



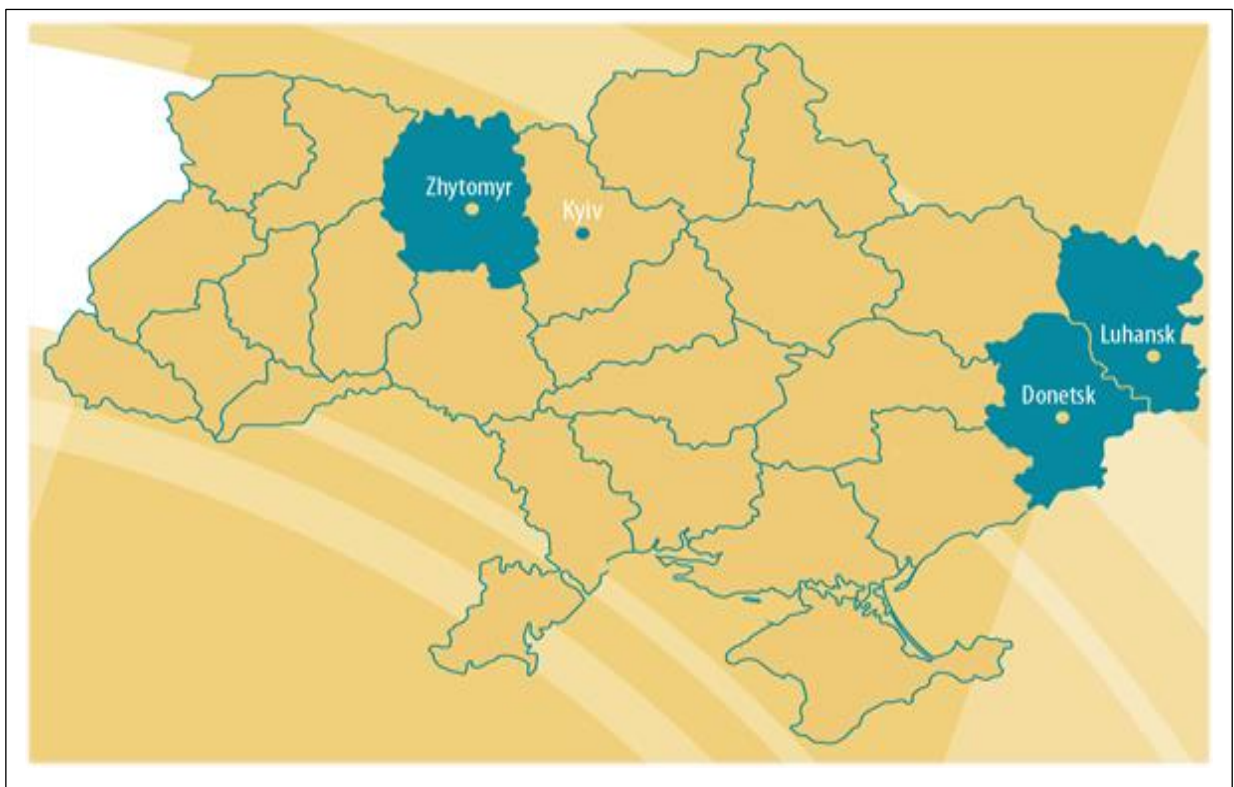
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Netherlands



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

## **RULE OF LAW AND COMMUNITY JUSTICE IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS OF UKRAINE**

### **REPORT ON PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016**



**Rule of Law and Community Justice in Conflict Affected Areas of Ukraine**  
**Report on Progress and Achievements in 2016**

<b>Project Locations (Oblasts)</b>	Donetsk, Luhansk and Zhytomyr
<b>Project start date</b>	01.01.2016
<b>Project end date</b>	31.12.2018
<b>Total Budget</b>	3,402,000 USD
<b>Funds Spent 2016</b>	696,001 USD
<b>Funds Committed 2016</b>	111,580 USD
<b>Project Outputs</b>	
<b>Output 1:</b> Strengthened personal and community security in conflict-affected areas	
<b>Output 2:</b> Increased community justice through capable institutions for rights-based service delivery and effective access to justice	

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>A2J</b>	<b>Access to Justice</b>
<b>ATO</b>	<b>Anti-terrorist Operation</b>
<b>CBA</b>	<b>Community-based Approach</b>
<b>CIMIC</b>	<b>Civil-Military Co-operation</b>
<b>CoE</b>	<b>Council of Europe</b>
<b>CJO</b>	<b>Community Justice Officer</b>
<b>CPC</b>	<b>Criminal Procedure Code</b>
<b>CSO</b>	<b>Civil Society Organisation</b>
<b>ECHR</b>	<b>European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>European Union</b>
<b>EUAM</b>	<b>European Union Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine</b>
<b>FGD</b>	<b>Focus Group Discussion</b>
<b>GBV</b>	<b>Gender-based Violence</b>
<b>HiIL</b>	<b>Hague Institute for Internationalisation of Law</b>
<b>ICCPR</b>	<b>International Covenant on Civil &amp; Political Rights</b>
<b>IDLO</b>	<b>International Development Law Organization</b>
<b>IDP</b>	<b>Internally-displaced Person</b>
<b>ILO</b>	<b>International Labour Organization</b>
<b>KII</b>	<b>Key Informant Interview</b>
<b>LACC</b>	<b>Legal Aid Coordination Centre</b>
<b>MIA</b>	<b>Ministry of Internal Affairs</b>
<b>MoD</b>	<b>Ministry of Defence</b>
<b>MoJ</b>	<b>Ministry of Justice</b>
<b>NHRS</b>	<b>National Human Rights Strategy</b>
<b>NPU</b>	<b>National Police of Ukraine</b>
<b>ODIHR</b>	<b>Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights</b>
<b>OHCHR</b>	<b>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</b>
<b>OSCE</b>	<b>Organization for Security &amp; Co-operation in Europe</b>
<b>M&amp;E</b>	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>
<b>PSC</b>	<b>Project Steering Committee</b>
<b>RPA</b>	<b>Recovery &amp; Peacebuilding Assessment</b>
<b>SBU</b>	<b>Security Service of Ukraine</b>
<b>SES</b>	<b>State Emergency Service</b>
<b>SGBV</b>	<b>Sexual &amp; Gender-based Violence</b>
<b>SGF</b>	<b>Small Grants Fund</b>
<b>SMMU</b>	<b>(OSCE) Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund</b>
<b>UNODC</b>	<b>United Nations Office on Drugs &amp; Crime</b>
<b>USAID</b>	<b>United States Agency for International Development</b>
<b>UXO</b>	<b>Unexploded Ordnance</b>

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## 1. Introduction

The Rule of Law and Community Justice in Conflict-Affected Areas of Ukraine Project (the Project) started in January 2016 as a result of a Contribution Agreement with the Government of the Netherlands signed in December 2015.

The Project was officially launched on 1 March 2016 at a workshop which also presented a nationwide survey undertaken by the Hague Institute for Internationalisation of Law (HiIL) “*Justice Needs and Satisfaction in Ukraine: Legal Problems in Daily Life*. Based on this, and further discussions with stakeholders which took place in early 2016, some fine-tuning of the project design took place. Additionally, as UNDP Ukraine began establishing an integrated Recovery and Peacebuilding Program (RPP) based in a Project Office in Kramatorsk (Donetsk Oblast) the project staffing and structure was also revised. This revision took into account the synergies with other similar interventions funded by the EU in the Eastern Conflict Area (ECA).

The project revisions were agreed with the Embassy of the Netherlands in June. The project document was therefore amended and shared with national stakeholders. Broadly, the revisions were as follows:

- The number of project locations were reduced from five to three oblasts, in order to strengthen the impact of activities, at least initially. Depending on the success and impact achieved, these locations could be increased after the Mid-Term Evaluation in 2017.
- The project focussed more strongly on the community-based approach and building in a stronger assessment and mapping component, to ensure that activities are built fully upon the needs and priorities expressed by local communities.

The key pilot sites were selected aligned with the new units of local administration known as amalgamated territorial hromadas (ATH) and implementation stage began thereafter. As, at that time, there were only a total of four amalgamated hromadas in Donetsk and Luhansk all four were selected. The chosen locations are:

<b>Hromada</b>	<b>Population</b>
<b><i>Zhytomyr oblast</i></b>	
Teterivska	6,970
Chervonenska	5,320
Dubrivska	4,993
Novoborovska	4,920
<b><i>Donetsk oblast</i></b>	
Lyman	42,552
Cherkaske	11,116
<b><i>Luhansk oblast</i></b>	
Novopskovska	12,432
Bilokurakhine	13,359

An inception report covering January to June 2016 was submitted in July. This annual report covers all key achievements and progress made by the project team during 2016.

## 2. Executive Summary

At the heart of the project is the need to re-balance and re-shape the interactions between state institutions and the population so that the former is accountable and responsive. This will not only help to ensure better service provision, (especially for marginalised groups), but should also help create a culture of engagement and participation among the community which is sometimes a challenge. Hence, and in keeping with best practice in Community-based projects, UNDP has invested resources at the initial stage in fully understanding the needs and perspectives of different stakeholders, in the justice and security sectors and integrating them into the interventions.

Therefore, initial efforts focussed on mapping and assessment, both qualitative and quantitative. **The assessments resulted in two analytical reports: *Security and Justice Assessment of Vulnerable and Stigmatized People, and Justice and Security: Perspectives from Communities.*** These have provided an insight into the issues faced by communities and their key concerns, which will be important in developing future policy. For example, the low levels of trust in courts is in contrast with high levels of trust in local administration to resolve disputes, and there may be scope for greater involvement of local authorities in this area even within the existing legal framework. These assessments occurred alongside a detailed mapping of local needs in villages and settlements falling within the eight project hromadas. As these villages are frequently a lengthy journey from the main hromadas town, their perception and experiences may not easily be heard by hromadas authorities. ***Focus group discussions about local needs and priorities have been held during in nearly 130 local settlements in 2016.***

There has been significant progress in establishing the community security working groups both at oblast and at hromada level. In Donetsk and Luhansk, as a result of UNDP's involvement in developing Regional Development Strategies, oblast Working Groups on community security were established in Lyman (Donetsk oblast); Novopskov and Bilokurakine (Luhansk oblast). ***Of the eight hromadas in the project, three have already established community security working groups and others are in the pipeline.*** These groups will be put on a more permanent footing once regulations are passed by the hromadas establishing them. To date, these groups have agreed they will be the mechanism for deciding which local joint micro-projects on community security should be prioritised. Participants included local authorities representatives, village council specialists, heads of amalgamated hromadas, village state institutions representatives, law enforcement institutions representative (local police, prosecutors, legal aid officers) members of the village council, NGOs, local journalists, and active community leaders. ***A major landmark was the decision by Chervonenskaya ATH (Zhytomyr oblast) to earmark 100,000 Hrv in its 2017 budget for joint community security projects.***

As a result of meetings with police at national, regional and local (hromada/city) level in all three oblasts UNDP has built working relationships with police authorities and agreement to collaborate in piloting the working groups on community security through all three regions. As a whole, there is a positive response and buy-in from police on these issues. ***At national level, UNDP and NPU have agreed an outline of initial police trainings in the three oblasts,*** including on Community Policing, training police on human rights and health and safety issues of people with communicable diseases such as HIV, and TB. A training needs assessment was sent to the police in the project oblasts in December, and

based on that feedback. **UNDP also provided technical support to development of the NPU's first Community Policing Concept, and a Framework Implementation Plan for 2016-2017.**

### 3. Report on Progress

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

After the pilot locations in each oblast were identified, detailed assessment and mapping of community needs began. This will create the foundation for tailored interventions in each community to strengthen security and access to justice. Information gathered from detailed, focus group discussions with local communities about their priorities will be read alongside the results of the detailed Baseline Assessment (and the annual follow-up assessments). Focus groups have been held in all project hromadas and the assessment report results are used as part of the focus group discussions. As a result, most communities have asked UNDP to help them to establish regular forums for community-police-local administration discussions on local security issues.

#### *Sub-output 1.1 Improved individual and community awareness of rights and risks in the conflict-affected areas.*

##### *Baseline Assessment*

The Baseline Assessment involved gathering both qualitative and quantitative information to form a clear understanding of knowledge, attitudes, and needs of the population in the three pilot oblasts. This will be repeated annually throughout the project to allow tracking of changes, and measurement of impacts.

The largest component of the assessment involved gathering and analyzing quantitative data through a household survey of 3,900 respondents, with a methodology which allows for an error rate of +/- 3%. The survey asked detailed questions covering a broad range of interlinked issues including security, justice and administrative services. The survey was designed to show any significant differences in attitudes based on: gender; age; geographical location (rural vs urban; proximity to contact line); and economic category. The survey was supplemented by qualitative components, which used Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions to provide sufficient deeper understanding of the issues raised in the survey and enable analysis of the results.

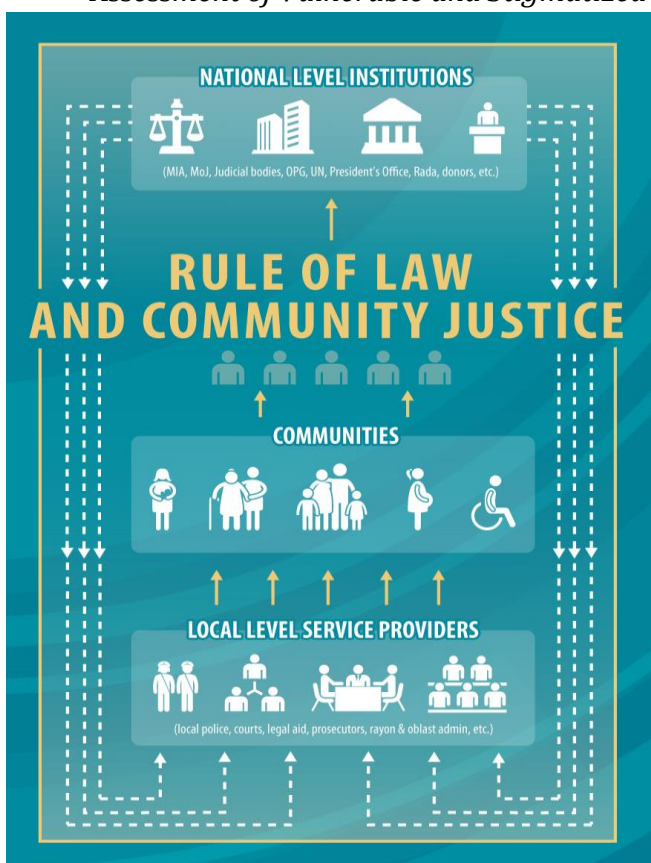
The Assessment resulted in a report '*Access to Justice and Security: Community Perspectives from Three Regions in Ukraine*' ('Justice and Security Report') to be published in early 2017. This report is being used as a platform for raising awareness and guiding discussions and focus groups discussions on community security.

Some of the key findings of the report are:

- Poverty, unemployment and issues not directly conflict-related were in all locations seen as the most serious issues by a large margin even in areas close to the contact line.
- IDPs, whether living in IDP-specific settlements or living in the host community appear to have few physical security concerns, but major concern about economic security (especially not getting IDP benefits).

- Public trust in the police, prosecution, and courts is very low but this is not a simple matter. People generally expect if they went to the police they would be treated respectfully, and be listened to, but do not have a high expectation of receiving justice. Both in Donetsk and Luhansk when asked if people expected to receive justice if they were a victim of crime, 40% said they definitely would not, or are unlikely to receive justice while the figure in Zhytomyr was 37%.
- Trust in the justice the system has a notable gender divide: women are far more likely than men to mistrust police and justice officials.
- Feelings of safety are lower among women and among people from lower economic groups. When asked about whether they feel safe in their homes at night, around one third of women said they do not feel safe in their homes at night. Around 60% of women do not feel safe outdoors at night.

Additionally, the qualitative research into experiences of people with HIV, drug users and other vulnerable groups resulted in a report in November 2016 '*Security and Justice Assessment of Vulnerable and Stigmatized Groups in Three Pilot Regions in Ukraine*'. Using the



results of the report on the project team has coordinated with UNAIDS and developed plans for collaborative work on this area to train police on working with people with HIV and other communicable diseases. The National Police have agreed to pilot a training in the project oblasts with a view to incorporating it into the curriculum at the National Academy.

#### *Gender Based Violence*

The assessment also gave ground for further work in the area of GBV:

- There are almost no emergency shelters, and those that exist tend not to be designed for survivors of domestic violence, and may not have places for children.
- The maximum penalty for most cases of domestic violence is 14 days' detention
- The police will not stop a person of domestic violence from accessing a property if they are a legal owner or tenant. This means women who report violent partners risk having

them return to the family home.

- Domestic Violence is not always recognized as a problem by police, prosecutors or courts. Anecdotally, in some places, police and prosecutors have adopted a rule whereby no action will be taken until the third report of violence. This is aggravated by the fact that prosecutors can potentially be disciplined if a prosecution results in acquittal making them reluctant to pursue cases where they believe there are low prospects of successful conviction.
- Domestic violence is not an accepted ground for a divorce.



These findings, will inform trainings and awareness-raising activities that are planned with police, local authorities and communities in 2017. UNDP is collaborating with UNWomen to develop a training curriculum which will be delivered in all project oblasts.

### *Community Mapping*

UNDP has now visited all targeted hromadas in all project locations and undertaken initial mappings, and prepared detailed hromada profiles including information on the number of settlements in each hromada, its population, budgets, and detailed information on local police, courts, NGOs and CSOs social institutions (health, education etc.) and other relevant information for the project.

These mappings have been followed up by next steps in all communities to establish community working groups on security issues. The hromadas have all been highly positive and appreciative of this initiative and UNDP is currently developing model terms of reference for these groups.



*Signing into a Community Security Focus Group discussion in Luhansk Oblast*

UNDP strengthened engagement with civil society organizations through workshops, held in Kramatorsk and Severodonetsk. Representatives of communities, Civil Society organizations and volunteers from Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts participated, representatives of Secondary Legal Aid also took part in discussions. An additional workshop will be held in Zhytomyr in early 2017.

Issues raised include:

- In the past, local people knew their local police as police were conducting foot patrols but these have been replaced by car patrols and this has led to no connection between local population and police.
- Road safety is a big issue for children and senior citizens.
- In most rural schools, toilets are outside the school premises which lead to issues of privacy, cleanliness and general hygiene. There are many disease outbreaks from schools.
- Schools for special children have ceased to exist but there are no special provisions to cater to specially abled children. Schools even lack proper ramps, there may be a ramp at main entrance but even this is poorly constructed. This situation prevails not only in schools but generally in all public offices.
- Child physical abuse is common but is not openly discussed. Children are beaten frequently by both parents.
- People were not as forthcoming on child sexual abuse as no one talks about it. However there was a belief that child prostitution is on an increase.

*Sub-output 1.2: Law enforcement and local authority service providers have better skills and understanding of their responsibilities to the community*

The project has met with National Police of Ukraine (NPU) at national level and agreed the key components of the project, and become a partner on the Community Policing Working Group. As a result of national cooperation, UNDP, with other international partners, has supported development of the NPU's first Community Policing Concept, and a Framework Implementation Plan for 2016-2017 which has been submitted to MoIA for the approval. Related to this, UNDP provided technical assistance in development of new terms of reference for District Police Officers to strengthen their direct communication with communities.

UNDP and NPU have also agreed an outline of initial trainings with NPU, including on Community Policing, training police on human rights and health and safety issues of people with communicable diseases such as HIV, and TB. A training needs assessment was sent to the police in the project oblasts in December, and based on that feedback, the content of the training will be finalized and a national expert contracted to develop materials and deliver training.

*Sub-output 1.3: Improved coordination between citizens, law enforcement bodies, local authorities and other stakeholders to promote community security*

UNDP provided technical assistance in developing the Donetsk and Luhansk Regional Development Strategy and for the first time Community Security was included as part of such a strategy. To develop these, Working Groups were established in each oblast to give effect to the Regional Strategy. Work is ongoing with Zhytomyr Oblast administration to create a sub-component of their existing Development Strategy relating with Community Security. The aim is to ensure feedback loops are established between decision-makers and communities at all local, regional and eventually national level.

As part of establishing Community Security Working Groups in hromadas a series of focus groups in settlements and villages were held in all oblasts. These focus groups were aimed at identifying and prioritizing the main issues in the communities in the field of infrastructure, economic and social development and Community Security. The participants were balanced as respects age and gender.

- *Donetsk Oblast:* Focus group on community security issues have been conducted in Cherkaska ATH and Lyman ATH, in a total of 51 settlements.
- *Luhansk oblast:* Focus groups on community security issues have been conducted in almost 30 villages of the hromadas of Bilokurakhine and Novopskov. More than 60% of participants were women.
- *Zhytomyr oblast:* Focus groups on community security issues have been conducted in 48 villages of four hromadas (Teterivska, Chervonenska, Dubrivska, Novoboovska).



*Participants speaking at a focus group in Luhansk oblast*

These focus groups have been an essential part of understanding local needs and priorities, and it was noted that lack of street lighting, and security in schools were frequently cited as the most urgent problems in the communities. UNDP prepared reports on the results of the focus group discussions and identified priority needs for each amalgamated hromada to be presented at the first meeting of the community security working groups in those hromadas.

As a result of focus-group reports in Zhytomyr the hromadas have agreed that in 2017 joint micro-projects would commence cost-shared between UNDP and the hromadas authority. The co-financing principles with authorities were agreed, and to date Chervonenska ATH has already allocated in its 2017 budget UAH 100,000.00 for co-financing a joint community security micro-project with UNDP.

Since there is already a statutory mechanism for local cooperation between key stakeholders and the community - Local Development Forums (LDFs) - it was agreed that the most effective and sustainable way to build community security dialogue platforms would be to use that framework. A community security sub-group of the LDF has already been established in the following hromadas: Lyman (Donetsk oblast); Novopskov and Bilokurakhine (Luhansk oblast). Participants included local authorities representatives, village council specialists, heads of amalgamated hromadas, village state institutions representatives, law enforcement institutions representative (local police, prosecutors, legal aid officers) members of the village council, NGOs, local journalists, and active community leaders. At the first working group meeting, the results of focus-group discussions held in smaller settlements of each hromadas were presented, and key focus areas for Community Security activities were discussed. It was agreed that the group would meet regularly to be a platform for Police-Community communication and information sharing and which the police will provide quarterly reports. These groups will also help define the joint micro-projects on community security which should be prioritised in 2017.

UNDP is providing support to these working groups by drafting regulations which, once passed by the hromada executive, places the working groups on a legal footing and ensures they are an on-going feature of the hromadas. Similar groups will be established in all project hromadas and forms part of the project sustainability strategy.

The findings of the focus groups and workshops have led to an increased focus within the project on issues relating to children. In Donetsk oblast UNDP brought together the Education Department and Directors of local schools in Slovyansk and the Head of Slovyansk Juvenile Police for an initial meeting to discuss needs relating to young people and security. The meeting enabled a discussion of the key problems and to share ideas on potential solutions. As an initial meeting this was successful and all agreed on the necessity of continuing of such communication. All present expressed great interest and were encouraged by UNDP to take part in community security working groups as the ideal platform for communication and problem solving. They have been invited to participate in the next LDF Community Security meeting in Donetsk oblast.

## *Pilot Early Warning Mechanism for Threats to Community Security*

Due to logistical and security reasons, the locations of the project hromadas could not be too close to the contact line. However, those living close to the contact line are evidently those who are most impacted by conflict and suffer the most need. In order to address these communities, UNDP has developed a micro-project to respond to their needs. This involves piloting and intervention in nine settlements along the contact line in Donetsk oblast to strengthen community security. The pilot will establish an early warning mechanism using SMS and online technology to ensure communities close to the contact line are able to send notice of threats and concerns. This data will be used both to improve responses from security providers, and also to provide trend analysis for early warning purposes. This helps security providers who have limited knowledge of potential triggers for increased tension or a return to violence etc. The online platform will be designed by an experienced international NGO – ELVA – and will empower communities to map and analyse issues they care about, and to work with decision makers to develop an effective and locally appropriate response. Two national NGOs – Foundation 101 and Institute for Peace and Common Ground (IPCG) will support development of local community security platforms to feed information into those systems. Micro-capital agreements with all implementing partners were signed in the last quarter of 2016 and the initial phase of implementation has started.



*Walking between NGCA and GCA parts of a crossing point. People must walk with their luggage.*

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

Progress was slower than expected on this component, partly due to challenges due to issues with engaging with the Legal Aid Coordination Centre at national level as they were in the midst of a major expansion and recruitment process which lasted into October. However, responding to problems at national level, the project chose instead to engage with oblast level coordination centres.

As the entire structure of the LACC has been in flux until late 2016, (with new offices being opened in September and October all around the country) it was only in the fourth quarter that the LACC had absorption capacity to commence any new activities. Moreover, they were

awaiting full staffing of all offices. Nevertheless, UNDP has been asked to support training for new legal aid lawyers, and the sudden expansion has caused concerns about consistency and quality advice.

***Sub-output 2.1: Institutionalized primary and secondary legal aid system providing quality legal aid service to the vulnerable and conflict-affected population, including victims of SGBV.***

On January 1, 2013 Ukraine introduced a national legal aid scheme to provide free legal advice to anyone arrested by the police. In addition, the new Criminal Procedure Code sets out several instances when an investigative judge is required to ensure participation of counsel in criminal proceedings. These changes required a major expansion of legal aid. In 2013, when the scheme was introduced, there were 27 regional offices established throughout the entire territory of Ukraine, with 32 community based 'primary' legal aid centers to provide information and advice for all citizens, and funded by regional governments and municipalities. During 2016 the Legal Aid Coordination Center (LACC), has had a major expansion of services, involving recruitment of new lawyers and opening around



400 free legal aid provision bureaus. UNDP has been in discussion with the Heads of Donetsk and Zhytomyr Legal Aid Coordination Centers to plan collaboration relating to outreach and awareness arising of the new services, especially to vulnerable communities along the contact lines, and those using the checkpoints.

*The Legal Aid Office in Kramatorsk, Donetsk oblast*

UNDP's research shows knowledge of the availability of primary legal aid is very low, especially among rural and elderly people (in Donetsk oblast the awareness is around 9%; in the general population it is around 20%).

UNDP staff have met with the heads of the bureaux of free secondary legal aid in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Needs and issues raised included:

- lack of furniture for reception of visitors (no chairs for visitors);
- lack of technical equipment for carrying out duties away from office (no laptop for trips to remote settlements, no scanner);
- public awareness of free legal services;
- Lack of wheelchair/disabled access;
- training needs for new staff;
- special requirements for people living in the grey zone, and those NGCA and crossing to government controlled territory.

As a result of these initial assessments, UNDP is drawing up plans in 2017 to develop awareness campaigns on free legal aid, and support for equipment that will enable mobile services to be offered.

### *Sub-output 2.2 Justice sector personnel have the knowledge and skills to address conflict-related crime*

Building on plans to train police on matters relating to Community Policing, GBV, HIV etc (under output 1) discussions have been held with the General Prosecutor's Office (GPO) to develop training specifically aimed at prosecutors' offices in the eastern oblasts. An internal needs assessment is being carried out by the GPO and results are awaited before further training plans can be made.

Similarly, discussions with judicial authorities in eastern oblasts have highlighted their concerns about newly recruited, junior judges who require further training especially in the area of how judges can reinstate lost cases where files are in the NGCA. The new judges are supposed to start their work during summer of 2017, so they will require trainings on IDPs issues and SGBV issues. UNDP will develop needs assessments in 2017 in order to develop training plans focusing on the new judges but also including existing judges.

### *Sub-output 2.3: Access to information and transparency in the courts is enhanced*

A Court User Survey was undertaken as part of the Baseline Assessment which showed that generally, court users had a far better opinion of the courts than did the rest of the population. While locations of courts are generally well known and there is a high expectation that courts will treat people well, a large proportion of people feared they could not afford the court fees, and a large proportion also were concerned they would not understand court proceedings.

The judiciary cooperated with UNDP in all the oblasts in providing information for the assessment and in allowing access to the courts, and they show a strong interest in improving the perception of the judiciary. Initial discussions for tackling some of the issues raised include trying to adopt a remote hearing using a system developed by the Appeal Court of Kharkiv region. They have established an electronic (online) court which allows people to submit a legal papers online and receive a judgment in the same way. A similar system in Luhansk and Donetsk regions (at local and appeal courts) would significantly help to increase access to justice for people from NGCA as well as from GCA.

This will be prioritised in 2017 as it requires a detailed technical assessment and may require further funding than is currently available under this project.

## **4. Challenges and Lessons Learned**

While community mobilization officers were recruited in the second half of 2016, other posts proved difficult to fill. Properly qualified candidates with the appropriate language skills were not eager to move to the eastern oblasts. Several rounds of recruitment were required and only in December was the last project post (Access to Justice Analyst) filled. This significantly impacted on the timeframe to achieve the results under output two although output one has made significant progress.

The socio-economic situation in Ukraine is far from stable, and this impacts on the local hromadas as well as the individuals involved, with little spare funds for activities beyond the core needs. Community Security problems are connected closely to social and economic

issues as has been demonstrated in Justice and Security Report.

Police and courts are still in the process of reform, with re-attestation and recruitment ongoing in eastern oblasts, hence they are unwilling to undertake many activities such as training, due to the time taken up with the reforms and the lack of clarity as to who will be in post by the end of the process. The district police also significantly lack transport, fuel and equipment, hence are unable to participate in events or attend calls to locations away from their home.

This underlying challenge needs to be dealt with through increased resources and a focus on the district police performance. Finally, the police have around 4,000 posts vacant in the Donbas as this is a region where it is hard for them to recruit which severely impacts on their ability to improve the quality of service or to release staff for training.

Hromadas have an ageing population, as young people generally leave rural settlements to study or work. This leads to the lack of local activists who are willing and able to engage in many project activities and also leads to challenges in feelings of insecurity.

Rural roads are often in such poor repair that travelling only 20-30 km may take an hour or more. Many people have no access to private transport, and public services may be extremely limited meaning that they are increasingly hard to reach and also find it difficult to access services.

## 5. Key Priorities For 2017

- Publishing the Justice and Security Report and holding workshops with key policy-makers to discuss recommendations and follow-up actions by government and development partners that can respond to the identified needs.
- Issuing calls for proposal for micro-grants with civil society, and developing and delivering micro-projects with local hromadas based on the identified community needs.
- Ensuring the working Groups on Community Security are established with terms of reference/Regulations adopted and regular meeting schedule in all 8 project hromadas and selecting and implementing the joint micro-projects on community security.
- Ensuring that there is a full assessment of legal aid provision in all three project oblasts and a report on the needs, and provision of basic equipment to enable legal services to be delivered to people in remote and rural areas.
- Developing full communications campaigns and outreach strategies with the Legal Aid bureau and the Prosecutors office, and a campaign regarding domestic violence.
- Delivering police training on GBV, HIV and other communicable diseases, and other related issues.
- Supporting Directors of social welfare at oblast level to create Memoranda of Understanding with police regarding treatment of children and families in crisis/in contact with the law.

## 6. Expenditure Summary

Description	Approved budget ProDoc, Year 1	Expenditure 2016	Committed <sup>1</sup> 2016	Total Expenditure + Committed 2016
Output 1. 00096307 Strengthened personal and community security in conflict-affected areas	410,287	373,271	34,455	407,726
Output 2. 00098374 Increased capacity of justice institutions for efficient, effective, and transparent service delivery	222,287	35,298	33,841	69,139
Direct Management Cost	722,388	205,621	29,292	234,913
<b>Total (output 1 + output 2+ DMC)</b>	<b>1,354,962</b>	<b>614,190</b>	<b>97,588</b>	<b>711,778</b>
General Management Service (GMS) Fee 8%	251,949	49,135	8,771	57,906
Direct Project Cost <sup>2</sup>	149,696.70	32,676	5,221	37,897
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,756,608</b>	<b>696,001</b>	<b>111,580</b>	<b>807,581</b>

<sup>1</sup> This refers to financial commitments incurred in 2016 where the transfer of funds has not yet taken place.

<sup>2</sup> This has been earmarked, in accordance with the ProDoc, but not yet levied. If it is not required, the funds will be released for project activities in 2017 – 18 in discussion with the donor and Programme Board.