal experts to develop a coherent approach and language for legislative initiatives. This will be more successful than attempting to coordinate through the exchange of comments and emails.
• When organizing joint events with other donors and/or projects, it is necessary to actively participate and make joint decisions at all stages of preparing an event. This will help to avoid poor performance of contractors and deficiencies in delivery of an event.

PROGRESS ON INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

SACCI continued to consider annual program statement applications from IDP-oriented CSOs on the use of digitalization tools to reduce corruption risks relevant to IDPs. The project will launch implementation of these solutions in the next quarter. SACCI experts also participated in a discussion on a legislative initiative to expand the list of persons whose information must be included in asset declarations to civil partners. The discussion included LGBTI+ community representatives.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financial information submitted separately.

SUB-AWARD DETAILS

See Table 2 of Attachment 1.
ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

CONSTRAINTS AND CRITICAL ISSUES

The key critical issue during the reporting period remains the opportunity created by the GOU’s reboot of the NAPC earlier this year. Though challenges presented by the COVID-19 crisis remain, SACCI support for the NAPC’s reform and institutional strengthening efforts continued largely uninterrupted albeit under primarily online/virtual working conditions. The project converted many planned activities to online formats, postponed some activities until the end of the quarantine, and canceled a small amount of activities. SACCI also conceived new activities in response to the challenges of the COVID-19 crisis. Another factor that heavily influenced project implementation under Objective 1 was the need to closely coordinate and cooperate with various donors and projects. This need arose from efforts to form a joint response to challenges to the NAPC authority and anti-corruption infrastructure caused by the October 27 CCU decision. Commenting on the various legislative drafting initiatives, providing supporting information, and conducting rapid analysis took a considerable amount of time and resources from the SACCI Objective 1 team.

PERSONNEL

In the first quarter, SACCI selected candidates to fill a number of open full-time positions, including Civic Engagement and Public Outreach Lead (Objectives 2 and 3 team lead), Civic Engagement Program Manager, Communications Specialist, and Program Development Specialist. The SACCI team anticipates hiring finalists for these positions in the beginning of the next quarter. Also, SACCI hired an Anti-Corruption Policy Analyst, a Senior Program Development Manager, a Program Performance Coordinator, a Youth Program Manager, and a Youth Program Coordinator. After the hiring processes are complete, SACCI will be fully staffed to effectively implement the fourth and fifth years of the project’s implementation.

CONTRACT, AWARD, OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT MODIFICATIONS AND AMENDMENTS

No key contract modifications occurred during the reporting period.

STATUS OF DELIVERABLES/MILESTONES

Key programmatic deliverables completed in Quarter 1 include the following:

- Updated PEA edition (Task 0.1)
- Communications plan and seven public service announcement scenarios for NAPC to promote the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and State Program (Task 0.6/Task 2.1.1)
- Proposals on draft laws 4460-d, 4470, and 4471 aimed at resolving the challenges resulting from the October 27 CCU decision (Task 1.1.1)
- Draft law 3450 on the whistleblower portal (Task 1.1.1)
- Four sections of the draft State Anti-Corruption Program on state enterprises, defense and security, health care, and customs and tax authorities (Task 1.1.1)
- Support to the NAPC with the following bylaws/guidelines (Task 1.2.1):
  - Guidelines on whistleblower protection implementation in criminal and administrative offenses procedure
  - Guidelines on disciplinary liability for corruption and corruption-related offenses
- Assistance to Khmelnytsky, Mukacheve, Pervomaiskyi, and Pokrov municipalities with the following bylaws/guidelines (Task 1.2.2):
  - The order on the analysis of potential and available contractors by Pokrov city council’s executive committee (Order of Mayor No. 231 from 12.10.2020)
  - The order on endorsement (anti-corruption proofing) of the mayor’s orders and draft decisions submitted to the executive committee and the Pokrov city council (Order of Mayor No. 232-r from 12.10.2020)
- Draft CoST Road Disease Manual (Task 1.2.2)
- Draft CoST manual on identifying and preventing corruption risks in road procurements (Task 1.2.2)
• Second issue of CoST’s e-digest for OSAs and municipalities road units (Task 1.2.2)
• CMU Resolution 246/448 “On the Procedure of Selection of Civil Servants” (Task 1.2.2)
• CMU Decree #942 amending Decree #153 “Procedure for Attracting, Utilizing and Monitoring International Technical Assistance” (Task 1.2.2)
• EIDOS manual for establishing and operating POCs in municipalities (Task 2.2.2)
• NAPC Integrity School manual (Task 2.2.2)
• TIU “What Does Your School Buy” online map (Task 3.1.1)
• Three TIU infographics on school procurement and using school budgets webpage (Task 3.1.1)
• TIU study evaluating the capacity and independence of anti-corruption infrastructure bodies (Task 3.1.1)
• ACMP “Varieties of Anti-Corruption” and “Econometrics” courses (Task 3.2.2)
• EdCamp “Pedagogics of Partnership: Integrity Practices” report (Task 3.2.2)

SACCI also expects a delay or revision in the scope of the following tasks:
• Draft amendments to the LPC for improving the mechanisms for preparing state bodies’ anti-corruption programs (Task 1.1.1)
• Code of Conduct and Col for the VRU (Task 1.1.1)
• Draft CRA Methodology (Task 1.2.1)
• Integrity Municipality Toolkit (Task 1.2.2)

COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

In the reporting period, SACCI continued to cooperate with EUACI II to support the NAPC’s institutional strengthening and development, and to respond to challenges resulting from the October 27 CCU decision. SACCI partook in the international donors’ initiative to address the CCU decision and contributed to the technical assistance given to the G7 ambassadors and the VRU. SACCI experts explained the decision’s substance and consequences, and helped with possible legislative solutions. The initiative included SACCI, EUACI II, IDLO, the EU delegation, and the World Bank.

The project continued to work closely with USAID ENGAGE on preparations for the next iteration of the National Corruption Perception and Experience Poll. SACCI continued to collaborate with IFES on the development of the Pollidata political party financing registry. With TAPAS, SACCI coordinated on helping the NAPC to improve the registry of persons held liable for corruption and corruption-related offenses.

SACCI and TAPAS promoted capable civic monitoring of road quality through the use of open data (TAPAS) and the application of citizens’ complaints mechanisms (SACCI). TAPAS initiated communications support to publicize the successful practices of civic monitoring of roads by SACCI/CoST regional coordinators and activists. TAPAS will produce a set of stories describing how regional activists compelled their local governments to improve the roads using road-related open data and the citizens’ appeal algorithm tried and tested by CoST regional coordinators.

SACCI and EU4PAR coordinated on creating an online procedure for civil servants’ selection. SACCI and IRF strengthened the institutional capacity of regional and local anti-corruption CSOs. In the framework of IRF’s support to ACREC, SACCI conducted a mentorship session on anti-corruption project development for heads and deputy heads of 18 anti-corruption CSOs from 17 regions. They presented key areas of anti-corruption project initiatives including civic monitoring and reporting, raising public awareness, advocacy, and strengthening expertise competencies and co-governance.

In the digitalization field, SACCI coordinated with the USAID Cybersecurity for Critical Infrastructure in Ukraine Activity on communications support to SSSCIP. Together with the SafeMed and HRS projects and USAID representatives, SACCI discussed possible support to the MOH on the ministry’s anti-corruption initiatives. SACCI discussed and coordinated support to SPFU in managing SOEs on good governance and anti-corruption compliance with the SOERR project and USAID. In partnership with USAID New Justice, SACCI launched the development of a training for Free Legal Aid lawyers on whistleblower protection.
cooperation with UNDP, SACCI conducted a youth-oriented event to commemorate International Anti-Corruption Day.

**GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

Information updated on December 31, 2020 (Record Number: 2v4s4).
ATTACHMENTS

ANNEX I. PERFORMANCE DATA, SUB-AWARDS, AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES TABLE

Submitted separately.
ANNEX 2. PUBLIC OUTREACH DOCUMENTS

EdCamp’s manual: “Pedagogy of Partnership: Practice of Integrity”

Integrity Leadership School Introductory Video
