



## Community Based Approach to Local Development Project - II

# ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2013  
DRAFT



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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO OUR PARTNERS



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Ministers and  
Supreme Council of  
ARC



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State  
Administration and  
Council



Chernihivska  
Oblast State  
Administration  
and Council



Chernivetska  
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Oblast State  
Administration and  
Council



Zaporizka Oblast  
State  
Administration  
and Council



Zhytomyrska  
Oblast State  
Administration

And

264 rayon councils/rayon state administrations

1106 village/city councils

1106 community organizations

Members of Steering Committee

27 Partner Universities

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARC	Autonomous Republic of Crimea
CBA	Community Based Approach to Local Development Project
CDO	Community Development Officer (CBA staff in the region)
CDP	Community Development Plan
CO	Community Organisation
EE	Energy Efficiency component of CBA-II
EU	European Union
FP	Focal Person
KM	Knowledge management component of CBA-II
KMH	Knowledge management hub
LED	Local economic development component of CBA-II
LDF	Local Development Forum
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding (similar to PA)
MPP	Micro Project Proposal
MP	Micro Project (Community Project)
OC	Oblast Council
OCRC	Oblast Community Resource Centre (same as OIU)
OIU	Oblast Implementation Unit (same as OCRC)
OSA	Oblast State Administration
PA	Partnership Agreement (similar to MoU)
PMU	Project Management Unit (CBA head office in Kyiv)
RC	Rayon Council
RCC	Region Coordination Council
RCRC	Rayon Community Resource Centre
RM	Replication of CBA methodology
RSA	Rayon State Administration
UADRC	Ukrainian Association of District and Regional Authorities
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VC/CC	Village Council/City Council

## Executive Summary

### Project Background

The second phase of the Community-Based Approach to Local Development (CBA-II) Project commenced in June 2011 to strengthen the process of participatory governance for sustainable development and to enhance energy efficiency at local level. CBA-II is funded by the EU and co-financed and implemented by UNDP, with the support of the Government of Ukraine and in partnership with local executive bodies/bodies of self-governance. The project's total budget is €17 million, with 98.4 percent contribution from the EU and 1.6 per cent cost-sharing from UNDP. The project's time-frame is four years (June 2011 to May 2015).

To achieve the objectives, the project utilizes social mobilization tools to mobilize local communities and local authorities for joint decision-making, cost-sharing, implementation of community projects and establishment of sustainable mechanisms. It requires establishment of necessary support structures that include community organizations (COs), Local Development Forums (LDFs), Regional Coordination Councils (RCCs) and rayon/regional-level Community Resource Centres (CRCs). The capacity of stakeholders is enhanced through training, exposure visits etc. Community projects are used as another tool for capacity-building. Basic needs – namely, health, the environment, energy efficiency, water supply and rural economic development – are considered as priority areas of the Project.

The project is being implemented in all 25 regions of Ukraine. Its target is to cover 200 rayons, 900 Village/City Councils (VCs/CCs) with populations of less than 10,000 and 900 local communities. Other targets include: 900 COs and 200 LDFs formed; 900 community projects supported; 16000 community members and 2000 state/elected officials trained; 17 cooperatives established; and a knowledge management hub established.

### Key Results as of 2012

By 2012, the Project succeeded in establishing partnership with regional authorities, rayon authorities, local councils and academia in line with the target set for CBA-II. Necessary institutional mechanism was established in term of developing COs; LDFs and RCCs for joint decision-making and CRCs for support to implementation of CBA methodology. A knowledge management hub was established at Ukrainian Association of District and Regional Councils (UADRC) to gather, systematize and disseminate experience.

Community members and representatives of partner authorities were trained in implementation of CBA methodology. Training and support activities were provided to teachers and students to enable them to apply curriculum on sustainable development in the framework of community participation.

Micro-project support was made available for rehabilitation of communal infrastructures to the level of set target. Activities were initiated in the area of methodology replication, energy efficiency component and rural economic development component.

### Key Results as of 2013

In 2013, the Project accomplished remaining on-going activities on partnership establishment, development of institutional mechanism for activity implementation and capacity building initiated in 2012. Besides, energy efficiency component, rural economic development component, methodology replication component, and knowledge management component were brought to full scale implementation. Brief information about the results is given hereunder. Detail information on implementation is available in subsequent chapters of this report as well as at [www.cba.org.ua](http://www.cba.org.ua)

**1. Standard (regular) component** (Target: 200 rayons, 800 village/city councils, 800 COs, 200 LDFs, 200 CRCs, 600 micro-projects)

Regular component of CBA-II focuses on building partnership with stakeholders across the country; mobilise them to establish support structures needed to implement CBA activities on participatory basis; and support with small grant for rehabilitation of social/communal infrastructures. Envisioned cost sharing arrangement includes 5% CO's contribution; 45% local budget and 50% CBA Project. By 2013, following achievements were made:

- The project reached 25 regions, 200 rayons and 857 local councils;
- 45,703 men and women from 315,604 households organized themselves into 851 community organizations that were registered under appropriate legal form. This participation is about 86% of the target households. Also, about 83% of the communities are new reflecting significant outreach of CBA-II over CBA-I communities;
- 200 local development forums and 200 community resource centres were established and strengthened to support joint planning and implementation of community initiatives;
- In a bid to enhance the skill of the human resources involved in CBA-II implementation, 8204 CO-executives and 2475 local officials were trained in various aspects of CO-management, planning and micro-project implementation;
- 46 community initiatives to improve communal objects in the priority area of energy saving, public health, water supply and environment were supported during 2013 (total 708 micro-projects since inception).

The total cost of these micro-projects was UAH 125.3 million, which was shared by COs (7.7 percent), local authorities (48.7 percent), the CBA Project (42 percent) and private sponsors (1.6 percent).

Sectoral analysis of micro-projects indicates that 72.9 percent of them are related to saving energy, 13.7 percent to health, 12.7 percent to water supply, and 0.7 percent to the environment. Furthermore, 66.7 percent of these micro-projects benefited schools and/or kindergartens, 19.6 percent to health facilities and 13.7 percent to the community – for example, street lighting, water supply, waste management.

A total of 948,764 men, women and children are expected to benefit from these micro-projects directly or indirectly. As a result of these community projects, public health, learning environment and public safety have improved.

**Challenges:** Key challenge that hampered the implementation of standard component was lack of local budget to provide cost sharing amount in time.

**2. Energy efficiency (EE) component** – Target: 300 micro-projects; 6 regional energy strategy; 6 support technical documentation and raising awareness of 10,000 population on energy efficiency

EE component of CBA-II aims to enhance local capacity by enabling citizens and local authorities to learn about energy efficiency technologies and use them jointly to solve their energy problems sustainably. Six oblasts (namely, Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, Zaporizhka, Lvivska, Ivano-frankivska and Zakarpatska) were selected as advanced piloting and remaining 19 regions were selected for normal piloting. Normal pilot regions received micro-project support while advance pilot regions received support for regional energy strategy and technical documentation besides micro-projects. Cost sharing for micro-project was envisioned to be shared by CO (5%); CBA Project (70%) and local budget (25%). Following specific achievements were made as of 2013:

- Capacity building: 329 training/backstopping events were organized to enable CBA partners undertake energy efficiency activities. A total of 3604 CO-executives and 1325 elected/state officials received training on energy efficiency component.

- **Micro-projects:** During 2013, 157 micro-projects were supported making it 275 in total since inception; Total cost of these micro-projects is UAH 62.3 million shared among community (8.3%), local budget (43.3%), CBA (46.5%) and private sponsors (1.9%). An estimated 313`936 men, women and children will receive direct/indirect benefit from this support besides 124 schools and 27 hospitals. *Direct result of this support is significant reduction in energy bills, reduced pollution, improved health, learning environment and public safety.*
- **Energy strategy:** During 2013, energy strategy of 3 oblasts was updated making it 6 strategies in total. Recommendations of these updated strategy include sustainability and efficiency in energy sector; investment in innovative technologies and green energy to raise its energy efficiency; focusing community-based micro-size energy projects in rural areas. *These updated energy strategy are expected to contribute to forthcoming phase (2015-20) of energy strategy preparation and direction of regional investment;*
- **Technical documentation:** In line with the recommendation made in the updated energy strategy document, the regional authorities of 6 advance pilot oblasts were engaged in making investment under the framework of cost sharing from CBA Project. It included developing concept for preparation of technical documentation that would lead to larger investment for enhancing energy efficiency in the region and investing into concrete object that would promote energy efficiency in rural areas such as mobile laboratory for energy auditing. Also, these oblasts were provided with information about mechanism and scope of international co-financing. *This support is expected to produce positive impact on improvement in regional energy efficiency status in years to come.*
- **Public awareness:** 132 events were held during 2013 in various regions to sensitize citizens, local authorities, students and academia about energy efficiency, renewable energy and innovative technologies. Various awareness materials (e.g. leaflet, video film, booklet, posters etc.) were produced and distributed among stakeholders during awareness raising events and on other occasions. *This activity is expected to produce positive impact in future.*

**Challenges:** Key challenges that hampered the implementation of energy efficiency component include (a) new rules introduced by the Government regarding the construction/rehabilitation of communal infrastructure that requires use of certified contractors only. However, number of such contractors is highly limited in the region and (b) difficulty facing the local authorities in developing technical document for micro-projects and co-financing of micro-projects due to lack of budget; (b) new rules of the Government that requires lengthy and bureaucratic procedure for approval of technical documents

### **3. Rural economic development component – Target: 17 cooperatives**

CBA-II aims to build capacity of low-income rural households to undertake joint economic initiatives that could lead to income generation and employment creation in rural areas. This is done through organising target population in development of multi-functional agricultural service cooperatives (ASCs) and building their capacity to bring added value to local products through efficient production, packaging and shared marketing. Envisioned cost sharing includes cooperative (30% with maximum 15% from local budget and/or other sources) and 70% from CBA Project. Following specific achievement were made in 2013 in the area of rural economic development:

- **Cooperative development:** 15 ASCs were formed by 1313 men and women from 928 households. The ASCs were duly registered with state registration agency. Local authorities provided premises to the cooperatives;
- **Capacity building:** Capacity of ASC-executives and officials of local governments was built through training in such areas as management, finance, taxation and business planning. In total 1,317 ASC-executives and 174 state/elected officials were trained. Also, support was provided to the ASCs in establishing technical information centre and forging linkage with local/regional authorities.
- **Micro-project:** All 15 ASCs undertook economic initiatives to benefit their members. Of 15 initiatives, 3 are milk related (chilling and transportation) and 12 are related with agro-service equipment for

activities like land ploughing for fruit and vegetable production, transportation, product processing etc. Total cost of these micro-projects is UAH 4.2 million shared among cooperatives (18.1%), local authorities (10%), CBA (69.3%) and private sponsors (2.6%).

**Challenges:** It is found that this approach of CBA possesses strong potential for enhancing livelihood of rural poor families. This approach has succeeded in empowering rural poor and building their confidence in the idea of mutual cooperation and self-help. Key challenges that hampered the implementation of economic component include (a) confusion created by new legislation (2012) on ASC; (b) old mindset of people and authorities on cooperative and skepticism about poor-focused approach of CBA; (c) relatively high cost sharing (15-30%) from low income cooperative members and (d) lack of clear procedure for cost sharing from local budget.

#### **4. Methodology replication component** – Target: 60 rayons, 240 local councils, 240 micro-projects

CBA partners in the regions are encouraged to internalise CBA methodology with support of the Project so that they could utilise this methodology to implement their small grant programme with higher effectiveness. It will also ensure sustainability of CBA approach in long term perspective. Besides providing technical support for capacity building, CBA supports implementation of micro-projects on cost sharing basis. In general, a CO contributes 5% of the total cost while local authorities bear 70% of the cost and CBA shared remaining 25%. Followings are specific achievements as of 2013:

- **Partnership:** Methodology replication component is being implemented in 21 regions of Ukraine. During 2013, 3 new rayons and 8 village\city councils joined CBA Project on methodology replication followed by 12 communities. In total since inception, 64 rayons and 251 local councils have undertaken replication;
- **Support structure development:** Since inception, 253 COs were formed by 121`568 men and women from 80`660 households in the CBA communities thereby demonstrating higher level of female participation and near 80% household coverage, as stipulated by CBA. About 81% of the communities are new reflecting significant outreach of CBA-II over CBA-I communities;

All 64 rayons have established local development forum and 62 of them have established community resource centres to ensure functioning of bottom-up joint decision-making;

- **Capacity building:** A total of 1920 CO-executives and 553 local officials were trained to enable them to implement the CBA methodology effectively;
- **Micro-projects:** COs have undertaken 220 micro-projects in partnership with their respective local authorities and CBA Project. 78.6 % of these micro-projects belong to energy saving/energy efficiency category followed by health and water supply. Total cost of these micro-projects is expected to be UAH 24.5 million to be shared among CO (10.2%), local budget (70.8%), CBA (17.6%) and private sponsors (1.4%).

**Challenges:** Authorities have successfully utilised CBA methodology not only in CBA-communities but also in non-CBA communities thereby rendering sound scope of the methodology. However, key challenges that hampered the implementation of replication component include (a) new rules introduced by the Government regarding the construction/rehabilitation of communal infrastructure that requires use of certified contractors only. However, number of such contractors is highly limited in the region and (b) difficulty in co-financing from local budget due to lack of resource.

#### **5. Knowledge management** – Target: one knowledge hub, 10 universities, experience sharing, policy recommendation

CBA project has developed mechanism for collection, systematization and dissemination of information/experience gained in course of implementation of its methodology. To this end, it has established an internal management information system as well it has mobilised its partners. Key partners include universities and associations of elected bodies. Following achievements were made as of 2013:

- **Knowledge management hub:** CBA supported Ukrainian Association of District and Regional Councils (UADRC) in 2012 to establish a 'knowledge management hub'. In 2013, capacity of this Hub was further strengthened through technical support and human resource building activities. The Hub is linked with resource centres across the country. Its large members belong to various corners of society and it has started contributing to policy making activities. *It is expected that knowledge hub will continue demonstrating its effective role under the umbrella of UADRC. It is also envisioned that linkage of knowledge management hub with academia will further enhance its effectiveness.* Web-portal of the Hub can be reached at [www.rozvytok.ua](http://www.rozvytok.ua)
- **Curriculum development:** In 2013, 7 new universities joined CBA Project making it total 27 universities from 20 regions of Ukraine since inception. Besides, specialised institutions like National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) reinforced partnership. Interest was received from All-Ukrainian Association of Village and Settlement Councils (AAVSC) to join CBA for utilisation of its knowledge management system.

Four of the universities are teaching the course on sustainable development on mandatory basis, while 9 of them teach the subject on optional basis. About 550 students have benefited from the teaching so far. Remaining universities have committed to launch the course in near future. In 2013, CBA supported various research, training, conference, publications and curriculum/teaching material development activities as appropriate for teachers as well as for students. *Partnership of CBA with academia across the country is expected to significantly contribute towards promoting the idea of sustainable local development.*

- **Policy recommendation:** In 2013, policy support activities were carried out. With support from UADRC policy recommendations were made in the area of bodies of self-organisation of population, territorial communities and regional development. Some recommendations are at review level while some are submitted to relevant ministries for consideration.
- **Information dissemination:** As in previous years, CBA Project maintained regular reporting and transparent information dissemination through its website. During 2013, 132 media events were organized (including regional, rayon seminars, press conferences etc.), 1502 cases of media coverage were registered, 716 publications on websites were registered and 101 issues of regional newsletters were disseminated. In addition, 9 visits were hosted during the reporting period for donors and partners.

## 6. Management

CBA Project recognizes its human resource, spread across the country, is one of the key factors for the success. With support of its partners, it succeeded in making financial progress to the tune of € 6.1 million (US \$ 7.8 million) by 2013, placing it at 104% of 2013 target. Since inception, financial progress has reached € 13.7 million (US \$ 18.1 million) making it 80.1% of the total project target.

During 2013, independent audit of CBA operation was carried out. In general, financial operation of CBA Project was found satisfactory without any major comment.

In 2013, a monitoring mission was commissioned to assess CBA implementation from the perspective of relevance and quality of design; efficiency of implementation; effectiveness of implementation; impact of CBA implementation; potential of sustainability, with particular attention on horizontal and cross-cutting issues. Also in 2013, an evaluation mission commissioned by EU and UNDP undertook assessment of first and second phase of CBA Project. Overall findings of the missions reflect that the Project implementation has met efficiency and effectiveness criteria. It offers high potential for making further impact in the country. The mission recommends that the Project should expand its focus to national level potential and small cities besides continuing its current activities.



## STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

SN	Activity	Target All Years		Achievements			
		Unit	Qty	2011	2012	2013	Total
<b>Standard (Regular) Component</b>							
1	Partnership agreement signed with regions	No.	25	25		0	25
2	Rayons selected & partnership established	No.	200	200		0	200
3	Village/City Council selected & partnership	No.	900	833	-1	25	857
4	Communities selected for local action	No.	900	782	53	23	858
5	Community organizations						
a	CO formed/grafted	No.	900	702	134	15	851
	CBA-I community	No.	-	133	8	1	142
	New community	No.	-	569	126	14	709
b	COs formalisation	No.	-				
	Enrolled with VC/CC	No.	-	658	182	11	851
	Legally registered	No.	-	617	219	15	851
c	Household participation/membership						
	Target households	No.	-	210785	149720	6898	367403
	Participated households	No.	-	155232	151545	8827	315604
	CO members (total)	No.	-	228149	212206	16718	457073
	CO members - male (%)	No.	-	43	43	43	43
	CO members - female (%)	No.	-	57	57	57	57
6	Local Development Forums (formed/grafted)	No.	200	182	18	0	200
	LDF sittings held		-	226	647	377	1226
7	Regional Coordination Councils grafted	No.	25	11	13	1	25
	RCC sitting held	No.	-	11	40	39	90
8	Community Resource Centers formed/grafted	No.	223	193	30	-	223
	Capacity of CRCs strengthened	No.	100	19	79	-	98
9	Human Resource Development						
a	Training conducted	No.	-	648	615	416	1679
b	Participants of the trainings	No.	18000	5192	2528	2959	10679
	CO-members	No.	16000	3795	2176	2233	8204
	Local authorities	No.	2000	1397	352	726	2475
10	Community development planning						
a	COs with CDP prepared	No.	900	516	314	2	832
b	CDP approved and mainstreamed	No.	900	321	490	21	832
11	Micro-Project supported	No.	600	112	550	46	708
a	Sectoral distribution						
	Energy saving	%	-	85,7%	76,4	76,1%	72,9%
	Water supply	%	-	5,4%	11,5	6,5%	12,7%
	Health posts	%	-	8,0%	11,4	17,4%	13,7%
	Environment	%	-	0,9%	0,7	0	0,7%
b	Total cost of approved MPPs	UAH mln	-	20,4	115,8	8,6	125,3
	Shared by COs	%	5	8,2	7,3	6,1%	7,7%
	Shared by local, rayon, regional authorities	%	45	49,4	48,2	55,4%	48,7%
	Shared by CBA	%	50	40,4	42,8	35,3%	42,0%
	Shared by others (private sponsors)	%	-	2	1,7	3,2%	1,6%
c	Beneficiary characteristics of approved MPs						
	Beneficiary population	No.	-	146704	749748	52312	948764
	Institutional beneficiary	No.	-	112	550	46	708
	School/kindergarten (cum.)	%	-	73,1	65,4	54,3%	66,7%
	Healthpost (cum.)	%	-	9	11,7	21,7%	19,6%
	Local communities (cum.)	%	-	17,9	33,2	23,9%	13,7%
<b>Energy Efficiency Component</b>							
1	Human Resource Development						
a	Training conducted		-	-	-	329	329
b	Participants of the trainings		-	-	-	4965	4965
	CO-members		-	-	-	3604	3604
	Local authorities		-	-	-	1325	1325
2	Micro-project supported	No.	300	-	118	157	275
a	Total cost of approved MP	UAH mln	-	-	15	47,3	62,3
	Shared by COs		-	-	5,0%	5,5%	8,3%
	Shared by local, rayon, regional authorities		-	-	43,0%	42,7%	43,3%
	Shared by CBA		-	-	50,0%	50,7%	46,5%
	Shared by others (private sponsors)		-	-	2,0%	1,1%	1,9%
b	Beneficiary characteristics of approved MPs		-	-			
	Beneficiary population		-	-	126417	187519	313936
	Institutional beneficiary		-	-	-	-	-
	School/kindergarten (cum.)		-	-	28,0%	58,0%	45,1%
	Healthpost (cum.)		-	-	10,2%	9,6%	9,8%
	Local communities (cum.)		-	-	61,9%	32,5%	45,1%
3	Supporting energy efficiency strategic plans	No.	6	-	-	6	6
4	Supporting technical design development	No.	6	-	-	6	6
5	Raising public awareness on energy efficiency	No.	10,000	-	-	4692	4692

SN	Activity	Target All Years		Achievement			
		Unit	Qty	2011	2012	2013	total
<b>Rural Economic Development Component</b>							
1	Agro/Service Cooperative Developed	No.	17	-	-	15	15
a	Target households	No.	-	-	-	2368	2368
b	Participated households	No.	-	-	-	928	928
2	Human Resource Development						
a	Training conducted	No.	-	-	-	100	100
b	Participants of the trainings	No.	-	-	-	1491	1491
	CO-members	No.	-	-	-	1317	1317
	Local authorities	No.	-	-	-	174	174
3	Economic micro-projects supported	No.	17	-	-	15	15
a	Total cost of approved MP	UAH mln.	-	-	-	4.2	4.2
	Shared by COs	%	-	-	-	18.1%	18.1%
	Shared by local, rayon, regional authorities	%	-	-	-	10.0%	10.0%
	Shared by CBA	%	-	-	-	69.3%	69.3%
	Shared by others (private sponsors)	%	-	-	-	2.6%	2.6%
b	Beneficiary households	No.	-	-	-	928	928
<b>Replication Component</b>							
1	Rayons selected & partnership established	No.	60	-	61	3	64
2	Village/City Council selected & partnership	No.	240	-	243	8	251
3	Communities selected for local action	No.	240	-	239	12	251
4	Community organizations						
a	CO formed/grafted	No.	240	-	179	74	253
	CBA-I CO	No.	-	-	41	5	46
	New CO	No.	-	-	138	69	207
b	COs Formalisation	No.	-	-	-	-	-
	Enrolled with VC/CC	No.	-	-	174	79	253
	Legally registered	No.	-	-	169	84	253
c	Household participation/membership						
	Target households	No.	-	-	52689	40827	93516
	Participated households	No.	-	-	39026	41634	80660
	CO members (total)	No.	-	-	52401	69167	121568
	CO members male (total)	No.	-	-	42,5%	43,0%	43,0%
	CO members female (total)	No.	-	-	57,5%	57,0%	57,0%
5	Local Development Forums (formed/grafted)	No.	60	-	47	17	64
	LDF sittings held	-	-	-	111	169	280
6	Community Resource Centers formed/grafted	No.	60	-	52	10	62
	Capacity of CRCs strengthened	No.	-	-	-	-	-
7	Human Resource Development						
a	Training conducted	No.	-	-	195	289	484
b	Persons trained (without repetition)	No.	-	-	1257	1216	2473
	CO-members	No.	-	-	930	990	1920
	Local authorities	No.	-	-	327	226	553
8	Community development planning		240	-	-	-	-
a	COs with CDP prepared	No.	-	-	139	114	253
b	CDP approved and mainstreamed	No.	-	-	130	121	251
9	Micro-Project supported	No.	240	-	67	166	220
a	Sectoral distribution						
	Energy saving	%	-	-	74,80%	75,3%	78,6%
	Water supply	%	-	-	9,9%	10,8%	8,2%
	Health posts	%	-	-	13%	13,3%	12,3%
	Environment	%	-	-	2,3%	0,6%	0,9%
b	Total cost of approved MPPs	UAH mln	-	-	8,7	19,2	24,5
	Shared by COs	%	-	-	6,2%	7,2%	10,2%
	Shared by local, rayon, regional authorities	%	-	-	66,8%	74,7%	70,8%
	Shared by CBA	%	-	-	20,8%	17,0%	17,6%
	Shared by others (private sponsors)	%	-	-	6,2%	1,2%	1,4%
c	Beneficiary characteristics of approved MPs						
	Beneficiary population	No.	-	-	77420	168073	232026
	Institutional beneficiary	No.	-	-	67	166	220
	School/kindergarten (cum.)	%	-	-	43	56,6%	60,9%
	Healthpost (cum.)	%	-	-	11	15,1%	18,6%
	Local communities (cum.)	%	-	-	13	28,3%	20,5%
<b>Knowledge Management Component</b>							
1	Partnership with academia	No.	10	-	20	7	27
2	Curriculum introduced in academia	No.	2	-	13	-	13
3	Knowledge management hub	No.	1	-	1	-	1
4	PR and communication						
a	Media events	No.	-	269	144	132	545
b	Media coverage	No.	-	1282	1874	1502	4658
c	Publications (web sites)	No.	-	587	853	716	2156
d	Newsletters	No.	-	71	112	101	284
<b>Advisory and Management</b>							
1	Financial Progress (estimated)	Mill. \$/€	23.3/17.1	1,7/1,1	8,6/6,5	7,9/6,1	18.2/13.7

## Chapter One

# INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

First phase of CBA Project commenced in late 2007 with a purpose to demonstrate nationwide upscaling of successful model of local sustainable development based on community participation. The model proved effective in promoting good governance and at the same time it opened door for other dimensions of sustainable development. Thus, second phase of CBA Project came into existence in June 2011. CBA-II Project is funded by the European Union and is co-financed and implemented by UNDP, with the support of the Government of Ukraine and in partnership with local executive bodies/ bodies of self-governance. The Project's total budget is €17.125 million (23.3 million US \$) with 98.4% contribution from EU and 1.6% cost sharing from UNDP. Project time frame is 4 years (7 June 2011 – May 2015).

### 1.2 Objectives

Overall objective of the CBA Project is to promote sustainable socio-economic development at local level by strengthening participatory governance and encouraging community-based initiatives throughout Ukraine. Its specific objectives of the Project are to:

- promote community based approach to local governance and sustainable development;
- enhance energy efficiency at local level;
- support the creation of the locally owned and managed repository and network of good practices and knowledge on community mobilization and participatory governance;

### 1.3 Implementation Methodology

The strategic goal of the CBA is to build capacity of the local communities and local authorities for participation into joint decision making process and use this capacity for multi-stakeholders cooperation and multi-sectoral interventions with ensured local ownership of the process. The process is **bottom-up** and involves stakeholders from grassroots, meso and macro level in the process as it moves upward. CBA Implementation process involves a series of activities and action points that ultimately yields results intended by the Project.

At national level the project works with line ministries, parliamentary committees, national associations of local councils and other counterparts under overall coordination of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers (SCMU) of Ukraine. At regional level Project cooperates with oblast state administrations (OSAs) and oblast councils, OCs (in case of AR Crimea – with ARC Council of Ministers and Verkhovna Rada of AR Crimea). At rayon level, CBA partners with rayon state administrations (RSAs) and rayon councils (RCs). At local level, partnership is established with village / city councils (VCs/CCs).

Selected rayons, village/city councils and local communities form the functional area of the Project. Their selection is done through **open competition**, based on the criteria of socio-economic hardship especially in the area of health, water supply, energy supply and environmental situation. Through the selection process, CBA reaches the most suffering areas/population of the region/rayon.

Local level activities of CBA are carried out under the framework of **partnership** with the stakeholders. It is based on willingness and commitment of the partners (communities, village/city councils, rayon authorities, regional authorities, academia, associations of local self-governments, private sector) for cost sharing and joint decision-making.

The project uses **social mobilisation tool** to mobilise stakeholders and create environment (support structures) for joint decision-making and joint implementation of activities. Community organisation (CO) is formed by representation of 80% or more households on the selected community to

reflect common community vision and implementation of community priorities; local development forum (LDF) is developed at rayon level for joint decision-making, resource mobilisation, local coordination; regional coordination council (RCC) is developed at regional (oblast/ARC) level to monitor CBA activities in the region, to resolve issues related with local policies/procedures, to support programming and resource mobilisation. At national level there is a steering committee to ensure national level coordination and advisory support.

**Capacity** of the COs is built in such a way that they are able to make joint decision with local authorities, mobilize resources, implement local priorities and sustain the result. Capacity of the partners (VC/CC, rayon/oblast etc.) is strengthened in terms of human resources to implement participatory approach propagated by the Project. Training, exposure visits, dialogues and small grants (for community projects), appropriate institutional mechanisms etc. are used as tools for building capacity.

CBA-II supports pilot rural communities in solving the most pressing local development problems by implementing community initiatives (micro-projects) within major project priority:

- Health (local health posts);
- Environment (waste utilisation, sewage/drainage etc.);
- Energy (energy saving, energy efficiency);
- Water supply;
- Rural economic development
- Knowledge management
- Methodology replication

#### 1.4 Management Arrangement

The Project is managed by UNDP/Ukraine under overall guidance of Country Director and under direct supervision of Senior Programme Manager. Execution of the Project is done by an implementation team with a central body in Kyiv and 25 regional implementation units, one in each region. Oblast Implementation Units (Regional Community Resource Centres) are further supported by oblast authorities in terms of office premises and human resources. Similarly, each rayon partner has deputed one official for coordination and implementation purpose and has established modest form of district community resource centre. They all together implement local component of the CBA activities. LDF and RCC serve as a guiding body at local and regional level and steering committee of the Project serve as a guiding body at the national level. For timely and quality output, appropriate 'quality supervision committee' (QSC) and 'management information systems' (MIS) are established to make the stakeholders directly involved in the process of monitoring and assessment of the Project activities. Flow of information is bottom-up and participatory. Various forms of media outlets are encouraged for raising public awareness about activities of CBA with a purpose to ensure transparency.

#### 1.5 Project Area

CBA Project works in all oblasts of Ukraine and Autonomous Republic of Crimea covering total of 264 rayons (6-10 rayons in average) and 1106 village/city councils (4-5/rayon in average).



Map – I: CBA Project Area

## Chapter Two

# REGULAR COMPONENT

*Regular component of CBA-II nurtures the methodology of community based local sustainable development that was introduced during first phase of the Project. It includes strengthening of the model in old (CBA-I) communities and expanding it to new territories. By 2013, all targets of this component were achieved. Details on this component are described in the following sections and on [www.cba.org.ua](http://www.cba.org.ua)*

**2.1 Establishing Partnership** (Target: 25 regions, 200 rayons and 800 local councils. Achievement: 25 regions, 200 rayons and 857 local councils)

Establishment of partnership with local/regional authorities through signing of partnership agreement is essential to formalize the role and commitment of the partners and to provide an official basis to work with community organizations.

Establishment of partnership involves a process of public information, competition, consultation and formalization. At the sub-national level it involves regional authorities, rayon authorities and local councils (village/city councils with less than 10,000 population). Competition is based on a set of socio-economic hardship criteria (especially in the area of health, water supply, energy supply and environmental situation) that collectively identify the level of suffering, willingness and commitment.

Forging of partnership includes following steps:

- *Regional level partnership* – public awareness is ensured through launching regional seminar including participation of rayon authorities in the region and the media. Competition is announced for rayons. Upon an internal consultative process, the regional authorities sign partnership agreement;
- *Selection of rayons* is done jointly by regional authorities, UNDP and CBA Project based on socio-economic criteria and upon review of application forms submitted by rayon authorities;
- *Rayon level partnership* - public awareness is ensured through launching rayon seminar including local councils in the rayon and the media. Competition is announced for local councils. Rayon authorities sign partnership agreement upon internal consultative process, as necessary;
- *Selection of local councils* is done jointly by regional authorities, CBA staffs in the region and the rayon authorities based on socio-economic criteria and upon review of application forms submitted by local councils;
- *Local council level partnership* - public awareness is ensured through launching local council level seminar including presence of council members and active citizens of the council territory. Competition is announced for local communities. Head of local council signs partnership agreement upon internal consultative process, as necessary;
- *Selection of local community* for local action is done jointly by the regional authorities, rayon authorities and local council based on socio-economic hardship criteria.

In each level of seminar, materials related with CBA-II implementation were presented together with video film show, leaflets distribution, PowerPoint presentation and question-answer session. In general, no major issue was recorded since modality of the Project was known to most of the participants of the seminars from the first phase.

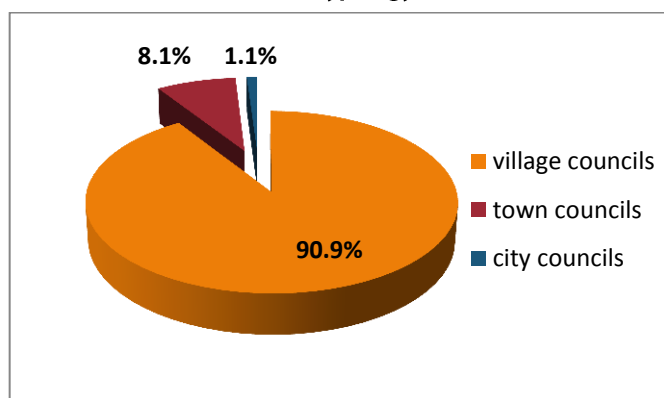
At each level of partnership selection, a number of most potential candidates are selected as reserve so as to ensure a quick replacement of any of the partner, in case the latter decides to terminate partnership.

In total, partnership was established with 24 oblasts and ARC government; 200 rayons and 857 local councils over 2011-13 period. The partnership expanded to 100 new rayons and 697 new local councils indicating further outreach of CBA methodology in the country. Also, the partnership was almost exclusively rural since 91% of the local councils were village councils and only 9% were either urban type village or small city councils (chart-I).

**Table – I: Partnership Establishment**

SN	Activity	Unit	2011	2012	2013	Total
1	MoU signed with regional authorities	No.	25	-	-	25
2	Rayon level partnership					
a	Rayon selected	No.	200	-	-	200
	CBA-I rayon	No.	100	-	-	100
	New rayon	No.	100	-	-	100
	Rayon in reserve	No.	76	-	-	76
b	MoU signed with rayon authorities	No.	200	-	-	200
3	Local council level partnership					
a	Village councils selected	No.	833	1	23	857
	CBA-I councils	No.	160	0	0	160
	New councils	No.	673	1	23	697
	Councils in reserve	No.	382	-	-	382
	Council seminar held	No.	833	1	25	858

**Chart - I: Typology of Local Councils**



**2.2 Developing Support Structures** (Target: 800 COs, 200 LDFs, 223 CRCs and 25 RCCs. Achievements: 851 COs, 200 LDFs, 223 CRCs and 25 RCCs)

Establishing support structures is one of the important elements of the community based development approach methodology. Appropriate support structures are developed for participatory decision-making and monitoring at all levels of project implementation. Key support structures include community organisation (CO) at local level, local development forum (LDF) and community resource centre at rayon level, regional coordination council (RCC) and community resource centre at regional level.

### 2.2.1 Community organisation development

Community organisation (CO) is the foundation block for community based approach. It enables community members to get their potentials unleashed through collective action. It also helps governance at local level to become more participatory.

Through social mobilisation tool, the community members are sensitized and motivated to get organised. The Project expects participation of 80% of households of the community with at least 50% female participation. Following steps are followed for developing community organisations:

**a) Selection of pilot community:** Following VC/CC level seminar, selection of community for local action was undertaken based on competition and commitment. The criteria included (a) level of problems with basic infrastructure and services with regard to CBA-II priorities facing the

community; (b) willingness of the community to undertake joint decision-making and actions to solve their problems on collective and self-help basis; performance during CBA-I (for old COs only). A total of 858 communities were selected until 2013, of which 703 (81.9%) were new communities (Table-II).

**b) Formation of CO:** Through a dialogue held between the selected communities and the community mobilisation team, the community members were familiarised with CBA methodology and importance of self-help. They were motivated to get organised if they looked for improving their living condition. Consequently, those communities which recognised the message and were willing to see a change in their life decided to form community organisation. They selected competent persons from among themselves to lead and manage the organisation. In case, an organisation already existed in the community then a procedure of grafting was applied. Those organisations which scored satisfactory situation were accepted for CBA-II.

In total, since inception, 851 COs were formed/grafted in participation of 457`073 persons from 315`604 households. In average, gender distribution of CO members is 43% of male and 57% of female. Also, 86% of the target households joined their COs, ensuring full compliance of CBA norm of 80% participation. About 83% of the COs were new reflecting the fact that CBA-II succeeded in making a wider outreach over CBA-I coverage of communities.

**Table – II: Formation of Community Organizations** (Target 800)

SN	Activity	Unit	2011	2012	2013	Total
1	Community selected	No.	782	53	23	858
	<i>Old (CBA-I)</i>	No.	145	8	2	155
	<i>New</i>	No.	637	45	21	703
	Community selected for reserve	No.	568	122	38	728
2	No. of COs formed/grafted	No.	702	134	15	851
	<i>CBA-I or existing ones</i>	No.	133	8	1	142
	<i>Newly formed</i>	No.	569	126	14	709
3	Household participation	No.				
	<i>Target households</i>	No.	210785	149720	6898	367403
	<i>Participated households</i>	No.	155232	151545	8827	315604
4	Membership	No.	228149	212206	16718	457073
	<i>Male</i>	%	43	43	43	43
	<i>Female</i>	%	57	57	57	57

\* Regionwise details in Annex – II (A), II (B)

**c) Formalisation of CO:** The formed COs enrolled with their respective village/city councils and went through legal registration with relevant agencies. Status of a legal entity is essential for the COs to carry out business in a formal mode and to open a bank account for financial transactions. This status also makes them eligible to receive grants from national/international agencies. By Nov 2013, 851 COs were registered in their respective VC/CC and 851 of them got legal status - 94% in form of public organization, 4% as BSP, 0.4% as cooperative and 1.6% got other legal status (Table – III).

**Table – III: Legal Form of COs\***

Legal form	Unit	2011	2012	2013	Total	%
ACMB	No.	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public organization	No.	588	193	16	797	93.7
BSP	No.	12	23	2	37	4.3
Cooperatives	No.	4	0	-1	3	0.4
Other	No.	13	3	-2	14	1.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>617</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>851</b>	

\* Regionwise details in Annex – III

“While analyzing the project on the concept of local self-governance reform in Ukraine, we understood that it is very important to prepare people for the possible changes. Thus looking through one of the clauses “creation of territorial communities”, under which the community members should be self-conscious and actively involved in participatory governance, we have understood that the preparatory work has already been done by participation of the community in CBA Project. Things we have been taught by Project turned to be the preparation ground towards reform. The main idea of the Project was community self-mobilisation and community members’ participation in the Project.”

*Larysa Stepanenko, the Deputy Head of Konstantynovsky Rayon Council, Donetsk Oblast*

### 2.2.2 Establishing local development forum

Local development forum (LDF) is created at rayon level and is expected to facilitate dialogue, coordination, planning and decision-making at local level between the oblast and rayon authorities and communities for promoting community driven local development. Usually LDF consists of RSA and RC heads, heads of village/city councils, chiefs of relevant departments in RSA/RC, representatives (focal person) of oblast authorities, and heads of CBA/COs.



LDF meeting of Sambyrskiy rayon held in Sadkovychi village, Lvivska oblast

Target on LDF establishment was fulfilled in 2012 with establishment of 200 LDFs (Table – IV). LDFs held meeting from time to time to discuss and decide upon various issues such as approval of community plans, resource mobilisation, coordination and solving organisation problems facing the COs.

**Table – IV: Formation and Sitting of LDFs** (Target 200 LDFs)

	2011	2012	2013	Total
LDF established	182	18		200
<i>LDF grafted from CBA-I</i>	96	4	-	100
<i>New LDF</i>	86	14	-	100
No. of sittings held	226	623	377	1226

\* Regionwise details in Annex – II (A), II (B)

### 2.2.3 Regional Coordination Council

Regional coordination council (RCC) is created at region level with an aim to coordinate and facilitate financing of micro-projects. It serves to disseminate information about the Project among officials, monitor activity of the Project in the region and provide consultations on strategic issues of micro-projects' implementation. RCC is chaired by deputy head of oblast state administration or deputy head of oblast council<sup>1</sup> and consists of representatives of rayon administration/council heads, appropriate departments of OSA/OC, selected village/city council heads, CO, NGO and private sector.

During first phase of CBA, 25 RCC were established in all oblasts of Ukraine and in ARC. During second phase of CBA, all 25 RCCs were reconstituted (Table – V). Since inception, RCCs met 90 times to review CBA implementation in the region and to decide upon various issues such as accelerating the pace of implementation, CBA replication, participation in the energy efficiency and rural economic development components, development/approval of appropriate social/economic programmes etc.

**Table – V: Grafting and Sittings of RCCs** (Target 25 RCCs)

	2011	2012	2013	Total
RCC grafted	11	13	1	25
Sittings held	11	40	39	90

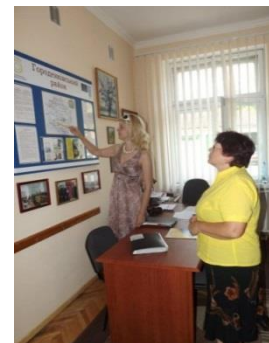
### 2.2.4 Community Resource Centres

To facilitate the functioning of LDF and RCC, a community resource centre is established by the partner rayon authorities and regional authorities. For this purpose, they provide premises and depute a focal person. CBA provides logistic facilities as necessary and trains the focal persons. Resource centres are also important in that they support non-CBA communities in carrying out local development activities in line with CBA methodology – something sought valuable from the perspective of methodology replication.

<sup>1</sup>In case of ARC, the Republican Coordination Council is headed by speaker of Verkhovna Rada of ARC



By 2012, 23 regions and 200 rayons had their community resource centers established. In the regions, resource centres were managed by community development officers (staff of CBA) with support of staff deputed by the regional authorities. In rayons, the resource centres were managed by an official deputed by the rayon leaderships. The resource centres were also provided with premises, equipment and logistic by the regional/rayon authorities. CBA provided equipment and logistics to about 36% of the rayon resource centres on competition bases and to almost all regional level resource centres to ensure/enhance their effectiveness (Table – VI).



**Table – VI: Creation of Resource Centres**

	Level of Resource Centre	Target	2011	2012	2013	Total
1	Regional Community Resource Centre	23*	23	2	-	23
2	Rayon Community Resource Centre	200	170	30	-	200

\* Regionwise details in Annex – II (A), II (B). + RIUs in Kyiv and ARC are located outside oblast premises

## 2.3 Capacity Building

Capacity building involves such activities as training, exposure visits and other techniques utilized for skill enhancement/knowledge transfer. The purpose is to ensure effective implementation of CBA-II, to enable local communities, local authorities and other partners to adopt and practice the approach promoted by the Project.

Over a period between 2011-2013, 8204 CO-executives were trained in such areas as CO management, accounting, planning, micro-project proposal preparation, implementation of micro-projects, participatory assessment system (PAS), public audit etc. During the same period 2475 officials of local/regional governments were trained in various aspects of CBA activity implementation (Table – VII).



CO Management Training in Volyn Oblast

**Table – VII: Trainings Organised**

S N	Type of Participants	No. of training				Participants (non-repetition)			
		2011	2012	2013	Total	2011	2012	2013	Total
1	CO executives	648	615	416	1679	3795	2176	2233	8204
2	Officials of local councils and rayon/regional authorities					1397	352	726	2475

\* Regionwise details in Annex – IV (A), IV (B)

## 2.4 Micro-project Implementation

Implementation of micro-projects is a tool to build capacity of local authorities and local communities to jointly plan and implement the vision of local development such that living conditions in rural areas gets improved in a sustainable way. The implementation process also nurtures good governance and helps in addressing critical global and national issues. CBA supports implementation of local priorities termed as 'micro-projects' through small grants based on equity, do-ability, sustainability and cost sharing criteria.

Micro-project implementation is completed, as described below, in 4 steps: planning, approval, implementation and sustainability arrangement.

### 2.4.1 Setting community priorities and mainstreaming of community plans

Upon creation of community organization and gaining maturity, the CO-members identify problems of their village they want to solve. Priority of the identified plans are set by the CO-members based on such criteria as *intensity* of need (80% or more households felt it as the first priority), *do-ability* (the micro-project is simple enough to be implemented within capacity of the CO-members), *resource availability*

(willingness of donors, community members and local authorities to support the priority), *sustainability* (the beneficiary community should be able to sustain the object/services created. Result is a community development plan (CDP), which is in form of conceptual proposal. Upon its approval from village/city councils, it is submitted to the LDF for review and approval. CDPs from various communities are debated at the LDF meeting and most appropriate plans are approved along with recommendations for rayon budget allocation.



Approval of community priorities in Crimea

As of 2013, 832 COs developed their plan, 832 of which were approved by local councils and they all were approved by LDF meetings for support. Almost three-fourth of community priorities were about energy saving/efficiency followed by health and water supply (Table – VIII).

**Table – VIII: Community Development Plan**

SN	Details	Unit	2011	2012	2013	Total
1	CDPs developed/granted	No.	516	314	2	832
2	Sectoral distribution of top priority					
	<i>Energy saving</i>	%	76.1	80.7	-	75,6
	<i>Water supply</i>	%	4.0	0.6	-	10,7
	<i>Health</i>	%	19.8	18.0	100	13,0
	<i>Environment</i>	%	0.1	0.7	-	0,7
3	CDPs approved at VC/CC	No.	484	345	3	832
4	CDPs approved at LDF	No.	321	489	22	832

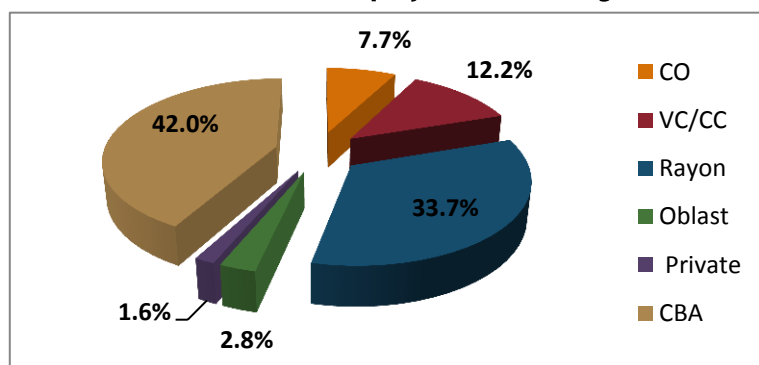
\* Regionwise details in Annex – V

#### 2.4.2 Approval of micro-project proposals

Following to plan approval at LDF, the COs prepare micro-project proposal and submit it to central office of CBA Project for appraisal and approval. A typical proposal includes a set of documents such as technical documentation, cost estimate with proposed cost sharing, commitment letter from stakeholders, protocols of decisions made at various point of time, statute of the CO, bank account evidence, micro-project proposal, result of participatory assessment and/or maturity index, sustainability mechanism etc. The CO-executives go through rigorous learning by doing process while preparing technical documentation and micro-project proposal.

Central office of CBA appraises the proposals submitted by COs and approves them, if found satisfactory. As of end of 2013, 708 MPPs were approved by CBA (Table – IX). Total cost of the approved micro-projects was 125.3 mln UAH, shared among COs, CBA, local/regional authorities and private sponsors as given in Chart – II (detail in Annex – VIA and VIB). It reflects local cost sharing more than envisioned thus validating the commitment of the local stakeholders for collective action.

**Chart – II: Micro-project Cost-sharing**



Sectoral distribution of the approved micro-projects shows that highest preference of local stakeholders is for energy sector followed by health and water supply as given below:

- Energy saving - 72.9%
- Health - 13.7%
- Water supply - 12.7%
- Environment - 0.7%

The approved project is expected to benefit about 948,764 men, women and children (directly & indirectly). In terms of institutional beneficiaries, distribution of approved micro-projects is as follows:

- Schools/kindergartens - 66.7%
- Healthpost - 19.6%
- Local communities - 13.7% (in case of street lighting, water supply, waste collection etc.)

### 2.4.3 Implementation of micro-project

Approval of micro-project proposals was followed by a series of steps to achieve realisation of the result. CO-members are informed about the approval, following to which a grant agreement is signed. Signing of grant agreement by responsible CO-official, often takes place in an environment of transparency (e.g. during the general meeting). It develops a strong sense of ownership and accountability among the CO-members regarding the resource utilization and timely completion of the work.

**Table – IX: Implementation of Micro-Projects**

	Activity	Unit	2011	2012	2013	Total
1	MP Proposal submitted by COs	No.	117	669	55	841
2	MPPs approved	No.	112	550	46	708
3	MPs completed (works done)	No.	-	315 <sup>+</sup>	312	627
4	Public audit conducted	No.	-	261 <sup>+</sup>	366	668
5	O & M funds established	No.	72	540 <sup>+</sup>	128	591
6	Project handed over	No.	-	161 <sup>+</sup>	430	627

\* Regionwise details in Annex – VI (A), VI (B), VI (C) + Revised estimate

Grant agreement enables COs to receive grant money from CBA. COs form a functional group and a tender committee, and announce a tender for selection of contractor. The best bid is chosen by the CO and contract is signed for implementation of the micro-project. As the implementation proceeds, quality supervision committee monitors the works from time to time. Based on the work completion, reporting and verification, total grant amount is released in three tranches. CO-members contribute their part of the share in advance or gradually during the implementation. Other contributors (e.g. local authorities and private sponsors) provide their share in a parallel modality in general. In some cases, they too deposit their share into the account of the COs



Left: Tender procedure in Drohobyt'skiy rayon, Lvivska oblast;



Right: Tender procedure in Trostjanets'kiy rayon, Sumska oblast

As indicated in Table – IX, 708 micro-projects were initiated by end of 2013. Of them, 627 micro-projects got completed. 627 micro-projects underwent public audit before handing over of the object to the owner. It was to ensure community ownership and trust.



Inauguration of water supply project in a CBA village



A young student in the warm classroom

### Box - I: Small Contribution of Community Acts as a Big Driving Force

Community members of village Kharalug were facing a number of problems usual for rural areas of Ukraine. When they heard about the CBA Project the villagers decided to take the opportunity as they understood necessity of changes. Realising importance of being proactive and being engaged in local self-governing process, the citizens of v. Kharalug established a community organisation "Prohres" which would help to implement community initiatives. According to the local development plan one of the most important issues was the kindergarten. Its premises required rehabilitation with replacement of an old heating system. For community, it would be impossible to refurbish the building but 'many hands make the load lighter' and in cooperation with CBA Project and under the local authorities' support, the dream of the villagers became a reality.

Now the kindergarten of the village Kharalug, Koretsky rayon, Rivne oblast is warm and comfortable place for children. The kindergarten has got a new heating system – radiant heaters which help to support the most optimal temperature in the premises. This kind of heating system is a new and unique experience for Koretsky rayon. Besides energy saving, the kindergarten has got new windows and doors and the building has got thermo insulated façade, roof and floor. To implement this ambitious project, the CBA-II Project provided UAH 79.3 thousand, from oblast budget – UAH 150 thousand, from local budget – UAH 21.6 thousand and community members provided UAH 8.1 thousand.

"These eight thousands hryvnas which community members have gathered were fundamental for project implementation. I would like to thank the community for having such power." Says As *Anatoliy Yukhymenko*, the first Deputy Head of oblast administration, "As an effort of 73 households, 194 community members benefited from project implementation".

#### 2.4.4 Sustainability arrangement

Issue of sustainability of the object created/repared through micro-projects is addressed from various options. Firstly, the COs and relevant local authorities reach a mutual agreement to jointly carry out operation and maintenance of the created/repared object at the stage of micro-project proposal preparation. Secondly, the COs decide to establish an operation and maintenance fund that would be used any time needed to fix the problem connected with the object. Thirdly, the resulting object is handed over to the owner of the object (local council or rayon department), which is legally responsible for the maintenance. Fourthly, there is a guarantee of maintenance under the term of contract between the CO and service provider.

In above framework, a total of 668 micro-project completed until end of 2013, all had sustainability arrangement built-in and 591 of them were handed over to the object owner (local councils or rayon authorities) (Table – IX).

#### 2.5 Experience

*Budget constraint facing the partner authorities posed the challenge of micro-project implementation during 2013, the same as in 2012. In some cases, the contractors used their capital and completed the project on time with an anticipation of reimbursement once the fund becomes available with the authorities. In other case, the contractors did not/could not advance services from their side until they received money. In such case, delay occurred in completion of the projects. Another issue relevant to sustainability is in the legal constraint that does not permit accumulation of maintenance fund (collected by COs) over multi-year period.*

### **Box - II: Energy Saving Measures Make Better Learning Environment in Local School**

"If opportunity doesn't knock, build a door", proved the citizens of village Osmygovychi of Turiysky rayon, Volyn Oblast, upon having implemented a micro-project on energy saving in their school. Back in 2011 the community was facing a number of problems such as old premises of school and kindergarten, worn out roads etc., So they decided to act rather than wait for help. With support of CBA Project, the villagers created a community organization "Viche" and planned to address the most important issues they were facing. Inefficient energy expenditure was among them.

According to the community development plan, solving energy inefficiency problem in local school turned to be the first priority of the villagers. Just as in many rural communities the local school building was old and required refurbishment. Due to inefficient energy system, students faced health risk and learning difficulty during winter. Osmygovychi village council and Turiysky rayon authorities found it difficult to maintain the school and welcomed the initiation of the community to resolve the problem. They not only approved the community plan but also pledged their share from local budget. CBA project trained the community members how to undertake development project in stepwise manner and approved small grant as a part of its share to the total cost. By April 2012, the CO "Viche" successfully implemented replacement of windows, doors and refurbishment of the roof. A part of the total problem was solved. But more than that the community had learned the lesson of undertaking local development jointly with their local government and external partners. Encouraged with their first success, the confident CO-members decided to go further and undertake second part of the problem. This time they introduced innovative energy technology to make the energy supply system efficient. It included replacement of old glow-lamps with LED-lamps and installation of solar batteries to supply electricity as alternative energy source.

The project cost is UAH 231 890 which will be implemented on a cost share basis with a community share of UAH 11 600, CBA-2 share of UAH 162 440 and UAH 57 850 - from local budgets. Along with this CO "Viche" works with other donors and charity funds, bringing in investments to the village, to implement the community development plan.

### **Box - III: Refurbishment of local school in Kyiv oblast: A case of success**

Village Korzhy Baryshivsky rayon Kyiv oblast is a typical Ukrainian village which faces the same problems as any other Ukrainian village: underdeveloped local social infrastructure, old premises of social objects such as kindergartens, schools, first-aid posts, inefficient energy consumption etc. But most of all community suffered from information absence regarding how they could mobilize and jointly change their life for better.

That is why at the beginning for community members cooperation with such organisations as EU and UNDP seemed to be out of reach and far-distant from their life reality. When villagers found out about EU/UNDP CBA Project and decided to participate in a competitive selection for micro-project implementation, some villagers were skeptical about this. But community mobilisation and capacity building were never a matter of one day. Thanks to a number of activities that stimulated collaborative work and planning villagers built up a community organisation "Dyvotsvit". Joint planning and collaborative micro-project implementation helped them to feel themselves an integral part of community.

Now, when the microproject is already implemented, even the most skeptical citizens admitted positive changes and significant impact. Thanks to joint work of community, local authorities and CBA-II Project a local kindergarten was refurbished and got new windows installed. Now it is a much more comfortable and homelike place for children and the villagers are proud of work they have done.

Local citizens recall the challenges they were facing at the beginning. Community members' hesitations, paper work, absence of big local enterprises that could provide financial support - all these seemed to be irresistible obstacles, but villagers realised that the sooner they knuckle under and start work, the earlier they will succeed.

The goal setting was the very first step for the community organisation "Dyvotsvit". In cooperation with local authorities community members worked out a community development. According to it energy saving measures for local kindergarten "Yalynka" turned to be the first priority. For this purpose a microproject was developed and community gets to work to raise funds for the project implementation. The total cost of microproject was UAH 160 835, out of which villagers raised UAH 8 042, CBA-II Project provided UAH 80 000 and local budget's impute was UAH 72 793. Thanks to the Project implementation 1560 villagers 510 households benefited from CBA-II Project implementation. Now when all obstacles are behind, the refurbished kindergarten is a delight for community eye: with new windows it is a warm and homelike place for children, has good esthetical look, besides windows' replacement will save local budget's money as paying for kindergarten electricity consumption was one of the main expenditures.

But the most valuable was experience of Project implementation. Community did not give up the ghost and overcame all challenges. This experience helped community members to become more proactive and confident in themselves. The first task of the community development plan now is accomplished and community members and CO "Dyvotsvit" are ready to embark on the rest of the plan.

## Chapter Three

# METHODOLOGY REPLICATION

*CBA-II envisions that the community based development methodology will be gradually internalised into the national framework of local development. From this perspective, it supports competent partners at regional/local level to replicate CBA methodology. Besides technical and backstopping support, CBA offers small grant for community projects based on special cost sharing - local/rayon/regional authority – 70%, CBA Project– 25% (up to USD 2600 equivalent in UAH) and community organisation–5%. This component was initiated in 2012 and is expected to continue until 2014. By 2013, most of the targets were achieved. More information about the replication component is given at the site: <http://cba.org.ua/en/activities/methodology-revival>. Key activities and consequent results achieved during reporting period are described below.*

### 3.1 Establishment of Partnership (Target 60 rayons, 240 local councils. Achievement: 64 rayons, 251 local councils)

During 2012, 21 regions (except ARC, Chernihivska, Kharkivska and Zhytomyrska) were selected for methodology replication based on criteria of willingness. Furthermore, 2-5 rayon quota was allocated to them based on a set of criteria including approval of socio-economic programme that allows CBA methodology replication; decision of the regional authority to replicate CBA methodology; creation and approval of budget for CBA methodology replication; existence of regional community resource centre with adequate space; deputation of staff to carry out replication and performance of the region during CBA-I. In total, 64 rayons were selected for replication. Through competition, replication rayons in each region were selected. Of them, 29 belonged to CBA-I, and 35 rayons were new.

Replication activity continued in 2013. As described in section 2.1, rayon launching seminar was conducted in all selected rayons and partnership agreement was signed. Furthermore, local councils were selected in all replication rayons based on socio-economic hardship criteria. Village level launching seminar was conducted in each local council and partnership agreement was signed.

In total, partnership was established with 64 rayons and 251 local councils over 2012-13 period (Table - X). With this, target of partnership with rayons and village councils was achieved in full. In course of implementation, partnership was terminated with a few rayons due to passivity reason and/or lack of financial constraint to support micro-projects.

**Table – X: Partnership for Methodology Replication**

SN	Activity	Target		Achievement		
		Unit	Qty	2012	2013	
1	Rayons selected for partnership	No.	60	61	3	64
	<i>Old (CBA-I) rayons</i>	No.	-	29	0	29
	<i>New rayons</i>	No.	-	32	3	35
	Rayons in reserve	No.	-	19	1	20
2	Partnership agreement signed	No.	-	61	3	64
3	Local Councils selected for partnership	No.	240	243	8	251
	<i>Old VC/CC</i>	No.	-	45	4	49
	<i>New VC/CC</i>	No.	-	198	4	202

### 3.2 Developing Support Structures (Target: 60 LDFs, 60 CRCs, 340 COs. Achievement: 64 LDFs, 62 CRCs, 253 COs)

Following the procedures as described in section 2.2, development of support structures continued during 2013. Under effect of social mobilisation, selected communities formed 253 COs, registered them with local councils and state registration agency. The rayon authorities established 64 LDFs to support joint decision-making and they also established 62 community resource centres to support the implementation of methodology replication (Table –XI).

**Table – XI: Support Structure Development Under Methodology Replication**

SN	Activity	Target		Achievement		
		Unit	Qty	2012	2013	Total
1	Community selection	No.	240	239	12	251
	<i>CBA-I community</i>	No.	-	47	-	47
	<i>New community</i>	No.	-	192	12	204
2	COs formed/grafted	No.	240	179	74	253
	<i>CBA-I COs</i>	No.	-	41	5	46
	<i>New COs</i>	No.	-	138	69	207
3	CO formalisation	No.				
	<i>Enrolled with VCs/CCs</i>	No.	240	174	79	253
	<i>Legally registered</i>	No.	240	169	84	253
4	Household participation	No.				
	<i>Target households</i>	No.	-	52689	40827	93516
	<i>Participated households</i>	No.	-	39026	41634	80660
5	CO membership	No.	-	52401	69167	121568
	<i>Male members (%)</i>	%	-	42.5	43	43
	<i>Female members (%)</i>	%	-	57.5	57	57
6	LDFs (formed/grafted)	No.	60	47	17	64
	LDF sittings held	No.	-	111	169	280
7	CRCs formed/grafted	No.	60	52	10	62

\* Regionwise details in Annex – VII (A), VII (B)

### 3.3 Capacity Building

Officials of rayon authorities and local councils were trained in CBA methodology to enable them to be able to replicate CBA methodology on their territory. Similarly, CO-executives were trained in various aspects. In particular, 289 trainings were organized during 2013 to build the capacity of stakeholders in the replication pilot areas. Through the training, 990 community members and 226 representatives of local authorities were provided with training in such areas as planning, micro-project implementation, participatory assessment, public auditing, MP-handover and sustainability. In total since inception, 1920 community members and 553 representatives of local authorities were trained through 484 training events (Table – XII). Among the trainees, 61.7% were female.

**Table – XII: Training Under Methodology Replication**

Activity	Target		Achievement		
	Unit	Qty.	2012	2013	Total
Training conducted	No.	-	195	289	484
Persons trained (without repetition)	No.	-	1257	1216	2473
<i>CO-members</i>	No.	-	930	990	1920
<i>Local authorities</i>	No.	-	327	226	553

\* Regionwise details in Annex – VIII (A), VIII (B)

### 3.4 Community Projects (Target: 240 micro-projects. Achievement: 220 micro-projects)

As described in section 2.3, micro-project support in methodology replication entails a series of steps namely preparation of community development plan; mainstreaming of community plan through approval at LDFs; technical document preparation; micro-project proposal; appraisal and approval of micro-project proposal by CBA; signing of grant agreement, implementation of micro-projects; quality supervision; commissioning and handover and sustainability arrangement.



Since inception, 253 CDPs were prepared by COs, 251 of them were approved by respective local councils and 251 CDPs were mainstreamed at LDFs for funding. During the same period, 220 micro-projects were supported by CBA (Table – XIII).

Total cost of 220 micro-projects was UAH 24.5 million shared by COs (10.2%), local budget (70.8%) CBA (17.6%) and private sponsor (1.4%).

**Table – XIII: Micro-project support under methodology replication**

SN	Activity	Target		Achievement		
		Unit	Qty.	2012	2013	Total
1	Community development planning					
a	COs with CDP prepared	No.	240	139	114	253
b	CDP approved and mainstreamed	No.	240	130	121	251
2	Micro-Project supported	No.	240	67	166	220*
a	Sectoral distribution					
	Energy efficiency	%	-	74,8	75,3	78,6
	Water supply	%	-	9,9	10,8	8,2
	Health posts	%	-	13,0	13,3	12,3
	Environment	%	-	2,3	0,6	0,9
b	Total cost of approved MPPs	UAH mln	-	8,7	19,2	24,5
	Shared by COs	%	-	10,0	7,2	10,2
	Shared by local, rayon, regional authorities	%	-	70,0	74,6	70,8
	Shared by CBA	%	-	19,0	17,0	17,6
	Shared by private sponsors	%	-	1,0	1,2	1,4
c	Beneficiary characteristics					
	Beneficiary population	No.	-	63953	168073	232026
	Institutional beneficiary	No.	-	54	166	220
	School/kindergarten (cum.)	%	-	63,0	56,6	60,9
	Healthpost (cum.)	%	-	14,0	15,1	18,6
	Local communities (cum.)	%	-	23,0	28,3	20,5
d	Post-MP completion status					
	O & M fund created	No.	-	51	136	187
	Work completed	No.	240	15	99	114
	Public audit held	No.	-	9	97	106
	Object handed over	No.	-	9	82	91

\* Regionwise details in Annex – IX (A), IX (B), IX (C)

+ Besides 220 MPs, 15 replication COs received energy efficiency MPs, details of which are given in Chapter – 8.

About 78.6% of the micro-projects were dedicated to energy saving followed by health protection (12.3%), by water supply (8.2%) and environment (0.9%). Schools\kindergartens were the main recipients of micro project support followed by community territories and hospitals. About 232`026 men, women and children are expected to benefit from these micro-projects directly or indirectly.

Among the supported micro-projects, 114 were completed as of 2013, with public audit conducted for 106 micro-projects and 91 objects handed over to the relevant authorities.



New boiler, new batteries and insulated windows in a school

### 3.5 Experience

#### Problems and solutions

Effectiveness of methodology replication fully depends upon initiatives and financial capacity of the partner rayons and oblast authorities. Since, replication component requires more active role and larger share of cost, not all rayons, which showed keen interest at the outset could sustain their enthusiasm at the later stage.

- Lack of budget with the rayon authorities was identified as the biggest challenge. In a few cases related village council and oblast authorities were able to supplement a part of the cost from their budget. In some other cases, this support was not available and thus caused delay in initiation and implementation of micro-project. A few rayons terminated partnership due to lack of budget. The Project had to find substitution. CBA Project, on its part released its share



in an accelerated pace so as to enable completion of the micro-project, wherever the contractors agreed to complete the task with an understanding that local authorities would disburse their part of the cost at a later date upon availability of the budget.

- New Ukrainian legislation caused centralization of technical document approval process and thus the procedure of MPP preparation took longer than expected. In a few cases, rayon/regional authorities were able to influence the speed of approval. In general it was not possible. So far no immediate solution to this problem is foreseen.

### **Opportunity**

Majority of regional and local partners seem to have recognised value of methodology replication as is clear from their strong support to replication activities of CBA. It is also found that several of these authorities have adopted CBA methodology while executing their 'small grant' programme.

#### **Box - IV: Replication of CBA methodology in v. Hodomychi**

Village Hodomychi of Manevytsky rayon, Volyn oblast, proved the effectiveness of the replication methodology. In 2012 the community gained the right to participate in the EU/UNDP – CBA Project II. The villagers showed much enthusiasm about it, though in terms of replication methodology the CBA Project suggested only 20% out of total micro-project cost, the community was ready to take a challenge and together with Project and local authorities jointly addressed community's issues.

To participate in the first meeting, 70 community members came to discuss the specifics of cooperation with CBA. As a result the community members organised the CO "Viktoria" and decided:

- To self-organise in their common goal to make their living conditions better;
- To bring in additional funds (out from budget);
- To solve concrete problem and get concrete results;
- To look for other ways of local development.

To make their dream come true and to make the living conditions in the village better, community members defined the key problems that Hodomychi was facing and ranked them in terms of priorities. Thus, the energy saving measures in local school turned to be the most important.

The total cost of a project was more than UAH 104 000, out of which the CBA Project was provided UAH 20 000. The methodology of replication requires more active role of the community as it may run into such difficulties as lack of budget, Ukrainian legislation procedures etc. But the citizens of v. Hodomychi demonstrated high commitment to their goals and showed that all things are difficult before but they become easy later. Thanks to a high level of cooperation between the community, CO "Viktoria", CBA Project and local authorities and thank to people's efforts nearly all windows in local school were replaced.

Now the villagers are not afraid of any challenges neither of raising the money, nor of paperwork. The project helped them to learn how to overcome all these difficulties, to be proactive and to make things happen rather than waiting for them to happen. Today the CO "Viktoria" is ready to implement the CBA-II Project in energy efficiency. They are proud that in terms of the next project they will bring in to the village around UAH 230 000, which is more than village council's annual budget.

## Chapter Four

# ENERGY EFFICIENCY

*By end of 2013, CBA Project succeeded in introducing concept of innovative technology for raising energy efficiency together with necessity of exploiting renewable energy sources. It was done through training, micro-project implementation and raising public awareness. Also, strategic vision of selected oblast authorities was sharpened for promoting energy efficiency, especially in rural areas and through people's participation. A total of 275 micro-projects (out of target 300) were undertaken by communities; 6 oblasts undertook updating of regional energy strategy followed by investment in promoting energy efficiency; and more than 4500 people received awareness information on energy efficiency. More information can be found below and at [www.cba.org.ua](http://www.cba.org.ua)*

Overall objective of the EE component of CBA-II is to enhance local capacity by enabling citizens and local authorities to learn about energy efficiency technologies and use them jointly to solve their energy problems in a sustainable way. This is to be achieved through (a) review and improvement of regional energy efficiency strategies in 6 oblasts; (b) support to 6 regional authorities for preparation of technical documentation; (c) support to 300 pilot micro-projects of energy efficiency based on introduction of micro-scale innovative technology and renewable energy sources; (d) awareness raising campaign reaching 10,000 population.

Following activities were carried out in 2013 to achieve the intended results:

### 4.1 Selection of Pilot Areas and Launching of EE Component

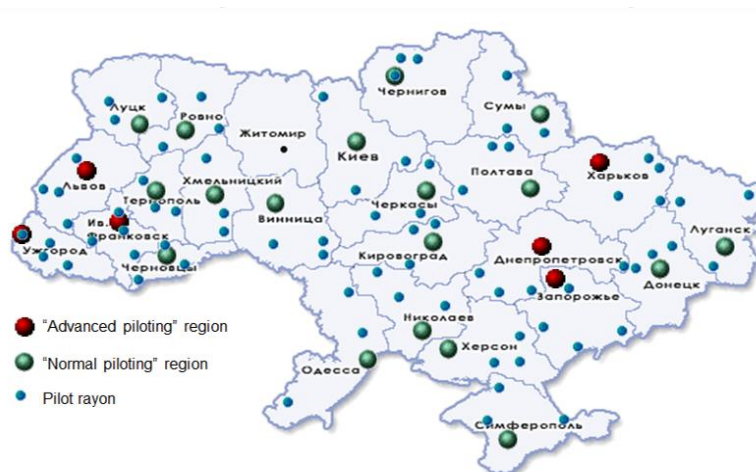
CBA envisioned two kinds of EE-piloting – advanced and normal. *'Advanced piloting'* focuses on strategic dimension of energy efficiency. It covers 6 regions, 24 rayons, 48 COs with such activities as: a) updating of existing energy strategy; b) preparing technical documentation for advanced EE- projects; c) implementation of micro projects by COs (up to 8/region) on renewable/innovative energy technologies; and d) experience documentation, dissemination and advocacy. *'Normal piloting'* is executed in remaining 19 regions where up to 57 rayons (3/region) and 114 COs (6 per region) are eligible for receiving CBA support for implementing initiatives on renewable/innovative energy technologies through micro-projects. Cost sharing arrangement in both cases is the same: CBA-70% (up to US \$ 20,000 equivalent), community – 5% and local authorities – 25%.

#### 4.1.1 Selection of regions (Target: 25 regions. Achievement: 25 regions)

During April 2012, all regional authorities were invited to participate in the competition for advanced piloting. Twenty regions applied for it. Six regions (Ivano-Frankivska, Lvivska, Kharkivska, Zaporizhia, Zakarpatska and Dnipropetrovska) were selected based on such criteria as level of diversification form of renewable energy sources; degree of per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emission; level of commitment of the regional authorities to promote and support energy efficiency in rural area (including through renewable energy sources); level of realization of such plans under mentioned program in the past; level of technical capacity (expertise) of the regional authority to pursue energy efficiency vision; existence of analysis of 'local/renewable energy sources' appropriate for rural areas; existence of the list of budget objects with technical and maintenance information, and performance of the region in implementing CBA methodology. Remaining 19 regions were proposed the option of participation in the normal piloting. All of them confirmed their intention to cooperate within normal piloting.

#### 4.1.2 Selection of rayons (Target: 81 rayons. Achievement: 87 rayons)

Launching seminars of the EE component were organised in 2012 in all 25 regions to explain about details of EE component, terms of partnership, action plan and announcement of competition for pilot rayon selection.



**Map – III. Area of implementation of EE component**

Following to the competition, 87 rayons, from among CBA-II rayons, were selected jointly by CBA and regional authorities to participate in piloting of EE component. Of them, 24 belonged to advanced pilot regions and 63 belonged to normal pilot regions. The selection utilised such criteria as potential of renewable energy sources in the rayon; no. of rural communities lacking gas supply; no. of rural communal infrastructures facing serious energy inefficiency; availability of special programme & budget to exploit renewable energy opportunities; level of technical capacity (in term of human resource) to work on renewable energy sector; and level of pro-activeness (performance) in implementing CBA methodology.

**Table – XIV: Pilot Area Selection for EE**

SN	Activity	Target		Achievement		
		Unit	Qty	2012	2013	Total
1	Region Selection	No.	25	25	-	25
a	<i>Advance pilot</i>	No.	6	6	-	6
b	<i>Normal pilot</i>	No.	19	19	-	19
2	Rayon Selection	No.	81	87	-	87
a	<i>Advance pilot</i>	No.	24	24	-	24
b	<i>Normal pilot</i>	No.	57	63	-	63
3	CO/Community Selection	No.	162	162	-	162
a	<i>Advance pilot</i>	No.	48	48	-	48
b	<i>Normal pilot</i>	No.	114	114	-	114

#### 4.1.3 Selection of pilot communities/COs (Target: 162 COs. Achievement: 162 COs)

EE launching seminar was conducted in all pilot rayons and competition was announced for micro-project idea. Communities/COs which submitted satisfactory proposal on utilisation of innovative energy technologies and/or renewable energy sources and evidence of commitments needed to realise the micro-project support, were selected for EE piloting. 114 MP-quota was allocated normal pilot regions and 48 quota was allocated for advance pilot regions. By November 2013, 162 communities/COs were selected for support. (Table - XIV)

#### 4.2 Capacity Building

CO-members and local/regional authorities in EE pilot areas were provided trainings/exposures to enable them to acquire skill/knowledge to understand the vision of EE component and implement various aspects of the vision. Specifically it included concept of energy efficiency, technologies available to enhance efficiency, renewable energy sources, energy planning, CBA methodology to implement EE-micro-projects etc. In total, 3604 CO-executives and 1325 state/elected officials received capacity building support since inception (Table – XV). Of the trained persons, 55.7% were female.



CBA engineer training a CO-member

**Table – XV: Capacity Building Under EE Component**

Activity	Target		Achievement		
	Unit	Qty.	2012	2013	Total
Training conducted	No.	-	-	329	329
Persons trained (without repetition)	No.	-	-	4965	4965
CO-members	No.	-	-	3604	3604
Local authorities	No.	-	-	1325	1325

\* Regionwise details in Annex – X

### 4.3 Micro-project Support

Under EE-component, MP-support provided to local communities carries three features:

- Complex type EE- micro-project that strictly observes norm of innovative energy efficiency/ renewable energy technology, energy auditing (before and after implementation of MP) and complex technical documentation that go through sophisticated approval process. CBA shares 70% of the cost up to \$ 20,000 while local cost sharing is 30% including 5% from CO and 25% from local budget;
- Standard type EE- micro-project that observes normal form of energy efficiency technology and standard technical documentation, approval and funding mechanism. Thus, CBA shares 50% of the cost up to \$ 10,000 while local cost sharing is 50% including 5% from CO and 45% from local budget;
- Replication type EE-micro-project that observes normal form of innovative energy efficiency technology and normal technical documentation and standard approval and reduced funding mechanism. Thus, CBA shares 25% of the cost up to \$ 2,600 while local cost sharing is 75% including 5% from CO and 70% from local budget;

**Table – XVI: Energy efficiency micro-project implementation\***

S N	Activity	Target		Achievement		
		Unit	Qty	2012	2013	Total
1	Micro-projects approved	No.	300	118	157	275
a	Complexity feature and funding type					
	<i>Complex type</i>	No.	-	-	148	148
	<i>Standard type</i>	No.	-	109	3	112
	<i>Replication type</i>	No.	-	9	6	15
2	Total cost of approved MPs	UAH ml		15.0	47.3	62.3
a	<i>Shared by COs</i>	%	5	5.0	5.5	8.3
b	<i>Shared by local budget</i>	%	25	43.0	42.7	43.3
c	<i>Shared by CBA</i>	%	70	50.0	50.7	46.5
d	<i>Shared by private sponsors)</i>	%	-	2.0	1.1	1.9
3	Beneficiary characteristics					
a	<i>Beneficiary population</i>	No.	-	126417	187519	313936
b	<i>Institutional beneficiary</i>	No.	-	118	157	275
	School/kindergarten (cum.)	No.	-	33	91	124
	Health facility (cum.)	No.	-	12	15	27
	Local communities (cum.)	No.	-	73	51	124
c	Post-MP completion status					
	<i>O &amp; M fund created</i>	No.		118	157	275
	<i>Work completed</i>	No.	-	-	145	145
	<i>Public audit held</i>	No.			145	145
	<i>Object handed over</i>	No.			145	145

\* Regional details in Annex – XI (A), XI (B)

In 2013, 157 micro-projects were supported. Since inception, CBA supported 275 micro-projects thereby reaching 91.6% of the target.

Overall contribution of CBA in the total cost 46.5% with local authorities and COs making 43.3% and 8.3% contribution respectively. Private businesses made donation up to 1.9% of the total cost (Table – XVI).

Among 275 MPs supported until 2013, 145 had maintenance fund established by the COs; 145 got completed; 145 MPs underwent public auditing and 145 of them were handed over to their owners.

#### **Box - V: Energy Efficient Technology Improves Health Service in Karla Marksa Village**

“Now we do not need to go to rayon center, many kilometers away, for the basic medical treatment and procedures such as quartz treatment etc. Now we have them at our local health post. Also we can get injections and be put on a drip no matter what is the time of the year. It is because we have now hot water and all necessary conditions for treating people by local nurse practitioner” says *Olena Khoriv*, of v. Karla Marksa.

Olena is the member of community organisation of her village called, “Troitske”. The CO won a competition of innovative energy technology grant from CBA Project. The hospital receives hot water from condensation gas boiler fitted with solar collectors. Thanks to the innovative energy efficient technologies the economy of gas on the heating and hot water supply is around 30%.

#### **Experience**

*Energy efficiency MPs succeeded in attracting attention of local stakeholders due to their potential value in reducing energy bills (through efficiency); reducing pollution (through green energy or reduced use of standard energy source); and positive effect on education (in schools & kindergarten), public health (through warm temperature in schools and hospitals) and public safety (through street lighting).*

*Local government faced budget crunch around the year, in general. Also, new government rules were introduced during the year regarding approval of technical documentation pertaining to energy efficiency projects for social objects. These two factors caused negative effect on the implementation of EE-micro-projects. To mitigate the problem, CBA Project adopted procedures that reduced number of tranches (from three to two), increased amount of first tranche (up to 90%) and accelerated the pace of its support to enable contractors to continue their works smoothly. As a result, most of the micro-projects will continue until 2014 with substantial funding from local budget.*

#### **4.4 Updating of Regional Energy Strategy** (Target: 6 reports. Achievement: 6 reports)

Over a period of mid-2012 to mid-2013, task of updating of regional energy strategy was undertaken in 6 advance pilot oblasts (Zakarpatska, Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Lvivska, Ivano-Frankivska and Zaporizhka). It entailed a series of events including training of regional authorities, basic information collection and analysis; consensus on vision and methodology of updating regional energy strategy; collection of additional data and information; Information analysis and report preparation; finalisation of the report and formal submission to the regional authorities; discussion on the report/recommendations at oblast council meeting and decision of the oblast authorities to utilise the recommendations during current phase and/or during the forthcoming strategy phase 2015-20. Thus, the results included improvement in the current energy strategy of the oblasts or a concept paper (with a set of recommendations) to be used during preparation of next phase of regional energy strategy.

The energy strategy improvement produced a positive impact on the programme of the oblasts. In principle they recognised the necessity of including into their strategy the micro-level interventions in the rural areas to promote innovative energy technology renewable energy sources in community participation. Besides, they approved small programme to support this vision in current strategy period. A sample of recommendations is given in Annex – XII.

#### **Problems and solutions**

Energy strategy exists in each region in line with the national vision. However, their structure and content varies greatly from region to region. Also, vision on energy efficiency/innovative technology/renewable energy suitable for rural areas is almost non-existent. The same is true about concept of sustainability and people based implementation of energy efficiency concept. In course of roundtables and expert consultations, environment was developed in favour of this vision thanks to exposure of authorities with CBA methodology since past many years.

The existing strategy is for the period up to 2015. In 2014, the regional authorities will undertake the task of developing energy strategy for 2015-20 period. In this situation updating of current strategy in 2013 will have less value from the perspective of getting into implementation. Therefore, the regional authorities suggested to support strategy development in two steps: first prepare concept for 2015-20 strategy this time and then support strategy development for 2015-20 period upon approval of the

concept from regional council. This proposition sounded appropriate and the Project carried out the task of energy strategy improvement in the same spirit.

#### 4.5 Working Group on Energy Efficiency

In accordance with the recommendation of the CBA Steering Committee meeting (2012), a Working Group on energy efficiency was formed during June 2013, to gain cooperation with institutions and organizations that on promoting of energy efficiency and renewable energy in rural areas.



Working group meeting on Energy Efficiency

On 19 June 2013, the first meeting of the Working Group was held at the UN House. Participants of the Working Group meeting included representatives of relevant ministries, government departments, universities, specialized agencies, professional associations related to the field of energy/ energy efficiency/ renewable energy and regional partners of CBA

(agenda and list of participants given in Annex - XIII). The meeting was opened jointly by Ms. Elena Panova, UNDP deputy country director and Ms. Mira Didukh, sector manager (regional and local development) of Delegation of the EU to Ukraine. Both officials highlighted the importance of energy efficiency and renewable energy in Ukraine and expressed commitment of their agencies to continue support to promote this area.

The Working Group took stock of the results of the CBA Project on energy efficiency component including CBA's work on the analysis of energy efficiency strategies of Zaporizhka, Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Lvivska, Ivano-Frankivska and Zakarpatska oblasts. Key findings of the Working Group meeting included:



Working group meeting on Energy Efficiency

- Vision on energy efficiency/innovative technology/ renewable energy suitable for rural areas is very weak;
- Energy strategy exists in regions. But they lack vision on rural, micro, participatory and sustainability dimensions;
- Need of energy saving component is so big in the communal buildings of the rural areas that local communities and authorities could hardly imagine innovative/renewable energy technologies;
- Supply and demand gap in the rural areas is high in the area of innovative technology and renewable energy related services;
- Government legislation (2012) on energy saving expertise of technical documentation severely hampers the pace of micro-project implementation;
- Budgetary constraint at local level exists as negative factor.

Working Group members presented their recommendations and expressed their expectations and vision for future work in the area of energy efficiency as follows:

- Enthusiasm and commitment of CBA partners in the region offers ray of hope;
- Energy efficiency idea ought to be introduced in stepwise manner within the framework of local capacity;
- Search of funding for larger investment must take place;

- Possibility of decentralised approval of technical document must be explored;
- Potential demonstrated by public-private-partnership at local level carries huge scope and must be exploited by national authorities through policy and cost-sharing amount;
- CBA has contributed to the development of conducive environment but it has limitations. Therefore, role of proposed Working Group is indispensable

#### 4.6 Technical Documentation Support (Target: 6 projects. Achievement: 6 projects)

Following to the updating of regional energy efficiency strategy, the oblast authorities were offered opportunity to plan for larger investment in the area of energy efficiency and in line with recommendations in the updated energy strategy. It included preparation of technical documentation for larger investment and/or implementation of micro-project that would support promotion of energy efficiency in the region. This offer involved technical support from CBA to the oblast authorities on cost sharing basis - 60% from regional authorities and 40% from CBA, limited to US \$ 40,000 equivalent.

In process of support for technical documentation, it was experienced that regional authorities would require a large investment to expedite their vision of promoting energy efficiency. Since, they often face resource crunch and the technical assistance from international donors and contribution from private sector would meet a fraction of the need; external financing would be indispensable. In this perspective and under initiative of UNDP/Ukraine, a roundtable was held on 'promoting investment opportunities in Ukraine' on 27 June 2013 in participation of European Investment Bank (EIB), representatives of 7 oblast authorities, 2 city councils, ministries and NGOs specialized in the area of energy (Annex - XIV).

On this occasion Ms. Elena Panova, UNDP deputy country director, highlighted the need of improving social/communal infrastructures and energy efficiency in Ukraine and importance of alternative source of funding to undertake projects that could make large impact. Ms. Liliya Chernyavska (Chairman of the Permanent Representative of the EIB in Ukraine) and Ms. Marion Hoenicke (Head of Division responsible for lending in Ukraine and Moldova of Eastern Neighbours and Central Asia Department) shared EIB experience and process of lending in Ukraine for improvement of public infrastructures. In course of the roundtable, the participants had opportunity to discuss their specific situation and need. The Bank's policy allows lending in the energy sector to a few clients in current phase. The lending requires sound preparation and legal requirements and financial guarantee and thus would need some time to get into implementation.



Ratification of Agreement for Boosting Energy Efficiency in Lvivska Oblast

In the spirit of recommendations for regional energy strategy, oblast authorities of the advance pilot oblasts submitted their proposals which included 6 technical documentation and 3 energy audit equipment procurement (Table – XVII). Total cost of this support was UAH 5,079,157 of which CBA share included UAH 1,837,167 (36.2%). The proposals were reviewed and approved for CBA support. Accordingly letter of agreement was signed with oblast authorities and support was initiated during 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2013. Tender was called and vendors were selected jointly by CBA, UNDP and blast authorities. In 2013 the progress included 6 technical documentation, and 3 energy audit equipment procurement. Remaining targets will be achieved in 2014.

**Table - XVII: Technical Support for Investment on Regional Energy Efficiency**

SN	Oblast	Activity/Purpose	Total Cost (UAH)	CBA Share (UAH)	Oblast's Share (UAH)
1	Dnipropetrovska	Purchase of mobile laboratory for energy audit	455,758	184,458	271,300
		Technical documentation for decentralized model of heating system in Solone city	353,400	142,710	210,690
2	Zaporizhska	Development of energy map (electronic system of monitoring and analysis of energy system)	166,945	1,945	165,000
		Purchase of mobile laboratory for energy audit	633,054	318,054	315,000
3	Kharkivska	Technical document on modular boiler for 60 multi apartment buildings in a micro-rayon.	900,000	320,000	580,000
4	Lvivska	Purchase of mobile laboratory for energy audit	460,000	231,000	229,000
		Technical documentation for stimulating the implementation of innovative technologies	510,000	0	510,000
5	Ivano-Frankivska	Technical documentation for "construction of the plant for the production of solid	800,000	320,000	480,000
6	Zakarpatska	Technical documentation for "Alternative fuel to public sector"	800,000	319,000	480,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,079,157</b>	<b>1,837,167</b>	<b>3,240,990</b>

### Problems and solutions

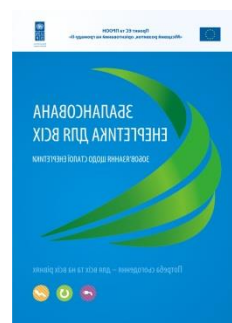
Originally, it was envisioned that oblast authorities will develop vision and implement the vision themselves with transfer of CBA's share into their account. However, difficulty was experienced while piloting the experiment. First, it took time for vision of oblast councils and oblast state administration took time to coincide. Secondly, the authorities faced constraint in sharing the cost of the project. Thirdly, difficulty arose while making transfer of CBA-share into the account of oblast council/oblast state administration. In a few cases, it was possible to fund through relevant departments, while in a few cases mechanism of parallel funding was applied (i.e. CBA procured the equipment/services and transferred to the implementing entity (established or selected by the partner oblasts).

The above situation indicates that consideration of possible policy/procedural options would be required before scaling up of this pilot.

### 4.7 Raising Public Awareness on Energy Efficiency

CBA-II envisions raising awareness of about 10,000 population on energy efficiency through various methods. This is important to share results and experience of CBA-II on energy efficiency and innovative energy efficiency technologies to wider section of society. The methods include publication and airing of the experience in local/national media, roundtables, trainings etc. This activity was initiated during 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 2013 and will continue in 2014.

Necessary promo-materials were prepared to this end. During 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 2013, a leaflet was published on 'energy for all' in line with the UN publication on the subject. Similarly, a promo-video was prepared on the subject for local and sub-national level Ukrainian population and a booklet on 'Heat is on' was published. This booklet is the adopted version of the draft report on 'Heat is on' prepared by UNDP/ Bratislava Regional Centre based on experience of rural





areas of CIS countries, including Odessa region of Ukraine. During the year, various activities were initiated/undertaken to raise public awareness on energy efficiency as indicated below.

- a) Participation of central and regional offices of CBA Project in public events to promote the idea of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources under the framework of EU Energy Week:
- b) Information about best practice in energy saving and energy efficiency was regularly disseminated via mailing list and through CBA Facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com/cbaproject>:
- c) CBA communities, local councils, rayon authorities and regional authorities were informed about the subject through public awareness raising activities. It includes roundtables, study visits, competitions (debates, drawings etc.). A total of 4 692 persons including school children received information on the subject (Table - XVIII).



Display of materials on energy efficiency for public awareness in Zaporizhka oblast

**Table - XVIII : Energy Awareness Activities\***

Activity/Event	2012		2013		Total	
	No.	Participation	No.	Participation	No.	Participation
Roundtable	-	-	16	876	16	876
Training	-	-	67	2966	67	2966
Competition	-	-	14	1635	14	1635
Exposure visit	-	-	4	131	4	131
Others	-	-	3	125	3	125
<b>Total</b>			<b>104</b>	<b>5733</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>5733</b>

\* Regionwise details in Annex – XV

#### **Box – VI: Village Council Shares Value of Energy Efficiency Project**

“Rivnyanska district hospital is located in the village - exactly at a distance of - 20 km from Novoukrayinka (district center). This hospital serves the 12000 residents of seven village councils, including 2031 children. Hospital provides inpatient and outpatient care in the area of - therapeutic, surgical, dental, clinical laboratory diagnostics, general practice family medicine. I, as the village head, had long wanted to make our hospital to look good and provide qualitative medical services to patients in a cozy warm room. In winter the temperature in the hospital premises used to run between 10 and 18 degrees Celsius. Then what quality health care we talk about?

Fortunately, we successfully competed for the quota of energy efficiency project offered by CBA Project. We got a lot of information about alternative heating such as pyrolysis boilers and received training to prepare our own micro-project. We have begun to develop our project. Our developed technical documentation that is required to pass examination, that is taking time and money. But we all are striving for good health care and therefore we have decided not to retreat before difficulties.” - Victor S., Village head of s. Rivne Novoukrainskiy

## Chapter Five

# Rural Economic Development

*Formation of 15 agricultural service cooperatives was completed in 2013 together with building of their institutional capacity; development of business planning and initiation of economic initiatives (micro-projects). Change in cooperative law and lack of understanding among the target population and authorities were key factors affecting the target achievement. Role of local government towards promoting ASCs was positive and supportive. More information can be found below and at <http://cba.org.ua/en/activities/rural-economic-development>.*

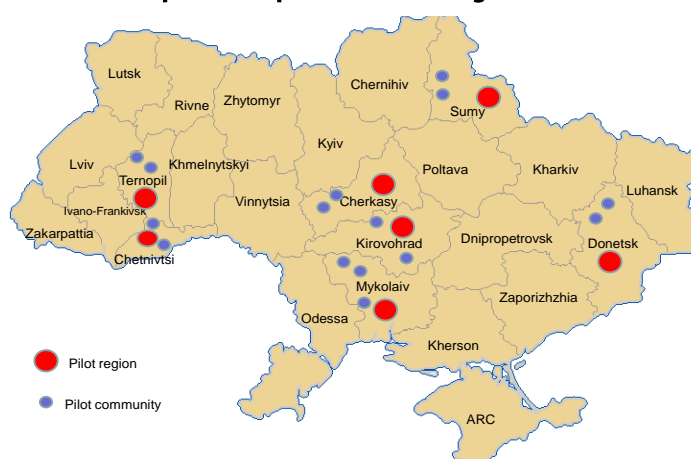
### 5.1 Background

Rural economic development (RED) component CBA-II promotes non-profit multi-functional agricultural service cooperatives (ASCs) for creating employment and income opportunities in rural areas. It targets low-income households and assists them in getting organized into ASC and in bringing added value to local products through efficient production, packaging and shared marketing. The envisioned duration of the RED component of CBA-II was from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> month of the project.

RED component was launched in mid-March 2012. Year 2012 was devoted to laying foundation for cooperative development. It included model development, operational manual preparation, selection of pilot oblasts, training of CBA staffs and focal persons of pilot oblasts and selection of 15 pilot communities. Implementation process of RED component is given in Annex - XVI.

CBA Project envisioned two types of communities to be selected for piloting – CBA community v/s non-CBA communities. Assumption was that the former will be easier and more effective than the latter ones due to trust built among community members while implementing CBA-activities over years. Accordingly, 5 oblasts (Mykolaivska, Kirovogradska, Donetsk, Sumska, and Ternopilska) were selected for CBA-communities and 3 oblasts (Cherkaska, Dnipropetrovska and Chernivetska) were selected for non-CBA communities. Fifteen communities were selected in 8 oblasts (2 each in 7 oblasts and one in Dnipropetrovska oblast) based on such criteria as (a) level of unemployment and poverty, (b) level of community members willing to join cooperative and undertake economic activities, and (c) commitment of local government to support cooperative activities.

**Map – II: Cooperative Pilot Region**



CBA Project also envisioned promoting cooperatives of the low-income households only, on the ground that it would be more effective to build capacity of low-income households to be able to reap economic benefit out of Project support and contribute to local economic development. Accordingly, communities selected in 2012 went through the process of institutionalization during which some of

them faced difficulties in terms of intra-community conflict, negative pressure from external forces, and difficulty in registering their cooperatives under new legislation on cooperative that came into effect from 2013. As a result, 7 pilot oblasts (excluding Dnipropetrovka) and 15 communities were selected for local action (Map – II).

## 5.2 Cooperative Development

During 2013, 15 cooperatives were developed through standard CBA process (Annex - XVI). These cooperatives were registered during the reporting period in form of non-profit multi-functional agricultural service cooperatives under new legislation of 2013. Some ASCs were registered in 2012 or ready with their statute for registration, had to rewrite their statute in new format of the legislation and register/re-register. Following to formal registration, all ASCs enrolled themselves with their respective local councils from the perspective of forming linkage.



Brainstorming with cooperative members, Mykolaivska oblast



Head of Bashtanshky RSA with coop-executives

### Box -VII: Legal Issues – Challenges of ASCs

A study conducted by CBA during 2013 on key legal issues facing ASCs in light of new legislation namely, in the area of taxation, registration, co-financing mechanism and asset ownership showed that –

- Taxation provision for the key economic activities undertaken/planned by CBA/cooperatives: agricultural service cooperatives are non-profit organizations that should provide services for their members only;
- Set of documents required for obtaining license/permission and insurance to run economic activities by CBA/cooperatives: majority of services provided by cooperatives does not require licensing; in case if a license is required cooperative should apply for it to corresponding institution and comply with the licensing policy requirements;
- Most plausible and alternative co-financing mechanism to enable local budget transfer to CBA/cooperatives: programme mechanism is recommended as most developed and tested; local authority approves programme (of social-economic development, or special programme) and all co-financing decisions are made according to such programme and enacted legislation;
- Status of ownership over the assets created by ASCs on their own and/or with grant support from donors and/or local budget: according to legislation ASCs can become owners of assets procured at the cost of their members and/or any donors; any decisions on property rights or, generally, on assets should be made according to ASC statute, by ASC General Assembly and according to provisions of agreement between ASC and corresponding donor if assets have been acquired by cooperative with external support;

A total of 928 target households joined the cooperatives reflecting 61 households/ASC in average and representing 39% of the target households. CBA methodology aims to support not less than 80% of target low income population. However, it does not hold good at least in the first year. Because most of the Ukrainian villages consist of households some of which depend on one agro-enterprise (such as dairy) while some others depend on other agro-enterprise (e.g. poultry or vegetable or fruit). At the outset, the ASCs tend to undertake only one economic activity leaving a part of households to wait



Cooperative members meeting in Donetsk

for their turn. Therefore, intensive awareness raising among community members and assurance of support for more than one economic initiatives is deemed essential to ensure full target participation overtime.

**Table – XIX: Cooperative Development**

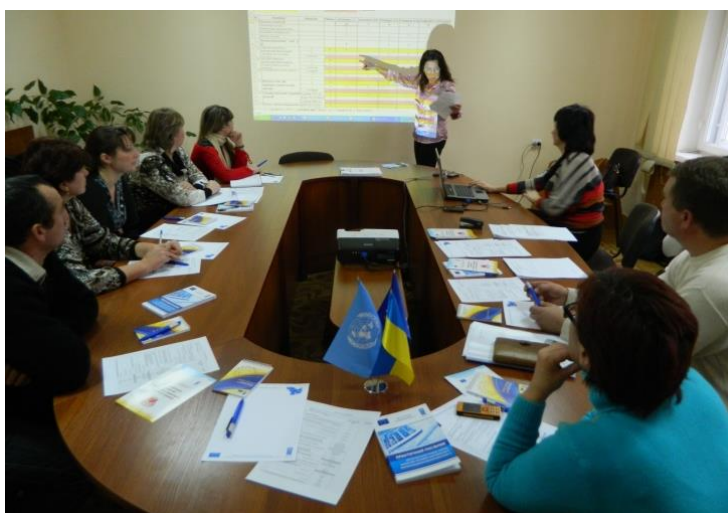
SN	Activity	Unit	Target All Years	Achievement		
				2012	2013	Total
1	Community selected	Number	17	15	1	16
a	CBA community	Number		11	1	12
b	Non-CBA community	Number		4	0	4
2	Cooperative development	Number	17	-	15	15
a	Target households	Number	-	-	2368	2368
b	Participated households	Number	-	-	928	928
3	Priority area of the cooperatives					
a	Dairy (milk collection, chilling, supply)	Number	-	-	3	3
b	Vegetable farming (equipment, storage)	Number	-	-	5	5
c	Fruit cultivation (equipment, storage)	Number	-	-	1	1
d	Meat and egg (equipment, storage)	Number	-	-	1	1
e	Input-output marketing	Number	-	-	1	1
f	Others				4	4
4	Cooperative registered formally	Number	-	-	15	15
5	Cooperative enrolled with local council	Number	-	-	15	15

\* Regionwise details in Annex – XVII

## 5.4 Capacity Development

### 5.4.1 Training of coop-executives and local authorities:

During 2013, 100 trainings were organised to build capacity of cooperative management team and officials of partner authorities. Areas of training included principles and importance of cooperatives, method of cooperative development in light of Ukrainian legislation on cooperative, business-plan development, project development and implementation of economic initiatives. Services of local expertise on the subject were sought for this purpose, including support from



Training of initiative group in Mykolaivska oblast

local authorities (e.g. treasury, tax, registration offices) and universities. Donetsk Agricultural College, Mykolayiv National Agrarian University, Sumy National Agrarian University, Uman National University of Horticulture, agricultural advisory bodies of Kirovohradska and Chernivetska oblast state administrations were among those which offered their support to ASCs through training, business plan preparation and preparation of technical documentation on economic initiatives.

Since inception, 1317 coop-executive members and 174 officials of local authorities were trained in various subjects related with RED. (Table – XX).

**Table – XX: Capacity Development**

Activity	Unit	Target All Years	Achievement		
			2012	2013	Total
Training organised	No.	-	-	100	100
Coop-members trained		-	-	1317	1317
Local authorities trained		-	-	174	174
Technical information centre supported		-	-	15	15

\* Regionwise details in Annex – XVII

**5.4.2 Strengthening capacity of technical information centre (TIC):** All 15 cooperatives established a technical resource centre so as to secure and disseminate technology/information beneficial to economic wellbeing of the members. In all cases, local government availed premises for TICs. CBA supported such TICs in term of equipment/logistics (e.g. computer, printer, scanner, internet-equipment, furniture etc.) and facilitated linkage with technology/information providers.



Technical Information Centre of ASC in Mykolayevska. Far right: Head of RSA Bashtanskyi observing information at the Centre

## 5.5 Implementation of Economic Initiatives

During 2013, all ASCs undertook economic initiatives to ameliorate economic wellbeing of their members. It required following steps:

**5.5.1 Economic development plan (EDP):** The ASCs identified their economic needs and ranked them in order of priority. Key criteria of priority were feasibility and proportion of target households that would derive benefit. Considering first 3 priorities of the ASCs, priority direction of the EDPs shows that dairy/meat related activity occupied the highest priority (26.7%) followed by soli cultivation service (24.4%), storage and marketing (15.6%), fruit/vegetable related (13.3%), transportation related (8.9%) and others (11.1%). Details are given in Annex – XVII.

**5.5.2 EDP mainstreaming:** The ASCs could not implement their plan because their members, being poor, could not afford to contribute money to meet cost of the enterprise. They also could not borrow loan from the bank due to various factors that constrain rural poor to secure formal credit. In such situation, resource mobilization mechanism established at rayon level served as opportunity. EDPs prepared by cooperatives were discussed and agreed at respective VC/CC and LDF. Local authorities and private sponsors came forward, besides CBA, to support ASCs for undertaking their plans.

**5.5.3 MPP preparation:** Based on the approved plan, ASCs prepared technical documentation (business plan) and micro-project proposal and submitted to CBA office. Since, they lacked expertise in preparing such documents; they utilized services of local experts, sought support of relevant departments of local authorities and received assistance from CBA staffs for it.

**Table – XXI: Micro-project Implementation**

Activity	Unit	Target All Years	Achievement		
			2012	2013	Total
Economic development plan prepared	No.	-	-	15	15
EDP mainstreamed at LDF	No.	-	-	15	15
MP proposal approved & supported	No.	17	-	15	15
<i>Purchase of equipment</i>	No.	-	-	12	12
<i>Others</i>	No.	-	-	3	3
Total cost of micro-projects	UAH mln	-	-	4.2	4.2
<i>Shared by cooperative</i>	%	30	-	18.1%	18.1%
<i>Shared by CBA</i>	%	70	-	69.3%	69.3%
<i>Shared by private sponsors</i>	%	-	-	2.6%	2.6%
<i>Local budget contribution</i>	%	-	-	10.0%	10.0%
Beneficiary of economic initiatives					
<i>Households</i>	No.	-	-	2368	2368
Direct	No.	-	-	928	928
Indirect	No.	-	-	1440	1440
<i>Population</i>	No.	-	-	2678	2678
Male	No.	-	-	1284	1284
Female	No.	-	-	1394	1394
MP implementation completed	No.	-	-	15	15

**5.5.4 Micro-project approval:** During the year, CBA appraised and approved 15 MPPs received from the ASCs. Most of the MPPs were related with vegetable farming followed by dairy and fruit cultivation as reflected below:

- Vegetable farming – 9
- Dairy – 3
- Fruit cultivation – 3

Total cost of these micro-projects was UAH 4.2 (average cost of UAH 280`000). This cost was share by the cooperatives (18.1%), CBA (69.3%), local authorities (10%) and private sponsors (2.6%) respectively.

**5.5.5 Micro-project implementation:** For the approved MPPs, grant agreement was signed with ASCs and tranches were released. On its part, ASCs mobilised local resources, called tender and selected vendor(s) as per financial procedures of UNDP. The vendors supplied equipment/services as per the vision of the MPPs.

Longer term impact of micro-projects was expected in terms of employment and income. However, the completed micro-projects demonstrated immediate results that the ASC-members received in terms of (i) reduced cost of service received (i.e. savings), (ii) increased production due to expansion of business, timely availability of inputs/services and better advice/technology, (iii) higher price of the products. Upon full fledge implementation, following results are expected annually:



**Table – XXII: Expected Benefit from Economic Initiatives**

Type of benefit	Unit	Total	Av. /ASC	Av. /HH
Reduced cost/Increased saving	UAH	3,705,873	247,058	3,993
Additional employment	Workday	5,994	399	-

An analysis of the micro-project proposals of 15 ASCs indicate that the economic initiatives undertaken by ASCs will generate UAH 3.7 million income for the members (in terms of reduced cost or increased saving) and 5,994 workdays employment annually (in the 15 communities supported by the Project) thereby raising income of each member household by UAH 3993. Besides, ASC-activities bear a huge potential of spillover effect in terms of increased agricultural production and increased employment at the level of members' households.

## 5.6 RED Working Group Meeting for Improving Implementation of RED Component

During first meeting of the working group (in 2012), a need was felt to assess the CIDP-led piloting of ASCs from the perspective of sustainability and to review the CBA methodology on ASC development in light of the findings of this assessment. Accordingly, a consulting firm (GfK) was selected through competition to undertake the assessment of CIDP-led ASCs and was assigned during last quarter of 2013 to carry out the task. Also, a national expert was hired to look into current methodology of CBA and suggest for its improvement in light of GfK's findings. Final report on both studies is expected by February 2014.

On 5 December 2013, the second meeting of the Working Group was held at the UN House. Participants of the Working Group meeting included representatives of relevant ministries, government departments, universities, specialized agencies, and professional associations. On this occasion, CBA Project manager, Jaysingh Sah, underlined the importance of implementing rural economic development in the frame of CBA Project. The Working Group reviewed the results of the CBA Project on rural economic development component including result of independent monitoring mission that studied agricultural service cooperatives in Chernivetska, Donetsk, Mykolayivska and Ternopil'ska oblasts.

Key findings of the Working Group meeting included:

- Rural economic development is one of the most important components for county's sustainable development;
- ASCs supported by CBA Project in general achieve the goal of involvement of low income families into more effective economic activities that brings additional value to them and to local economy;
- Need for rural economic development is well understood by local authorities (oblast and rayon level), and the authorities are ready to provide technical and financial support within the frame of legal provision;
- Demand for rural economic development is high but not well articulated by beneficiaries who often lack basic knowledge and skills necessary for economic activities;
- Government legislation (including that enacted in 2013) on agricultural cooperatives slow down the pace of scaling-up the number and diversity of agricultural cooperatives in Ukraine;
- Resource constraint (financial, technical, qualified personnel, access to information) at local level exists as negative factor.



Working group meeting on Rural economic development

Working Group members presented their recommendations and expressed their expectations and vision for future work in the area of rural economic development as follows:

- Enthusiasm and commitment of CBA partners on ASC support and development broaden the window of opportunities for low income families in pilot communities;
- Further introduction and scaling-up of RED component should be supported with clear emphasis on capacity development of cooperative management teams and cooperative members;
- Partnership between CBA Project and existing institutions that provide capacity development for agricultural cooperatives needs to be strengthened;
- Policy work on sustainable rural economic development needs to be continued to improve legal environment for relatively small agricultural cooperatives;
- CBA has to continue monitoring and reporting on supported pilot cooperatives and to keep Working Group members informed about current status and future plans.

"Agricultural Service Cooperatives have proved to be indispensable for rural economic development in Ukraine. According to the All-Ukrainian survey conducted by strategic initiative "Ridne Selo", 83% of respondents supported the idea of creation of agricultural service cooperatives. 10 thousand village councils participated in this survey.

It was defined that currently there is a need of 18,000 ASCs around the country. These cooperatives will help 5 mln villagers jointly address common economic issues. Among the most prospective are those cooperatives which are involved into dairy, grain farming, processing and service provision"

*Serhiy Prylipko, Director, Associate Professor of Uman national university of horticulture*

## 5.7 Experience: Problems and Solutions

CBA methodology differ significantly in that it (a) targets low income households, (b) expects 80% participation of target households, (c) proposes multi-economic activities to capture economic potential of all members, (d) proposes high degree of transparency in decision making, (e) demands financial commitment of members to ensure ownership. These elements, although appreciated, are not easily understood by community members as well as other stakeholders. Exclusion of smart and non-poor families and the steps of cooperative formation proposed by CBA were considered as cumbersome and time taking. Training and sensitization efforts were to be repeated again and again to make the concept and methodology clear.

Low income households found it difficult to contribute share amount or find source of borrowing to run economic activities, despite their willingness to get involved. Since pro-poor banking sector is yet to develop in the country, many target households lost interest in joining the cooperative.

Serious challenge appeared in understanding of the newly enacted legislation on cooperative. Authorities in different regions/rayons interpreted concept of 'profit' v/s 'non-profit' ASC differently. As a result many communities failed to get their cooperatives registered under 'non-profit format'.

Enthusiasm among regional/rayon authorities and local councils was observed at the level more than expected and room was created for cost sharing from them. Role offered by the Project to the authorities for economic activities in the remote parts of the region was positively perceived by them. As a result, more output could be expected. However, new legislation makes it too difficult for the authorities to fund a cooperative.

Pace of target participation in the cooperative development was lower than expected due to following factors:

- Risk avert behavior of low-income households make them reluctant in making financial commitment compared to 'donation' for public infrastructure rehabilitation;
- Low income households demonstrated dependency syndrome which is natural as traditionally they have depended upon non-poor households. As a result, they took more time to come forward;
- It was found that better-off households/businessmen in some communities succeeded in motivating the low income households to avoid joining cooperative and continue with their traditional patronage;
- The process of cooperative formation and registration requires only a few persons to start with as founder members. Others join gradually once the cooperative gets into function and demonstrates scope for benefit;
- Often target households differ in economic portfolio due to difference in resource ownership, competence and interest. As a result, the target households come under pressure to accept the activity which offer benefit to majority of the households. The remaining households are offered second chance if the cooperative succeeds in getting resources. In such a situation, those households which miss to receive benefit in the first round choose to become passive.

#### **Box - VIII: CO-based ASC Initiates Actions to Support Rural Poor**

Through participation in the creation of the CO "Chas Zmin", people of Yavkyno village (Mykolayevska oblast) achieved a lot together. They resolved 4 development problems out of 6-planned. Economic welfare of the villagers, however, remained a challenge. After seeing the strength of working together, the community members expressed a desire to solve local economic problem as well. History of cooperative in s. Yavkyno - begins with the information villagers received about the new trend in the activity of CBA Project that involves economic development of villages.

In the village there are many people who are engaged in agricultural activities. Motivated by CBA project officials and officials of local authorities, village activists conducted survey to explore interest of the villagers in creating a nonprofit cooperative to resolve local economic problems in 2012. 98 low-income households responded that they were ready to join the cooperative. Key areas of activities in which people were really interested were:

1. Provision of environmental services through disposal of territory garbage;
2. Services of tillage and mowing including farm ploughing for crop cultivation, lawn mowing transportation of equipment;
3. Provision of transportation services including transportation of water barrels and removal of debris

Charter was developed and in February 2013 residents finally approved the charter, elected governing bodies of the cooperative and registered the cooperative, "Yakynskyy prolisok" as a non-profit agricultural service cooperative (ASC). Also, executive staffs were hired to implement the vision of the Charter. The staffs were trained by CBA Project in accounting and management of the ASC. An office was established at the premises provided by the local council. Also, a technical information centre (TIC) was established in the premises provided the local school. ASC members worked for a week and made necessary repair to



create comfortable environment for what ASC professionals can work, collect information in the area of interest of the ASC members and disseminate to the members. CBA project provided furniture, computer and related equipment to facilitate the work of the TIC. It is expected that in 2014 ASC "Yavkynskyy prolisok" will be permanently transferred to its own premises as agreed at the level of the village and district councils.

Following to the objective of the ASC and aspiration of the members, the ASC developed business plan. Accordingly, it submitted a micro-project proposal to CBA office. The total project budget was UAH 285,737 out of which the CO provided UAH 60,587, private sponsors – UAH 25,250 and CBA Project provided UAH 199,900. This money was spent for agricultural equipment in particular tractor, cultivator, till etc. As a result, 98 households, 360 community members benefited from the project implementation.

During the Project implementation the community members faced such challenges as lack of information regarding the procedures of ASC registration, lack of knowledge and experience of accounting records maintenance, collection of money for Project implementation. But thanks to a team work the community managed to overcome all the challenges. Oblast community resource centre were helpful in terms of providing information regarding the procedures of ASC registration. Local business supported the community initiative and provided money for Project implementation. Besides technical information centre helped community members timely to receive information and to communicate with contractors.

#### **Box - IX: CO-based ASC Promotes Processing and Marketing of Local Products**

The history of partnership between CBA Project and community of village Mnohopillia goes back to September 2011. The villagers formed the CO, "Mnogopillia" and by February 2013, they implemented one micro-project, with the support of CBA-2, that includes purchasing of medical equipment for the Health Post. Citizens felt it was early to rest on their laurels and decided to go an extra mile. Their ambition was to boost the economy of their village.

In Mnohopillya there are 146 households: 110 HHs belong to low income category and 36 HHs - under middle income category. Many of them are engaged in agricultural activities but due to the lack of modern equipment and technical resources their work efficiency and income were staying low. So when the villagers received information that CBA Project carries out activities in economic development of villages they got down to business. To pursue their dream, 54 of the target households established a cooperative "Miy Dobrobut" as a non-profit agricultural service cooperative (ASC). The ASC was registered on 21 May 2013. The key areas of interest for its members were: the provision of services for processing (smoked) meat products, marketing organization of meat and dairy products, milk processing facilities, drying fruits and vegetables, transportation of products to the market places.

After the ASC registration, executive team was formed and office was set up along with establishment of technical information centre. The initiative group, the members and executives received necessary coaching and training from CBA. The ASC built linkage with local authorities and service providing agencies. Following their plan, they undertook a micro-project under CBA support and bought equipment for processing of meat, fruit and vegetable and for sale of processed products. Total cost of the project is UAH 290,050 of which CBA support is UAH 203,035 (70%); community contribution is UAH 43,508 (15%) and private sponsors' contribution is UAH 43,507 (15%).

During the Project implementation community faced a number of challenges such as collection of contribution, lack of trust (some community members had negative experience of cooperation with Cooperatives in the 1980's – 1990's). It was also hard to find a manager who would effectively lead the ASC. To solve all these problems trainings and seminars were organised where the community members had a chance to discuss such issues as Ukrainian Law about Cooperatives. These activities helped to unite villagers and to develop new skills such as accountancy and analytical thinking. Cooperative members envision to open a company shop in city Amvrosiivka and furthermore to get an access to blast markets.

## Chapter Six

# KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

*Knowledge management component of CBA aims to document, systematize and disseminate the experience gained in the area of community based local sustainable development. It is done through two channels- a knowledge management hub (KMH) that was established at Ukrainian Association of District and Regional Councils (UADRC) in 2012; and introduction of curriculum to specific courses of higher education. In 2013, the KMH was brought to full fledge operation. It contributed to policy recommendations. Also during 2013, curriculum on sustainable development and the community-based approach was enriched and utilized by 14 universities. More information on this subject is given at <http://rozvytok.in.ua> and <http://cba.org.ua/en/activities/regional-resource-centers> and details of some activities are given below.*

### 6.1 Operationalisation of Knowledge Management Hub (KMH)

An agreement was signed on 14 May 2013 between UNDP and UADRC for full fledge operationalisation of KMH. Objective of the Agreement was to improve in structure of the web-portal as well as in quantity and quality of documentation so that the Hub would become useful to large number of users at local level and at the same time large number of professionals/policy makers at the national level. Envisaged cost of the activities under this Agreement was UAH 416,000 of which CBA's share was UAH 310,000 and that of UADRC's share was UAH 106,000.

By end of 2013, capacity of UADRC/KMH was enhanced such that it could achieve the objectives. Officials of UADRC and KMH-operational team were trained; equipment/logistic support were provided to enable KMH to reach full fledge operation; membership drive was undertaken through dissemination of leaflet and promo-video and through training of potential users. Potential users came from local, regional and national level. They belonged to such category as students, teachers, scientists, elected officials, state officials and so on. Linkage of KMH was built/strengthened with more than 60 resource centres across the country to ensure flow of information from grassroots level.

Also, by end of 2013, KMH produced following results –

- All UADRC members (local councils, management board, and oblast councils) got familiarised with value and functions of KMH and decided to bring KMH under umbrella of its structure;
- KMH gained recognition of its value in that more than 640 registered users used the information placed on the Hub or contributed to the information.
- Six thematic issues were floated online for public opinion collection (i.e. online discussion). The Hub proved to be an effective forum for online discussion;
- A best practice database was completed and is continuing to grow up, forming a solid source on local development experience, available for researchers, experts, teachers and students, as well as for local authorities and community members.
- 17 Draft laws and statutory acts were placed on the web-resource, to encourage discussion and opinion collection. Due to this activity, with direct/indirect support of KMH, a set of policy recommendations were made in the area of local self-governance, territorial reform and regional development. These recommendations stand at different level

“Thanks to the Resource center now we can join our efforts, resources and knowledge together and in such way to implement more projects”

*Lyudmyla Lutsenko, the Head of Bashtanskyi rayon council Mykolaiv oblast*

“The Knowledge management hub role is highly important as its activities are aimed to support and improve the management process basing on the principles of participation and sustainability”

*Vasyl Didukh, the Head of Ternopil rayon council*

“Knowledge management hub is a tool for communities' cooperation, for sharing best practices and experience, which will help us to reach a higher level of effective management and of local self-governing system reformation”

*Serhiy Chernov, the Head of Kharkiv oblast council*

namely, for review at the Secretariat of Cabinet of Ministers or at the Ministry of Regional Development or at the Parliament for first/second reading (details in Annex - XVIII).



Roundtable on legislative initiatives on public access to information at local level was held at UADRC/Kyiv on 28 November 2013



Current issues on the legislations on local territorial and administrative order were discussed in the roundtable organised on 31 October 2013

## Experience

In two years of its existence, the KMH has demonstrated itself as an effective national level tool in promoting community based approach and in supporting policy arena. Its sustainability, however, is in question due to lack of stable income source. Also, its human resource needs further nurturing to be capable enough to manage the KMH and its activities independently.

## 6.2 Curriculum Development

Within the framework of its knowledge management component, CBA Project plans to establish a network of academic institutions from all regions of Ukraine so as to build their capacity in term of teaching course on sustainable development. Following activities were carried out during the reporting period on this aspect:

**6.2.1 Partnership with academia:** Memorandum of Understanding was signed during 2013 with 3 academic institutions, namely Vernadskyi Tavriya National University, Sumy National Agrarian University and Uman National University of Horticulture. Cooperation was renovated and received a new boost with such universities/academies, as the National Academy of Public Administration at the President of Ukraine, and the Academy of Municipal Management. Total number of partnerships with universities reached 27 since inception. List of CBA-II partner universities is given in Annex – XIX.

**6.2.2 Curriculum enrichment:** During annual review cum workplanning meeting held in December 2012, representatives of the partner universities expressed a necessity to prepare supplementary teaching material to raise effectiveness of the curriculum. Accordingly, a consultant was hired during the year to prepare a set of case studies and videos covering various aspects of community based local development. These materials, when presented in the class together with the theory, would provide the students an opportunity to understand practical dimension of the course on sustainable development.



Supplemental teaching materials: a publication of various case studies, and 2 disks with over 180 video clips. Testing of the materials has been initiated by a range of universities.

**6.2.3 Teaching of the course:** By 2013, four universities undertook teaching of the course on sustainable development as mandatory course while 9 universities taught the course as optional. A total of 650 students attended the course including 550 students, who participated in optional course. Over 2009-2013, 2428 students benefited from this course.

14 more universities showed interest during the year to launch this course in near future. To assist them in building necessary curriculum materials and raising the knowledge of teachers on the subject, a 'training of trainers' course was organised during 21-22 November 2013 for 16 representatives from 13 partner universities. During the training, the participants received theoretical and practical aspects of community based local sustainable development; key materials used in teaching the course; and experience of teachers who have been teaching the course since years.



Natalia Senychak, head of village council of Yabluneve Baryshyivsky rayon of Kyiv oblast sharing her experience with the university teachers about implementing CBA methodology

**6.2.4 Small research and knowledge dissemination:** Following to a call to partner universities for papers on modern issues and practical dimension of sustainable local development, 22 scientists submitted papers on their works. The papers were edited published in form of sociological monograph and distributed to partner universities during the year. The monograph is expected to serve as a sound reference material on the subject.



Chief editor, Yuriy Petrusenko, briefing about the monograph at a conference hosted by NAPA

Key areas covered by the sociological monograph are:

- community development: conditions, components, mechanisms, risks and perspective;
- world experience in successful community development;
- the essence of community based approach to local development;
- social mobilisation of community: role, mechanisms, economic potential;
- forms of self-organisation of population within context of community development;
- community resource centres: role, perspective of sustainable functioning and development of their potential;
- cooperation between community and authorities: mechanisms, advantages and results;
- role of local self-governance in community development;
- implementation of community development micro-projects and their efficiency;

- private sector and local business as factor of community development;
- ways of community based approach replication with community participation, and others.

Besides publication and dissemination of monograph, support was provided during the year to three universities for dissemination of experience, namely –

- Chernihiv State Technological University – International conference held on 23-24 May 2013 on "Social Work and Present: Trends, Challenges and Prospects". Support provided in terms of sharing UNDP's opinion and publishing the proceeding of the conference (Box - X);
- Sumy State University - International conference "Economics for Ecology" in which UNDP participation took place (detail in Box - XI);
- National Academy of Public Administration - Annual panel conference held on 24-25 October 2013. The conference was devoted to the issues of modernisation of standards for higher education in public administration. Representatives of CBA and partner universities shared their experience in this conference (Box - XII).

#### **Box – X: UNDP Country Director participates in the conference on 'Problems of Social Work'**

Faculty of Social Work of Chernihiv State Technological University, the partner of CBA Project, organised an international scientific conference "Social Work and Present: Trends, Challenges and Prospects" during 23-24 May 2013. Leading scientists and practitioners in the field of social work from Ukraine, Belarus and Russia gathered to update and mobilize available scientific, educational, professional and other social resources for the improvement of social work, the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable development and positive change in society. Ms. Ricarda Rieger, UNDP Country Director, opened the plenary session of the conference and stressed the importance of the event and touched upon the social dimension of sustainable development, the achievement of MDGs, gender equality and the need to reduce poverty in Ukraine.



Ms Ricarda Rieger at the conference on 'Problems of Social Work'

"The more we postpone the transformation, the higher will be the cost. In the medium and long term, new lifestyles, production and consumption patterns will emerge by necessity". Ms. Rieger opined that Ukraine has the potential to become a regional leader and drive the change to sustainable development."



On this occasion, Ms. Rieger met with the deputy rector, dean and other officials of the university and got updated about the effort of the university in promoting social work in the region. Ms. Rieger also visited Chernihiv medical and social rehabilitation of disabled children "Renaissance", which conducts medical and social rehabilitation of children with organic lesions of the central nervous system and other diseases that lead to social exclusion. Students of the Faculty of Social Work constantly support the Centre on a voluntary basis.

### Box - XI: UNDP Sr. Programme Manager Opens the Conference on “Economics for Ecology”

On 30 April 2013, Sergei Volkov, UNDP Senior Programme Manager, participated in the opening of international conference on sustainable development “Economics for Ecology”, organized by Sumy State University under support of CBA Project. Over 80 students and young researchers from over 15 countries participated in the conference to present findings of their research on sustainable development.

In his presentation Mr. Volkov reminded ‘Ukraine’s environmental challenges are significant and present one of the most complex areas for the country to address given the pressures of continues economic growth and social transition. The only feasible response to these challenges is transition to sustainable development’



### Box - XII: Sharing Experience on Curriculum Development at Conference Held by NAPA

Under the partnership with Ukrainian universities, Project supported the initiative of the National Academy of Public Administration at the President of Ukraine to conduct annual panel conference devoted to the issues of modernisation of standards for higher education in public administration. The conference took place on October 24-25, 2013 in participation of about 250 national and international scholars; experts in public administration; managers of Ukrainian universities, regional and professional colleges and students. The event was focused on modernisation processes of higher education; training programmes for public servants and servants of local self-government.

Representatives of UNDP, CBA Project and its partner universities shared their experience on vision of sustainable development and educational programmes based on practical experience. Ms Oksana Remiga, UNDP Senior Programme Manager, emphasised that local communities are those social clusters which demonstrate advantages of public initiatives. There is a direct linkage between effective governmental decisions and community mobilization, community participation in discussion.



On this occasion, Ms. Valentina Sereda (Associate Professor, Taras Shevchenko national university) shared her experience in teaching the course and process of developing supplementary teaching materials that could make the course more effective. Many of the participants, who came from regions, were already aware of CBA activities and they shared their own experience. They underscored that the most valuable in partnership with CBA Project was community mobilisation as it boosts community’s activity in their region. This way, vision of CBA Project to promote curriculum development was received positively by the participants.



A representative of CBA community from Khmelnytska oblast shares his experience with NAPA students



Participants of NAPA conference looking at CBA materials on display

**6.2.5 Exposure to students:** Past experience shows that students appreciate the curriculum on sustainable development if they are engaged in activities that bring them closure to ground realities. In such a situation, they not only participate in the curriculum effectively but also serve as source of motivation for their peers. From this perspective, following activities were carried out during 2013:



Students of Zaporizkyi National University during internship in community of Novosolone village

i) Student's internship: A total of 52 students underwent traineeships in 11 regional offices of CBA. As part of their internship, they got familiarised with CBA methodology, conducted small research and wrote research articles/essays.

ii) Students' debate: Under the leadership of Sumy State University an inter-regional Ukrainian debate on "Modern Issues of Local Community Development and Sustainable Development" was

organized in participation of 10 universities<sup>2</sup>. In first round of the event, each university held debate on the subject and identified winners. In the second round, 30 winners from these universities participated in inter-regional debate for final competition which was held on 30 April / 1 May, 2013 at Sumy State University. Themes of the debate focused on value of community participation in efficient use of common resources e.g. water; in adoption of alternative energy sources; in maintenance of communal infrastructure e.g. water supply system; and in identifying the level of local development in any society.

The teams defended their arguments on various issues related to sustainable development at local level. Social mobilisation, participatory

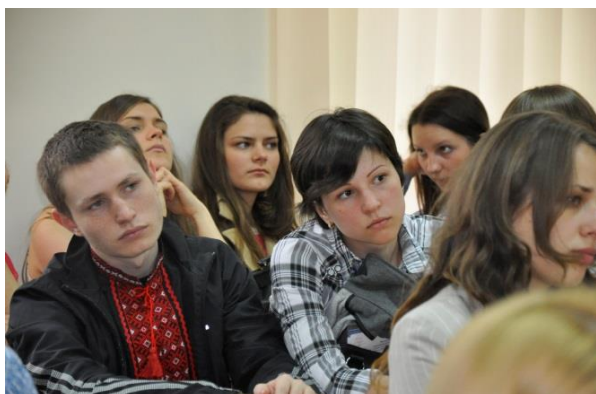


Team of Cherkasy Technological State University



Team of 'Ostrozka Academy', Rivne

governance and sustainability of local initiatives were among issues discussed. In the environment of hot debates, the team from Chernihiv State Technological University stood winner and the team from Cherkasy State Technological University secured runner position. Students from Luhansk, Rivne, Poltava and Sumy were among the most proactive and responsive participants of the event. The inter-regional debate succeeded in sharpening the vision of students on this subject.



Spectators of the final of debates



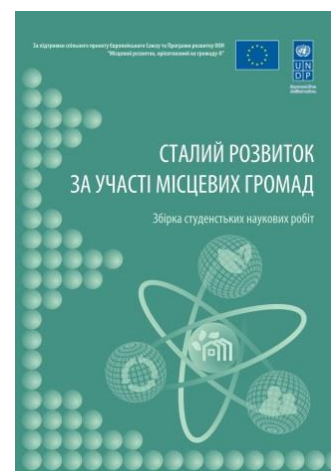
Jury's members comment the final of debates



<sup>2</sup> Cherkasy State Technological University; Chernihiv State Technological University; Dnipropetrovskiyi National University of Railway Transport; Khersonskiyi State Agrarian Academy; National University 'Ostrozka Academy'; Poltava State Agrarian Academy; Sumy State University; Uzhhorog National University; V. Dalh East-Ukrainian National University; Zaporizhzhia National University

iii) Small research on community based development: With a view to encourage students to learn about community based local development, a competition was called for students' scientific papers on the related subject. In total 42 papers were received and reviewed. Of them, 15 best papers were selected for publication. The top three papers were:

- Impact of implementation of community micro projects on energy saving and water supply' by Alina Vlasenko, student from Poltava State Agrarian Academy.
- 'Experience of introducing ideas of sustainable development into curriculum of Chernihiv National University of Technology' by Yehor Brechko from this university
- Forms of self organisation of citizens in the context of community development by Tetyana Kapush from Poltava State Agrarian Academy



Cover page of Students' Papers

#### Box –XIII: Impressions of a Jury Member on Students' Papers and Research

The level of papers presented for competition was significantly higher this year than it was in previous one. Therefore, it was much more difficult for the jury to choose the winners. Among papers presented for the competition there were both deep scientific research on local communities' potential, and theoretically argued project of community development.

*Yuriy Petrushenko, Ph. D in Economics, Associate Professor of Sumy State University*

#### Box - XIV: Impression of Student Debates' Participants

"Sustainable development, which was the topic of debates and the conference, is an important issue not only for Ukraine but also for the whole world. It is really good that the Organisation of United Nations through its national institutions brings these topics to the discussion among students, who are the future of any country. Most of all, I remember the topic of village schools at the debate: whether it is reasonable to close a village school and send children to a rayon school. This topic is highly relevant for Ukraine. This topic was discussed by two teams on a very high level. I believe that if any of those students became an official responsible for the education in rural territories, he or she would use the experience gained during the debate"

*Bohdan Kandurov, Student of Volodymyr Dahl East Ukrainian University, student debates' participant*

"For me the most interesting was the topic devoted to the road maintenance based on the example of one concrete village. The question was whether the people should take care of the road or whether the road maintenance is under the national authorities' responsibility. In my opinion we should change our Soviet Union mindset that everything should be for free and that the state authorities should take care about everything. If people spent their own money for this very road for example, they would take care of it, as the road condition would be connected to their personal expenditures. Sustainable development should be promoted on all levels in Ukraine!"

"Students' debate is a great opportunity to gain new knowledge and experience for future scientists, authorities and lawmakers. Thus this conference and debates are preparing new generation of educated Ukrainian elite."

*Oleksiy Samoilov, Student of Volodymyr Dahl East Ukrainian University, student debates' participant*

iv) Summer school: On 23-26 June 2013 Yevpatoriya branch of Dalh Eastern Ukrainian University (Luhansk) hosted summer school dedicated to "Mobilization of Communities to Improve Local Development" for the best students of inter-regional debates on "Modern Issues of Local Community Development and Sustainable Development" (section 6.2, d, ii) and three best authors of students' papers (section 6.2, d, iii). In total, 14 students from 9 universities<sup>3</sup> participated in the event.

<sup>3</sup> Poltava State Agrarian Academy, Zaporizhia National University, Chernihiv State Technological University, Sumy State Technological University, Hetman Kyiv National Economic University, Mykolaiv National Agrarian University, "OstrozkaAcademiya" National University from Rivne, VernadskyTavriya National University, Dnipropetrovsk National University of Railway Transport



At the opening of the event, Ms Elena Panova, Deputy Director of UNDP in Ukraine, presented global vision of further agenda for sustainable development and results of the national consultations on post-2015 development of Ukraine. Ms. Panova touched three main issues in her lecture: millennium development goals and progress towards their achievement; process of developing global vision on post-2015 agenda and results of all-Ukrainian consultations regarding post-2015 agenda.



Ms Elena Panova admitted significant progress in achieving some of 7 goals set by Ukraine, namely, in education, maternity and child care, and overcoming tuberculosis and HIV/AIDs epidemics in the country. However, improvement of environmental situation, poverty reduction and balancing gender equality are still on the agenda. Following the lecture, Ms. Panova held an active discussion with participants of the event, and answered questions from students and media.

During the course of the summer school, the students had an opportunity to hear, from various speakers, about global experience on theory and practice of social mobilisation, application of social mobilisation in Ukraine, results of research on social mobilisation in Ukraine and role of academia in promoting community based sustainable local development.



Summer school participants interacting with representatives of rayon and village authorities

On 25 June 2013, participants made visits to the community of Herojske village to witness community based local development in action. They learned how the CO-members of Herojske had renovated the health post, with support from the CBA-2 Project, and improved health service in the community. The students also visited Sakskiy rayon community resource centre and interacted with representatives of rayon authorities and village councils in the rayon regarding effectiveness of community based local development approach. In the last part of the summer school, the students shared their experience among one another.



Students sharing their experience after visit to local communities and local authorities

**6.2.6 Annual Review and Planning Meeting:** In order to present the results of Project's cooperation with academia, to discuss on the further vision and to prepare work plan for 2014, CBA Project

organised an annual review cum planning workshop for its partner universities on 23 November 2013. More than 30 representatives from partner universities participated in the event. During the sessions, the participants actively discussed other interesting ideas and proposals.



Planning for 2014. Participants of the review-cum-planning workshop.

The participants identified the following main areas for the Network's focus in 2014:

- **Legal form of NNPU** - To enhance the effectiveness of the Network, appropriate legal form will be explored. Based on the best option, the Network will be registered. Responsible – coordinators of the Network;
- **Resource centres** – Regional level and national level need of resource centres will be assessed and implementation/support direction will be explored. Responsible - Kharkiv National University of Municipal Economy named after Academician Beketov and National University 'Ostrozka Academy';
- **Research and publications** – Need will be assessed; papers collected from experts/professors and publication made (proposal is for specific topic each year). Responsible - Sumy State University;
- **Students' activities** – Training, research competition, summer school, debates, internship, and practical classes for students with field visits to communities. Responsible – Chernihiv National University of Technology and Poltava State Agrarian University;
- **Curriculum development** – Assessment of current curriculum will be carried out and recommendations will be made for further improvement. Concept paper will be developed for distant learning and implementation to be initiated. Responsible – Dnipropetrovsk National University of Railway Transport named after Academician V. Lazayan, with expert support from Kyiv National Shevchenko University;
- **Cooperation on training/re-training of civil servants and elected officials** – Adequacy of current teaching materials (at NAPA, Municipal Academy of Management, All-Ukrainian Associations of local self-governance bodies) will be assessed and improvement will be made as necessary; and need of other supports will be explored to make the teaching effective. Responsible - National Academy of Public Administration at the President of Ukraine.

Besides above, organisational matters were discussed and approved including necessity of making a half-yearly meeting of the Network members and an annual review and planning meeting at the end of the year. Also, the academia representatives selected Mr. Yuriy Petrushenko (Associate Professor, Sumy State University) and Ms. Anna Aladzhanian (candidate of the department of political science, East Ukrainian V. Dalh National University), for second time, to serve as coordinators of the Network for 2014.

**6.2.6 Piloting of SAT4SLD** – Ukraine was among a few countries in the CIS which was selected by UNDP/Bratislava Regional Centre (BRC) in 2013 to pilot a 'self-assessment tool for sustainable local development'. This tool was developed by the UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre, is innovative and offers opportunity for making local planning more effective. It helps local actors to assess their current status and create consensus on pathways towards a more sustainable future by simultaneously addressing governance, socio-economic and environment issues.

Based on an understanding between UNDP/BRC and UNDP/Ukraine, joint piloting of this tool was initiated in Ukraine under the umbrella of CBA Project. Objective of piloting the SAT4SLD in Ukraine was to pilot the tool, explore its replicability and to improve the SAT4SLD manual for its further utilisation.

By July 2013, following activities were carried out to reach the objective:

- In light of necessity to ensure local ownership and enhancing capacity of partners, the task was carried out jointly by the regional authorities, rayon authorities, local councils and academic institution selected from among CBA partners. Accordingly, two pilot oblasts (Sumska and Luhanska) two pilot rayons (Hlukhivskiyi rayon and Antratsyivskiyi rayon) and two universities (Sumy State University and Dalh Eastern Ukrainian University in Luhansk) were selected to become a part of the process;
- Oblast and rayon level working groups (WGs) were formed in both oblasts to implement the methodology under facilitation of experts from the two universities. The WG-members were trained by experts of the UNDP/BRC (Ms. Clare Romanyuk and Zhanna Pilving) during 16-17 July 2013 in theoretical and practical aspects of the methodology;
- The SAT4SLD methodology was piloted in these two oblasts involving citizens, NGOs, businesses, elected officials, state officials and other interest groups in the rayons in a step-by-step manner. Several roundtables and trainings were conducted; data were collected and analysed; opinion surveys were conducted and analysed. Based on the findings, draft strategic plan was prepared followed by discussion, finalisation and approval at rayon councils.



Piloting of SAT4SLD in two oblasts went through several steps

- The process documentation was carried out and the original SAT4SLD manual was revised to suit into Ukrainian context. The process documentations are available at – <http://cba.org.ua/library/publications?lang=ua>

Key stakeholders of the pilot regions evaluated the effectiveness of the piloting and the strategic plan. Based on it, CBA will consider upscaling of this piloting over additional territories in the years to come.

## Chapter Seven

# COMMUNICATIONS AND VISIBILITY

*CBA Project aims to maximise the level of transparency of its implementation, and strives to involve media to inform stakeholders about the results of the implementation. Besides, it organizes/hosts exposure visits for its donors and partners to present to them the results of its implementation. Following activities took place during the reporting period in this regard:*

### 7.1 Media Events

During the reporting period, opportunities for organizing public/media events occurred. These were: rayon seminars in the replication rayons, openings of micro-projects, partners' and donors' visits. Media events at local and regional level were often organised in coordination with authorities at the level. Very often the press departments of OSA/OC played significant role in inviting media at the level and coordinating the event. In total, 132 media events took place in 2013. Since inception, 545 media events were organized (Table – XXIII).

**Table – XXIII: Media Events and Media Coverage**

SN	Activity	2011	2012	2013	Total
1	Media events	269	144	132	545
2	Media coverage	1282	1874	1502	4658
3	Partners' website	587	853	716	2156

\* Regionwise details are given in Annex – XX

#### **Box - XVI: Learning From CBA Helpful for Communities in Mobilising Resources**

“Our partnership with CBA Project goes back to 2009. The Project stimulated a new round of community development and still has a strong influence. Currently the Project works in rayon and supports realization of community potential. The aspiration to change the situation in our communities for the better, helped Tomakivskiy rayon to win and participate in CBA-I, CBA-II and CBA-III energy efficiency component and for the rayon resource center. 10 out of 13 communities had a chance to have a shot in the Project, the main idea of which was to unite community members to jointly face common problems. Thanks to this, 14 community initiatives were implemented for the total amount of UAH 2950,5 thousand, which include community contribution to level of UAH 174,7 thousand.

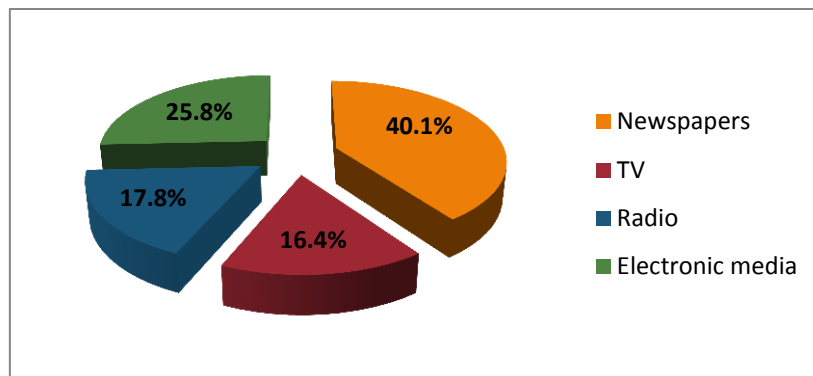
In October 2013 we welcomed the mission of monitors, who confirmed strong status of the rayon. The Project supports raised capacity of community members and community organisations. They aimed for further exploitation of their potentials through participation in All-Ukrainian and Oblast contests on local self-governing development. Development of project proposals required a complex approach: generation of new ideas, budget planning and definition of institutional sustainability. However, experience in working with CBA enabled them to compete and 9 out of 13 communities won the competition and raised UAH 3441 thousand for investment.

Cooperation with CBA Project and participation in the contests significantly improved status of social infrastructure on local level: premises of 9 educational establishments (schools and kindergartens), of 5 health posts and 5 cultural establishments were refurbished, the street light was installed in 3 communities.”

*Natalia Skrypchenko, Head of Tomakivskiy Rayon Council, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast (from [www.zorya.org.ua](http://www.zorya.org.ua), 10 Dec., 2013)*

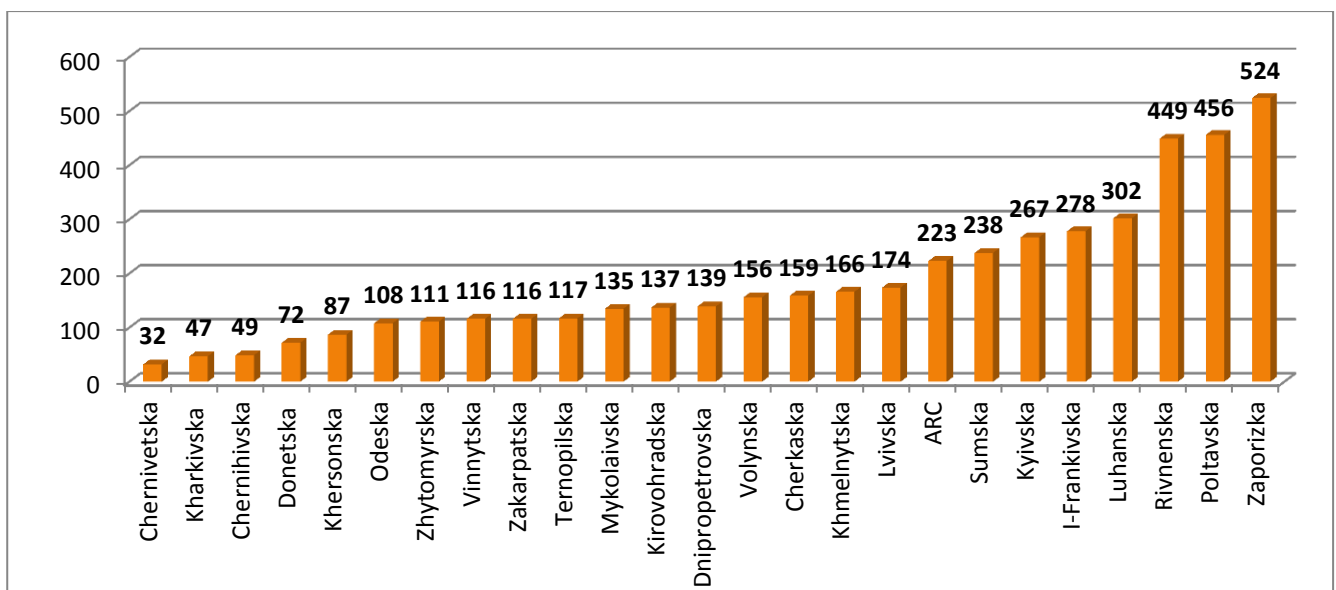
### 7.2 Media Coverage

During the reporting period, 1502 cases of media coverage were registered. The majority of cases are in newspapers (40.1%), followed by electronic media (25.8%), radio (17.8%) and TV (16.4%). Total number of the recorded media coverage since inception of CBA-II is 4658 details of which are given in Annex – XX.

**Chart - IV: Media Coverage Distribution, 2013**

Media coverage varied from region to region due to various factors including the pro-activeness of the media agency; activeness of local authorities and pro-activeness of CBA coordinators. In general 3 regions demonstrated high level of media coverage followed by 15 regions falling to medium level and 7 regions to low level category (Chart-V).

Besides the regular and social media, CBA uses other available means of disseminating information. In particular, websites of partner oblast/rayon authorities were linked, where possible, for disseminating CBA related information, may it be tender or media events or CBA-newsletters. Cooperation of communication departments of these authorities was appreciative. During 2013, 716 cases of publication on partners' web-sites was recorded, making it 2156 in total since inception (Annex - XX).

**Chart - V: Distribution of Media Coverage by Regions, Since Inception**

An analysis of the press clippings/publications show that –

- In general, the project contributed to raising of social activity of citizens – initiative, pro-activeness and team spirit, which helped to unite people were the main topics of publications about CBA. They also mentioned that among the preconditions of successful micro-project implementation, was the cooperation among community members, local authorities, business representatives and international agencies;
- As a result of Project implementation the level of living condition of the community members rose and at the same community members' self-consciousness increased;

- A lot of publications highlight some certain cases of micro-project implementation, stages of micro-project implementation, procedures of cost estimates documentation preparation, cost sharing;
- Often publications stressed on the importance of smoothly running of resource centers, their support in preparation of micro-project proposals, provision of information regarding similar project implementation in other communities, trainings' and workshop preparation etc.;
- They have also accented on the cooperation of Project and higher educational establishment of Ukraine and their joint activities such as Sustainable Development Day, lectures in sustainable local development, contests for students' researches etc.;
- The papers also mentioned that at the beginning of micro-project implementation there were a lot of people who had hesitations regarding the projects' success, but after first successful micro-project implementation their trust increased and together with increase in the number of communities who wanted to join the Project;
- After first successful micro-project implementation, a lot of communities wanted either to continue cooperation with Project or were looking for possibilities to cooperate with other donors and funds.

### 7.3 Regional Newsletters

In order to disseminate information about the Project among stakeholders, potential participants and wider public audience, regional implementation units published newsletters periodically. During the reporting period, 101 issues of newsletters were published in all regions. They were disseminated both electronically (2033) and printed copies (5972) according to the distribution lists including regional administrations, regional councils, rayon administrations and councils, village/city councils, local communities, local media, and NGOs. Since inception, 284 issues of regional newsletters were produced, with 26148 hard copies disseminated among stakeholders, and 7094 copies disseminated electronically.

**Table – XXIV: Distribution of CBA Regional Newsletters**

SN	Issues	2011	2012	2013	Total
1	No. of issues published	71	112	101	284
2	No. of copies printed & distributed	10020	10156	5972	26148
3	No. of copies sent electronically	2620	2441	2033	7094

\* Oblastwise details in Annex – XX

### 7.4 Visibility Events

**7.4.1 Participation in sustainable energy week-2013:** On 24 June 2013, the official opening of EU Energy Week took place in Zhytomir in the Park of Culture and Rest named after Gagarin. The program of the event included the official opening and public activities in the open air, in particular, thematic debates, presentations, concerts, quests and etc. CBA Project participated in this event.



CBA Project at European Week of Sustainable Energy, Zhytomir

CBA representatives provided information about the Project in the "Sun Village" and informed the residents and visitors of Zhytomir city about its activities. Visitors of the "village" were interested in how energy efficient technologies and experience of the CBA Project in social mobilization of people can be used for solving of urgent problems.



Walter's Tretton visit to v. Studenica, Zhytomyr region

On June 24, 2013 journalists from leading Ukrainian media visited the community organization "Trust 1" s. Studenica, Korostyshiv district, Zhytomyr region on the occasion of the "European Sustainable Energy Week in Ukraine". The event was also attended by representatives

of the European Delegation namely, Mr Walter Tretton, head of the department "Energy, Transport and Environment" and Harbriel Blanc, Sector Manager for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Section' of EU Delegation to Ukraine.

During this occasion the visitors were able to see the results of the work and process of implementation of CBA Project. They were told how the community and village council together enhance quality of health service by increasing energy efficiency, quality of medical equipments and premises of the healthpost thanks to joint support from EU and UNDP financed CBA Project.

Chief physician, Kryvolapchuk Anatoly, added that besides quality health service, the two micro-projects have contributed to a saving of up to UAH 80 thousand in one heating season and it enables to direct this saving to other needs of the clinic.

Addressing community members and officials of local council, Mr Walter Tretton said that the implementation of these micro-projects represents a successful collaboration between the community, local government and donors and is a good example for other communities throughout Ukraine.



Walter's Tretton visit to v. Studenica, Zhytomyr region

**7.4.2 Europe Day celebration:** Under active support of CBA/coordinators in the regions, European Day was celebrated by CBA-communities as a possibility to show results of joint efforts on local development, to share knowledge and information about EU-funded initiatives, and to appreciate support from the EU as a CBA-2 donor.



Day of Europe in Bobrykove village, Luhanska oblast



Celebration of day of Europe in Zaporizka oblast

**7.4.3 Community water objects cleaning initiatives:** In support of the UN initiative on paying special attention to water problems all over the world and on occasion of the Year of International Cooperation on Water Issues, 10 CBA partner communities joined a month-long campaign on cleaning water objects and territories around ponds, rivers, streams, lakes, and wells.



Preparing for cleaning water stream in a community of Volynska oblast



Children of Zaporizhia observing All-Ukrainian Day of Water

## 7.5 Donor/Partner Visits

Regional/local level visits were organised for donors/partners during the reporting period in order to familiarize them with CBA process and results. On the other hand, such visits empowered local communities and enhanced their confidence to keep undertaking community activities together. Some of the events are mentioned as follows:

**7.5.1 Visit of European students to Lviv oblast:** On 7 March, 2013 more than 40 students and teachers from the College of Europe (Warsaw) paid a study visit to the community of village Zibolky in Zhovkivsky rayon of Lviv oblast. This event was a continuation of cooperation of CBA Project with this international educational institution, started in 2012. The 2<sup>nd</sup> visit of students from 15 European and neighbouring countries to Lviv oblast was focused on getting acquainted with the results of community collaboration with the CBA-II Project.



Students and professors of the Colleague of Europe learned about results of CBA support in Lvivska oblast

During the visit to the community, the guests, jointly with members of the community organisation "Novyj Horyzont" and their partners from rayon and village authorities learned about successful results of implementation of the micro project on energy saving in the kindergarten of village Zibolky and other community initiatives. Activists of the community organisation gladly presented their progress in frame of the micro-project and told about other community initiatives that not only developed and strengthened the community, but also helped to improve the living conditions of the common people.

The community organisation and its partners from the rayon, after analysing their progress gained more enthusiasm for implementation of next micro projects. Firstly, due to assistance of the CBA Project, community could self-organise and jointly defined the priorities of the development of their village. Furthermore, after completion of the 1<sup>st</sup> micro project, the CO managed to obtain financial



assistance from other organisations and co-financing from local budgets, and started to prepare for implementation of new micro projects in accordance with the local development plan.

### **7.5.2 EU Ambassador Mr. Jan Tombinski visits Poltava region:**

On 7 June 2013 Head of the EU Delegation to Ukraine, Mr. Jan Tombinski, visited Poltava oblast. During this visit he met with the Mayor of F. Mamaj and key officials of oblast authorities namely the head of oblast state administration Mr. O. Udovichenko, head of the oblast council Mr. I. Momot and deputy director of investment and international cooperation department of economic development (CBA focal person) Mr. D. Orlov.

After meeting with the oblast authorities, Mr. Tombinski also met with the CBA coordinators. The coordinators briefed him about the implementation of CBA Project in Poltavaska region and its achievements and impact in the region.



**7.5.3 AR Crimea forum of donors:** Second Donors Forum of international technical assistance was carried out on 30 and 31 May 2013. The Forum was organized by the Council of Ministers of Crimea, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, as well as the support of various donors, and CBA- II Project. The Forum was attended by representatives of diplomatic missions, development agencies, international foundations, projects and programs, community organizations, heads of local government. At the meeting there were sessions on key priorities for co-operation of Crimea and the international organizations, the prospects for sustainable development in the region, the results of the implementation of projects in cities and regions.



Ms. Ricarda Rieger at Crimea International 2nd Donors Forum



Participants of the Crimea Forum of Donors visit community of Herojske village

The second day of the Forum was devoted to the practical aspects of international technical assistance projects, namely in the framework of CBA Project participants visited CO of Geroykskoe village of Saksy rayon, where CO implemented their 1st micro-project "Improvement of health post in Heroiske village" and got a second chance within CBA-2 support to implement another micro-project "Innovative energy-efficient measures for street lighting in Geroykskoe village. Construction of an autonomous street lighting by using renewable energy sources (solar energy)".

**7.5.4 Roman Shpak, desk officer for Ukraine, visits CBA community:** UN Department of Political Affairs, desk officer for Ukraine, Mr. Roman Shpak visited Selyshche village of Baryshivskiy rayon on 13 April 2013. Purpose of the visit was to observe CBA activities in action. On this occasion a round table was conducted

with participation of rayon officials, village council heads and heads of local communities, where they discussed the results of CBA-II Project activities in the rayon.

Guests were positively inspired by the CO's experience in implementation of the micro-project "Improvement of medical service, repair of the Health post and purchase of equipment". Guests highlighted that the community has implemented another initiative, with total spending of 100,000 UAH, without support from CBA Project. "This fact says us about CO development", commented Mr. Shpak.

**7.5.5 UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative visits CBA Partners:** In her quest to get familiarised with CBA partners, Ms. Alessandra Tissot, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, visited various regions of Ukraine during 2013.

- Ivano-Frankivska oblast: On 9 July 2013, Ms. Tissot visited Ivano-Frankivsk together with a team of UNDP officials. She met with Ivano-Frankivsk Deputy Governor Mr. Igor Zvarych, Mayor of Ivano-Frankivsk Mr. Viktor Anushkevychus, Deputy Head of the City Council Mr. Ostap Dzesya and local coordinators of UNDP-EU Community Based Approach Project (CBA).

On this occasion, Deputy Governor Mr. Igor Zvarych thanked UNDP for fruitful cooperation and expressed his hope that the partnership would be further enhanced and expanded. "If I know that UNDP is implementing a project I can be sure that the money allocated will be spent properly and, as a result, our people will live better. Ivano-Frankivsk oblast is ranked first in terms of number of micro-project implemented. Our region can serve as a CBA training and demonstration ground for other regions" - underlined Ivano-Frankivsk Deputy Governor.

Ms. Tissot thanked the Deputy Governor for his support of the CBA project and expressed her confidence that Ivano-Frankivsk region will remain to be a leader in implementation of UNDP local development projects.

"Community based approach to local development is a joint effort that can't be successful without contribution and support of local authorities and participation of community at all levels. It has created an environment for joint decision-making, initiated bottom-up planning processes, cemented local development partnerships and promoted social cohesion" Ms. Tissot underlined.

- Lvivska oblast: On 10 July 2013, Ms. Tissot visited Bibrka village in peremyshliansky rayon of Lvivska oblast, to meet with members of "Poklyk" community organisation, which has implemented their first micro project on energy efficiency improvement at kindergarten "Sonechko". CO activists enthusiastically represented their achievements and plans, and described other initiatives which become real due to active engagement of community in the second phase of CBA Project implementation. CO partners proved that the results of the micro project motivate others to jointly resolve sharp problems of local development.



Ms Tissot met with top officials of Lvivska oblast

Ms. Tissot had a meeting with representatives of oblast and rayon self-governing bodies and state administrations. She met Bogdan Matolych, First Deputy Governor of Lviv Oblast State Administration, Vasyl Pisnyi, First Deputy Head of Lviv Oblast Council, Valeriy Pyatak, Deputy Head of Lviv Oblast Council and Mayor of Lviv Mr. Andriy Sadovyi.

On this occasion, the oblast authorities briefed about CBA activities and its positive impact in the region.

They confirmed that civil society development and fostering leadership at the local level remain of key importance to the region. They highlighted the priorities for future cooperation with UNDP, in particular improving energy-efficiency and introduction of e-governance at the Oblast Council and State Administration.

"UNDP strongly promotes the involvement of citizens, civil society organisations and the private sector in development processes as their participation in the decision-making has been recognized as a key success factor in local development and the well-being of any country. In this

regard, the Lviv experience is especially valuable for UNDP and other regions of Ukraine,”- underlined Ms. Tissot.

- **AR Crimea:** On 24 July 2013, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative Alessandra Tisot visited Community Based Approach project sites in Nyzhnioghirsky rayon in ARC and met with representatives of local community and authorities.

During the visit, Kostiantyn Bakharev, Chairman of the Permanent Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) on Legislation acknowledged the successful work of the CBA-II project in terms of local development, “The results achieved led to more focused thinking on how to further develop the territory.”



The UN official visited Akymivka village where local residents got united and formed a community organisation "Akymivskiy Silskiy Komitet" ("Akymivka Village Committee") to jointly solve local problems. As the first step the village residents have repaired local kindergarten installing energy efficient windows that helped to cut utility bills and reduced illness among children.

The local authorities emphasized that with the help of the project it became possible to unite and empower community members, make them think about the problems and the solutions of these problems jointly. “Community members unite around problems that they are facing and produce solutions. The united strong community makes it possible to eventually solve any problems occurring on a daily basis” – said Yuriy Hotsanyuk, Head of the Administration of Nyzhnioghirsky rayon.

Words of local authorities were supported by a community activist, who stressed, “CBA project has really pushed us to act, to define our development vision and to assess our resources making it easier to come up with the solutions of the existing problems.”

“The CBA approach contributed to improving services provided by local government, building trust towards local authorities and establishing effective cooperation between communities and authorities. United by a common goal of their community development, local residents become active partners of local authorities and bodies of local self-government and contribute to sustainable local development. And the main achievement is that people live better now”- emphasized UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative.

“What came out today clearly is that the process which involves finding solutions, developing the project application, getting funding, etc. is as important as the results. Now when communities are mobilized and can actively participate in the decision-making process, it is time to consider how we move beyond the stage, providing that the authorities have a wonderful platform to work with” – Ms. Tissot added.

- **Donetska oblast:** On 11 October 2013, Ms Tisot participated in Donetsk oblast Coordination Council meeting, organised in Mnohopillya village, to learn local good practice of agro-service cooperative building. The cooperative members greeted the visiting UN official, government officials and elected officials and briefed them how small economic initiatives they have undertaken in the area of meat and fruit processing and marketing have proved



beneficial to low-income households of the village.

During the meeting of Oblast Coordination Council, heads of rayons-partners to CBA-II reported on the results of micro-project implementation, and presented potential proposals for scaling up the cooperative initiatives to the regional level.

“We have stressed the importance and actuality of this EU/UNDP Project on many occasions, especially within the context of potential contribution to positive transformations in all areas of state development triggered by the potential signing of the Association Agreement with the EU. We repeatedly emphasized the importance and relevance of the CBA Project to the oblast. Within its framework, the system of efficient and effective interaction between local councils and community organizations was successfully developed. It is aimed at designing local community development plans and their further active implementation”, - underlined Mr. Fedoruk.

Ms. Tisot supported the idea of extending ASC piloting to a wider scale: “While implementing CBA-II Project, we have created a valuable platform on local level not only to support social initiatives but also to support small business. In case the regional authorities uphold the initiative, it may become a subject for further piloting within CBA-III”, summarised UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative.

**7.5.6 Participation of UNDP Country Director in the XIII International Economic Forum:** On 11 October 2013, UNDP Country Director Ms. Ricarda Rieger participated in the XIII International Economic Forum hosted by Lvivska oblast administration in Truskavets. The Forum brought together members of the governments of Eastern European countries, politicians and financiers, experts and leaders of international and Ukrainian business to discuss strategic issues of development of Ukraine in the context of international globalization and integration.



In her speech during the panel discussion, Ms Rieger stressed on significance of human development and need to change focus of public administration towards support of social and economic initiatives: “People are the biggest value, but not just economic indexes. Now there are more and more countries in the world where the economic development rate may be not so high, but due to

integrated social and economic policies, a stable improvement of people’s life can be observed.”

The oblast authorities expressed their desire to pursue a set of activities to promote energy efficiency in the region. They also expressed satisfaction about CBA’s support that will help them expedite their vision. On this occasion, UNDP Country Director Ms. Rieger and Head of Lvivska oblast state administration Mr. Viktor Shemchuk signed a Letter of Agreement which aims to utilise innovative technologies to promote energy efficiency of the region

## Chapter Eight

# ADVISORY AND MANAGEMENT

*CBA Project is under direct execution of UNDP. UNDP ensures quality of management, resource utilization and timely achievement of results. Besides, partners and donors independently monitor the implementation of CBA Project, and regional/local authorities provide feed-back for effective implementation of the initiative. Key events that took place during 2013 include monitoring of CBA-II implementation from donor side; audit of CBA-II and independent evaluation of CBA-I + CBA-II implementation. Details are given hereunder.*

### 8.1 EU Monitoring Mission

In the framework of periodical monitoring of projects' implementation, the first monitoring mission was commissioned by EU to assess the implementation of CBA Project. Main objective of the mission was to gather information on CBA implementation in the regions, to report on progress in order to maintain and, where possible, improve the quality of external cooperation. The mission considered relevance and quality of design; efficiency of implementation; effectiveness of implementation; impact of CBA implementation; potential of sustainability, with particular attention on horizontal and cross-cutting issues. The mission took place during 5-13 June, 2013 under the leadership of Mr. Oleh Kyrienko



Mr Oleg Kyrienko, during his visit to Luhanska oblast

During the mission, Mr. Kyrienko reviewed documents on CBA Project implementation and visited CBA communities in ARC, Odeska and Luhanska oblasts to see results of CBA implementation. While in the regions, he interacted with community members, officials of local, rayon and regional level communities. In Kyiv, he held a meeting with CBA/coordinator Mr. V. Negoda, First Deputy Director of the Department of Coordination with the Parliament of Ukraine and Regions, Secretariat of Cabinet of Ministers and UNDP Country Director Ms. Ricarda Rieger. Key findings of the monitoring mission are as follows:

**a) Effectiveness:** Excellent level. All target groups highly assessed the usefulness of the project outputs and praised the quality of outputs CBA achieved so far. Target groups are benefiting from the project activities as planned. An important unplanned positive effect of the project has been that in the communities/ rayons where project activities were carried out, the efficiency of local authorities to take decision improved as attested by the community members



A CO-member briefing about community project to Mr. Kyrienko

**b) Impact:** Excellent level. The project contributed to development and improvement of the related policies. The environmental and social impacts of the project are obvious. By supporting environment-friendly initiatives, the project has contributed to protection and preservation of environment in the selected communities. By contributing to updating/development of regional strategies on energy efficiency, such contribution is made at the oblast level. By renovating social infrastructure (schools, kindergartens, and village healthposts), bringing people in communities together to solve common problems and creating trust among community members and the local authorities, the Project has improved social situation in these communities, and this impact will have a long-term effect.

**c) Sustainability:** Excellent level. Project implementation is characterized by high level of ownership among the stakeholders. This has been achieved via deep involvement of the stakeholders in the project implementation, decision making and co-financing for the micro-project implementation. The project enjoys support from the Ukrainian authorities at all levels: starting from the village council and reaching the level of the Prime Minister and the President, both of whom acknowledged its achievements and positive impact in the regions. Capacity building is the backbone for successful implementation of CBA and a guarantee of sustainability of its results.

## 8.2 CBA Audit

From 28 August to 30 September 2013, the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) of the United Nations Development Programme, conducted an audit of the CBA Project covering its operational period from 1 January to 31 December 2012. Key recommendations of the auditors include - actions for ensuring that lists of participants for community-based trainings are signed, and that grant agreements include all required signatures. The Project has introduced necessary corrective measures.

## 8.3 CBA Evaluation

An evaluation mission was commissioned by EU and UNDP to (a) assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, visibility and sustainability of the CBA Project and its development approach and methodology; and (b) formulate recommendations for the development approaches, priorities focus, areas of intervention and design of the third phase of the CBA project. The evaluation was conducted during September-November, 2013 by a team of two consultants – Olena Krylova (an international consultant specialized in local governance and community development) and Ildar Gazizullin (a national expert specialized in economic issues and energy efficiency).



The evaluation mission in AR Crimea

The mission used a set of comprehensive evaluation tools including desk study; semi-structured and unstructured interviews with project partners and main stakeholders at national, regional and rayon level; round table discussions with project partners at oblast, rayon and village level; focus group discussions with community groups involved in CBA I and CBA II; site visits and observation (mainly site visits to community projects and observation of Local Development Forums conducted at the rayon

level); questionnaire-based survey among all RRC and CBOs involved into CBA I and CBA II; content analysis of project related media reports (annual media clips of CBA by regions), selected regional energy efficiency strategies and rayon development plans.



The evaluation mission in Bashtansky rayon, Mykolaiv oblast

The mission interacted with senior state/elected officials of 14 regions of Ukraine and met with 600 people in local communities besides meeting with key national stakeholders. In above background, the evaluation mission concluded that:

**8.3.1 Relevance** - The project is highly relevant to national development priorities, the local governance reform agenda and the national energy efficiency strategies.

CBA methodology is appropriate and well accepted by partners at all levels.

### 8.3.2 Effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability

- **Partnership establishment:** CBA uses well elaborated and transparent procedures for selecting partner rayons and villages/towns but targeting of most socio-economically vulnerable rayons and villages can be compromised by a lack of local government commitment and inability to meet the co-funding requirements. Besides, the less than 10,000 population criterion deprives large villages and small towns from participation in CBA, although these communities face very similar development challenges.
- **Support arrangements:** (LDF, RCC) established at the rayon and oblast level are appropriate and effective for project coordination and steering, although their role is still limited to facilitating CBA implementation and their general impact on overall development, development planning and participatory budgeting at these levels remains modest. The project's national support structures steer project implementation, but their leverage in facilitating project implementation at regional and national level is underutilized.

The most fruitful cooperation is achieved in oblasts and rayons where collaborations are created through partnerships between elected councils and local administrations.

Rayon Resource Centers (RRC) are playing a crucial role in the CBA support system to communities. They are very successful, and sustainability prospects of their work are greater where they are well established structurally/ institutionalized.

- **Social mobilization of communities:** previous experience of collective action is an important asset. Social mobilization appears to be the domain of women. Establishment of community organizations (CO) is a very effective approach for CBA implementation but overall effectiveness of these organizations beyond CBA is still difficult to judge. Wide population coverage and democratic governance and management of established COs is among their most valued assets and are an important provision for their future sustainability. However, their sustainability depends mainly on their leadership and resources mobilization capabilities.
- **Capacity-building:** of RRCs and COs is a very important investment in their effectiveness and maturity. RRCs are gradually built into expertise centers but many are still limited in their technical base, and human capacities and abilities for resource mobilization beyond CBA. Peer exchange proves to be one of the most effective and welcome ways of learning among the CBA partners.
- **Micro-project implementation:** CBA has achieved relatively high in terms of micro-project implementation efficiency through good standardization of project implementation procedures. Micro-projects are very effective in producing desired results. Although CBA does not always target the most urgent priorities, it serves the purpose of providing the community with a tool for mobilization and solving its problems. Besides, communities' financial participation in micro-projects boosts their sense of responsibility and increases prospects for sustainable operation and maintenance of the established or improved infrastructure. Overall, CBA has had an impressive impact on both communities and local authorities.

Multiple examples of retrospective adjustment to the rayon development programs, and plans to accommodate community priorities defined in the CBA process, and to allow budget co-funding reveals that the practice of participatory planning and budgeting is not yet a widely spread practice in the country.

Sustainability of most infrastructures established or improved as a result of micro-projects is secured. It is more difficult to ensure sustainability in cases of communal infrastructure projects that imply paid services/a need to introduce tariffs (such as water supply or waste collection and disposal) or agricultural service cooperatives.

- **CBA methodology replication:** introduced by the project is in demand among better off rayons and communities. It is basically due to requirement of large cost sharing from rayon's budget that poor rayons are not able to afford.
- **Rural economic development:** there are early signs of success in the functioning of agro-service cooperatives (ASC) established under CBA II but it is too early to judge their effectiveness. It remains to be seen how effective is the CBA approach in targeting the poor and reaching the 80% coverage of community residents. Clearly, the ASC component has the potential to better mobilize the men and youth part of the rural population, yet this does not seem to be done at the expense of excluding the women.
- **Energy efficiency component:** of CBA is in high demand but its effective implementation requires a high level of awareness and intensive capacity-building inputs. CBA assistance to regional authorities to develop energy efficiency strategies is important, given the national energy efficiency program, but their implementation remains a challenge. Potential for energy efficiency projects replication is limited unless a supporting environment is created.

The micro-projects are able to raise awareness and demonstrate an impact on efficient energy use. Often these micro-projects have more of a technological demonstration and social mobilization value but are not necessarily justified from a cost-benefit perspective.

- **Knowledge management component:** cooperation with UADRC has a strong potential for dissemination of CBA-generated knowledge and for addressing wider local governance concerns. Securing outreach and sustainability of the knowledge web platform is a challenge that still lies ahead. Cooperation with Universities opens multiple win-win opportunities that can be further deepened. At the policy level, through cooperation with UADRC, CBA is cementing the ground for a strategically important partnership. Project potential to influence directly policy and regulatory environment is still underutilized.
- **Project management:** CBA is implemented by a very capable team of people but they are working under difficult conditions. Accelerated speed of CBA II implementation is associated with certain efficiency and effectiveness gains, but compromises the project capacity-building objectives. Further, the project clearly faces a dilemma between investment into further staff capacity-building and outsourcing of narrow expertise.
- **Visibility:** The project is less visible among non-partners and at the national level. The role of EU as the main funder of the project, and UNDP as implementer, is known among partners at all levels. The project has clear visibility guidelines that are respected. Media coverage of CBA at the local level is extensive but the message content (in relation to promoting CBA approach) is weak and needs improvement.

Based on the evaluation findings, conclusions and the lessons learned, the evaluation mission made a set of recommendations to be considered in future (especially during CBA-III):

#### 8.4 Reporting to Donors and Partners

- Regular/ad hoc reporting:** During 2013, 9 monthly reports, 3 quarterly reports, 2 ad hoc reports and 2012 annual report were prepared for CBA stakeholders, partners and donors. These reports are available at CBA website: [www.cba.org.ua](http://www.cba.org.ua)
- Web-based information dissemination:** CBA website structure was streamlined and information were updated for wider public consumption;
- Reporting on resource utilization:** Second annual narrative report was prepared for the period August 2012– March 2013 and submitted to EU in context of report on utilisation of second tranche. Second installment of € 6,427,593 was received in November 2012 for project implementation. By March 2013, 82.4% of this amount was disbursed;



## 8.5 Data Management

Volume of information on CBA activities has grown immensely over time, especially in terms of its partners, support structures, priority areas and financial operation. Current mode of data management was found to be too cumbersome and time-consuming – often causing delay in reporting. Therefore, a consultant was hired in last quarter of 2013 to develop data management system online, that will not only minimize risk of errors but also help in instant analysis of available information. This system is expected to come into effect from 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2014.

## 8.6 CBA Implementation Review

CBA Implementation Review Meeting was organised 4 July 2013 in Kyiv in participation CBA staffs, focal persons of all regional authorities, representatives of UNDP and EU. Objective of the meeting was to analyze implementation results and experience of first half of 2013 and explore measures to enhance project implementation effectiveness and timely delivery. UNDP Deputy Country Director, Ms. Elena Panova, Sector Manager of EU Delegation Office Ms. Mira Didukh, Representative of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Minister, Mr. Mykola Rubchak and Deputy Governor of Ivano-Frankivska oblast state administration, Mr. Ihor Zvorych shared their vision with the participants of the Meeting.



The issues on new components including RED, EE and knowledge management were also reviewed and discussed. During the Meeting, project manager presented half-yearly progress together with reasons for lower than expected delivery. CDOs and representatives of regional authorities explained local situations hindering the progress. The constraints were local budget constraint, lack of adequate understanding about new components, new legislation on cooperatives, new rules on energy efficiency and so on. The participants made commitment to act as effectively as possible to mitigate the effect of the constraints and achieve the intended results for 2013. On this occasion, representatives of the UNDP Operation Section presented changes in UNDP Standard Operating Procedures on Procurement, Asset Management and Finance and clarified issues related with CBA implementation procedures.



Deputy Governor Mr. Zvorych addressing the participants of the review meeting



Annual CBA Implementation Review Meeting was conducted on 16 December 2013 in Kyiv in participation of CBA staffs, UNDP representatives, and CBA evaluator. Objective of the event was to

review 2013 achievements, explore measures for enhancing implementation effectiveness and raise their awareness about CBA perspective. During the meeting, Oksana Remiga, UNDP Sr. Programme Manager, informed the staffs regarding perspective of CBA-III and its scope. Besides -

- CBA staffs jointly reviewed the 2013 CBA implementation results, which showed full achievement of 2013 targets. Success factors and challenges were identified, based on which possible measures for future consideration were ascertained;
- The staffs were informed about procedures and lessons of EE, RED and KM components in light of possible upscaling of these components in CBA-III;
- The staffs were informed about the audit and evaluation results and possible corrective measures that would be taken on the recommendations of the auditors and evaluation mission;
- The staffs were updated on administrative and programmatic direction in the framework of CBA-II and CBA-III.

## **8.6 Financial Management**

During the reporting period, estimated expenditure constituted € 6 123 200 (US \$ 7 892 200), which forms about 104% of the delivery target of 2013. In total since inception, a financial progress of € 13.7 million occurred making it 80% of total project budget. It is expected that remaining tasks, if any, under each component will witness significant financial progress during 2014. Details are given in Table – XXV.

**Table – XXV: Itemwise Project Budget and Expenditure During June 2011 – December 2013**

SN	Activity	Total Budget		Expenditure (2011)		Expenditure (2012)		Expenditure 2013		Total Expenditure		%, Progress
		€ '000	USD '000	€ '000	USD '000	€ '000	USD '000	€ '000	USD '000	€ '000	USD '000	
1	Human resource	3,511.30	4,777.00	507	722	1,160.90	1,559.90	1,238.37	1,505.67	2,906.3	3,787.6	83
2	Travel	92.2	126	10.2	14.6	9.7	12.9	29.2	38.0	49.2	65.6	53
3	Equipment & supplies	97	132	60.9	84.7	17.1	22.6	15.6	20.4	93.7	127.6	97
4	Local office	1,016.20	1,383.00	217.3	309.5	295.8	414.9	339.0	440.9	852.1	1,165.2	84
5	Other costs & services	265.2	360	79.9	112.4	31.1	42.5	61.8	80.3	172.8	235.2	65
6	Others	11,023.60	14,998.00	205.4	292.7	4,544.50	6,010.60	4,046.6	5,296.2	8,796.6	11,599.5	80
a	Seed grant (social/communal)	4,357.80	5,929.00	118.9	169.4	4,023.30	5,319.00	1,162.6	1,509.9	5,121.9	6761.5	118
c	Seed grant (energy efficiency)	5,190.00	7,061.00	0	0	289.8	375.4	2,228.2	2,904.0	2,700.9	3,516.3	52
d	Seed grant (small business)	474.8	646	0	0	0	0	247.4	322.4	247.4	322.4	52
e	Approach internalization	367.5	500	0	0	0	0	229.2	318.2	229.2	318.2	62
f	Curriculum development	96	131	6	9	3	5	17.7	23.0	26.7	37.0	28
g	Training/visits	177.5	242	50.2	71	122	169.1	69.1	89.7	241.3	329.8	136
h	LDF/RCC/Review meetings	225	306	23.2	33.1	31.3	41.7	54.2	70.3	108.7	145.1	48
i	Capacity of CRCs	70	95	7.1	10.2	52.4	68	7.8	19.0	67.3	97.2	96
j	Knowledge management	65	88	0	0	22.8	32.4	30.4	39.5	53.2	71.9	82
7	Contingency & Administrative	1,120.40	1,524.00	88.6	127.3	409.3	581.6	392.6	510.8	890.5	1,219.7	79
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17,125.90</b>	<b>23,300.00</b>	<b>1,169.30</b>	<b>1,663.20</b>	<b>6,468.50</b>	<b>8,645.10</b>	<b>6,123.2</b>	<b>7,892.2</b>	<b>13,761.1</b>	<b>18,200.5</b>	<b>80</b>

Annex – I  
Selection of Local Partners as of 2013 (Regular)

Oblast	Rayons selection								VC/CC selection						Community selection				
	Quota	Application	Selected rayons	CBA-I	New rayons	Rayons in Reserve	PA with rayons	Rayon seminars	Quota	Application	VC/CC selected	CBA-I VC/C C	New VC/C C	Vcs/Ccs Reserve	PA with VC/CC	Quota	Community selected	CBA-I	New
ARC	8	13	8	5	3	2	8	8	32	82	32	9	23	0	32	32	32	9	23
Cherkaska	9	20	9	3	6	3	9	9	39	171	39	3	36	0	39	38	39	4	35
Chernihivska	6	44	6	3	3	3	6	6	25	79	26	3	23	0	26	25	26	3	23
Chernivetska	6	11	6	6	0	3	6	6	24	53	24	6	18	17	24	24	24	5	19
Dnipropetrovska	9	44	9	3	6	2	9	9	37	84	39	6	33	24	39	36	41	5	36
Donetska	10	17	10	4	6	4	10	10	42	109	42	4	38	30	42	42	42	4	38
I-Frankivska	9	17	9	5	4	3	9	9	36	197	36	6	30	0	36	36	36	6	30
Kharkivska	6	46	6	2	4	3	6	6	26	67	26	4	22	18	26	24	26	4	22
Khersonska	8	16	8	4	4	2	8	8	32	73	36	7	29	0	36	32	36	7	29
Khmelnyska	8	20	8	5	3	3	8	8	32	187	32	8	24	33	32	32	32	6	26
Kirovohradska	8	21	8	4	4	5	8	8	33	128	36	8	28	27	36	33	36	8	28
Kyivska	6	15	6	3	3	2	6	6	24	59	25	6	19	12	25	25	25	6	19
Luhanska	9	18	9	3	6	3	9	9	37	98	37	5	32	62	37	36	37	5	32
Lvivska	8	38	8	5	3	3	8	8	38	105	40	8	32	0	40	38	40	8	32
Mykolaiivska	9	17	9	4	5	7	9	9	36	125	38	5	33	0	38	36	38	2	36
Odeska	8	23	8	2	6	3	8	8	32	92	32	4	28	24	32	32	30	2	28
Poltavska	8	21	8	3	5	4	8	8	33	95	34	8	26	25	34	33	34	7	27
Rivnenska	8	15	8	4	4	2	8	8	32	145	38	8	30	17	38	32	38	6	32
Sumska	9	18	9	5	4	3	9	9	38	109	38	10	28	0	38	31	38	9	29
Ternopil'ska	9	15	9	5	4	3	9	9	37	165	37	5	32	37	37	37	37	5	32
Vinnitska	6	24	6	4	2	4	6	6	33	72	29	8	21	-1	29	33	29	8	21
Volynska	9	16	9	5	4	3	9	9	41	152	41	7	34	27	41	41	41	7	34
Zakarpatska	9	13	9	5	4	3	9	9	36	100	38	8	30	0	38	36	38	8	30
Zaporizka	9	19	9	5	4	3	9	9	36	167	36	12	24	18	36	36	37	18	19
Zhytomyrska	6	36	6	3	3	0	6	6	24	84	26	2	24	12	26	24	26	3	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>2798</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>703</b>

Annex – II (A)  
Support Structures in 2013 (Regular)

Oblast	CO Formation							LDF				RCC		Resource Centre		
	Quota	CO Formed	Target HH	Participated	Total Members	Male	Female	LDF grafted from CBA-I	New LDF	Total	LDF sittings	RCC Grafted	RCC sittings	Rayon RC grafted	Rayon RC new	Total
ARC	32	0	0	1052	1494	672	822	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cherkaska	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	0
Chernihivska	25	1	164	164	236	106	130	0	0	0	11	0	2	0	0	0
Chernivetska	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0
Dnipropetrovska	36	2	466	466	1160	522	638	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	0
Donetska	42	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
I-Frankivska	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	0
Kharkivska	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	0
Khersonska	32	4	1093	1093	1355	610	745	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	0
Khmelnyska	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	1	0	0	0
Kirovohradska	33	1	374	374	1074	483	591	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
Kyivska	25	1	330	330	689	310	379	0	0	0	18	0	2	0	0	0
Luhanska	36	0	0	360	477	215	262	0	0	0	22	0	2	0	0	0
Lvivska	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
Mykolaivska	39	-1	350	493	493	222	271	0	0	0	18	0	3	0	0	0
Odeska	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	5	0	-1	-1
Poltavska	33	1	60	60	160	72	88	0	0	0	30	0	3	0	0	0
Rivnenska	32	6	1289	1422	2652	1193	1459	0	0	0	27	0	1	0	0	0
Sumska	38	0	986	1056	2012	905	1107	0	0	0	34	0	5	0	0	0
Ternopil'ska	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Vinnytska	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Volynska	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Zakarpatska	36	1	1456	1564	2356	1060	1296	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
Zaporizka	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Zhytomyrska	24	0	330	393	2560	1152	1408	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6898</b>	<b>8827</b>	<b>16718</b>	<b>7522</b>	<b>9196</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Annex – II (B)  
Support Structures as of 2013 (Regular)

Oblast	CO Formation									LDF				RCC		Resource Centre		
	Quota	CO Formed	CBA 1	New	Target HH	Participated	Total Members	Male	Female	LDF grafted from CBA-I	New LDF	Total LDF	LDF sittings	RCC Grafted	RC C sittings	Rayon RC grafted	Rayon RC new	Total
ARC	32	32	6	26	13666	13666	13666	6149	7517	5	3	8	17	1	3	5	3	8
Cherkaska	38	39	3	36	11081	10753	12413	5553	6860	3	6	9	62	1	4	3	6	9
Chernihivska	25	26	3	23	13750	12286	27033	13423	13610	3	3	6	34	1	4	3	3	6
Chernivetska	24	24	5	19	19505	19324	19324	8719	10605	6	0	6	18	1	1	6	0	6
Dnipropetrovska	36	41	5	36	7788	4516	14763	6139	8624	3	6	9	41	1	4	3	6	9
Donetska	42	41	4	37	36173	31526	31921	13554	18367	4	6	10	32	1	2	4	7	11
I-Frankivska	36	36	6	30	7320	5927	5936	2600	3336	5	4	9	46	1	4	5	4	9
Kharkivska	24	26	4	22	9922	8188	8555	3808	4747	2	4	6	45	1	3	2	4	6
Khersonska	32	36	5	31	7955	6676	18604	8330	10274	4	4	8	61	1	2	4	4	8
Khmelnyska	32	32	6	26	12771	10659	11382	4192	7190	5	3	8	56	1	3	5	3	8
Kirovohradska	33	34	8	26	8898	5366	13776	5617	8159	4	4	8	67	1	3	4	4	8
Kyivska	25	25	6	19	12098	10304	10350	4375	5975	3	3	6	49	1	3	3	3	6
Luhanska	36	37	5	32	21289	15645	21452	8435	13017	3	6	9	60	1	5	3	6	9
Lvivska	38	38	8	30	17418	11298	11682	5242	6440	5	3	8	35	1	4	5	3	8
Mykolaivska	39	38	2	36	12126	9887	8876	3614	5262	4	5	9	50	1	4	4	5	9
Odeska	32	30	2	28	16823	16552	21292	9584	11707	2	6	8	45	1	10	2	5	7
Poltavska	33	34	7	27	13123	10865	28248	12842	15406	3	5	8	82	1	6	3	5	8
Rivnenska	32	38	6	32	25300	21647	21647	10141	11506	4	4	8	97	1	3	4	4	8
Sumska	38	38	9	29	11628	11118	11118	4804	6314	5	4	9	89	1	7	5	4	9
Ternopil'ska	37	37	4	33	10243	10052	32934	15187	17747	5	4	9	46	1	2	5	4	9
Vinnitska	33	29	8	21	18864	16535	34584	13834	20750	4	2	6	27	1	1	4	2	6
Volynska	41	41	7	34	9892	9892	21386	7863	13523	5	4	9	23	1	5	5	4	9
Zakarpatska	36	38	8	30	37379	30713	30794	10447	20347	5	4	9	73	1	3	5	4	9
Zaporizka	37	37	12	25	2381	2199	9560	3845	5715	5	4	9	48	1	2	5	4	9
Zhytomyrska	24	24	3	21	10010	10010	15777	7089	8688	3	3	6	23	1	2	3	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>367403</b>	<b>315604</b>	<b>457073</b>	<b>195386</b>	<b>261686</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1226</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>

Annex – III  
Legal Forms of Community Organizations (Regular)

Region	2013					Total	Total Since Inception					Total
	ACMB	Public organization	BSP	Cooperatives	Other		ACMB	Public organization	BSP	Cooperatives	Other	
ARC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	6	0	0	32
Cherkaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	39
Chernihivska	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	26	0	0	0	26
Chernivetska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
Dnipropetrovska	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	33	0	0	8	41
Donetska	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	41	0	0	0	41
I-Frankivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	36
Kharkivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	26
Khersonska	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	32	4	0	0	36
Khmelnyska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
Kirovohradska	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	34	0	0	0	34
Kyivska	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	25	0	0	0	25
Luhanska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	37
Lvivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	2	0	6	38
Mykolaiivska	0	2	0	-1	-2	-1	0	37	0	1	0	38
Odeska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	0	0	30
Poltavska	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	34	0	0	0	34
Rivnenska	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	38	0	0	0	38
Sumska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	38
Ternopil'ska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	2	0	0	37
Vinnytska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
Volynska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	3	0	0	41
Zakarpatska	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	38	0	0	0	38
Zaporizka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	2	0	37
Zhytomyrska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>851</b>

Annex – IV (A)  
Capacity Building in 2013 (Regular)

Oblasts	Trainings										Participants (without repetition)				
	No. of Trainings	CO Management	Planning	MP - Preparation	Financial Mgmt.	MP Implementation	PAS	Public Audit	MP-handover & Sustainability	Other	Male	Female	Total	CO-members	Authorities
ARC	20	0	0	4	0	9	0	0	0	7	111	91	202	172	30
Cherkaska	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	34	57	91	66	25
Chernihivska	25	0	0	0	6	2	2	7	3	5	111	103	214	86	128
Chernivetska	18	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	0	0	48	64	112	104	8
Dnipropetrovska	27	2	1	0	8	0	0	8	8	0	15	45	60	41	19
Donetska	29	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	9	1	63	89	152	97	55
I-Frankivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharkivska	28	0	0	0	3	6	6	6	6	1	27	28	55	49	6
Khersonska	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	17	22	39	23	16
Khmelnyska	25	0	0	0	4	1	4	7	8	1	51	78	129	95	34
Kirovohradska	18	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	8	2	35	48	83	74	9
Kyivska	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	10	81	127	208	164	44
Luhanska	15	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	6	4	48	52	34	18
Lvivska	15	0	0	0	0	8	0	7	0	0	50	130	180	155	25
Mykolaivska	22	0	0	0	2	0	8	6	6	0	165	127	292	226	66
Odeska	18	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	7	0	34	85	119	96	23
Poltavska	14	0	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	1	27	23	50	31	19
Rivnenska	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	1	151	202	353	310	43
Sumska	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	24	33	57	45	12
Ternopilka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vinnytska	15	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	6	0	64	94	158	97	61
Volynska	40	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	100	73	173	139	34
Zakarpatka	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	26	21	47	43	4
Zaporizka	12	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	1	18	32	50	31	19
Zhytomyrska	8	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	25	58	83	55	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1281</b>	<b>1678</b>	<b>2959</b>	<b>2233</b>	<b>726</b>



Annex – IV (B)  
Capacity Building as of 2013 (Regular)

Oblast	Trainings										Participants (without repetition)				
	No. of Trainings	CO Management	Planning	MP - Preparation	Financial Mgmt.	MP Implementation	PAS	Public Audit	MP-handover & Sustainability	Other	Male	Female	Total	CO-members	Authorities
ARC	82	8	8	8	10	15	8	8	8	9	324	479	803	660	143
Cherkaska	81	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	80	134	214	140	74
Chernihivska	56	6	6	6	6	2	14	7	3	6	106	140	246	223	23
Chernivetska	42	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	104	148	252	236	16
Dnipropetrovska	75	9	9	11	9	9	9	9	9	1	88	269	357	271	86
Donetska	81	11	11	11	1	11	11	11	11	3	253	504	757	489	268
I-Frankivska	84	9	9	9	1	10	27	9	9	1	157	250	407	333	74
Kharkivska	46	6	6	6	3	6	6	6	6	1	68	77	145	126	19
Khersonska	56	8	8	8	8	8	10	6	0	0	118	159	277	162	115
Khmelnyska	65	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	1	121	196	317	237	80
Kirovohradska	77	8	8	15	0	8	12	8	16	2	159	236	395	340	55
Kyivska	58	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	10	220	254	474	348	126
Luhanska	72	14	14	8	17	8	4	0	0	7	69	188	257	190	67
Lvivska	63	10	10	10	1	16	8	7	0	1	302	403	705	573	132
Mykolaivska	69	9	9	9	6	9	9	9	9	0	275	286	561	448	113
Odeska	58	8	8	8	2	8	8	8	8	0	98	208	306	239	67
Poltavska	72	8	8	8	13	8	9	8	8	2	283	289	572	428	144
Rivnenska	58	8	8	8	1	8	8	8	8	1	226	229	455	329	126
Sumska	45	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	217	277	494	382	112
Ternopilska	51	8	8	8	0	5	6	8	8	0	130	216	346	242	104
Vinnyska	51	7	7	7	0	9	9	6	6	0	167	174	341	240	101
Volynska	70	11	10	9	3	1	9	9	9	9	87	119	206	170	36
Zakarpatska	66	11	11	11	4	11	9	9	0	0	295	366	661	520	141
Zaporizka	171	29	29	29	4	11	32	33	3	1	350	566	916	721	195
Zhytomyrska	30	6	6	3	2	11	1	0	0	1	68	147	215	157	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>1679</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4365</b>	<b>6314</b>	<b>10679</b>	<b>8204</b>	<b>2475</b>

Annex – V  
Sectoral Distribution of Community Development Priorities (Regular)

Oblasts	2013									Since Inception							
	Target	No of COs with CDP	Sectoral Distribution of Community Priorities					Mainstreaming of Plan		No of COs with CDP	Sectoral Distribution of Community Priorities					Mainstreaming of Plan	
			Health post	Water Supply	Energy Saving	Environment	Total	Approved by VCs/CCs	Approved at LDF		Health	Water supply	Energy saving	Environment	Total	Approved by VCs/CCs	Approved at LDF
ARC	32	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	32	3	3	26	0	32	32	32
Cherkaska	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	12	1	26	0	39	39	39
Chernihivska	25	0	2	1	-3	0	0	0	0	25	4	3	18	0	25	25	25
Chernivetska	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	24	3	3	18	0	24	24	24
Dnipropetrovska	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	39	2	0	37	0	39	39	39
Donetska	42	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	41	6	1	33	1	41	41	41
I-Frankivska	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	10	7	17	2	36	36	36
Kharkivska	26	0	1	1	-2	0	0	2	2	26	4	1	20	1	26	26	26
Khersonska	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	2	9	21	0	32	32	32
Khmelnyska	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	2	2	28	0	32	32	32
Kirovohradska	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	2	1	30	0	33	33	33
Kyivska	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	0	18	0	24	24	24
Luhanska	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	8	1	27	1	37	37	37
Lvivska	38	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	38	2	2	34	0	38	38	38
Mykolaiivska	36	-3	0	1	-4	0	-3	-2	-2	36	2	9	25	0	36	36	36
Odeska	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	4	5	21	0	30	30	30
Poltavska	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	1	8	24	0	33	33	33
Rivnenska	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	4	2	26	0	32	32	32
Sumska	38	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	38	3	13	22	0	38	38	38
Ternopil'ska	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	37	2	1	33	1	37	37	37
Vinnytska	33	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	5	29	4	3	22	0	29	29	29
Volyn'ska	41	-4	0	0	-4	0	-4	0	0	41	12	-2	31	0	41	41	41
Zakarpatska	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	4	2	31	0	37	37	37
Zaporizka	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	12	25	0	37	37	37
Zhytomyrska	24	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	2	16	0	24	24	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>832</b>

Annex – VI (A)  
Micro- projects Approval in 2013 (Regular)

Oblast	Approved MPP	Cost sharing							Type of approved MP				Beneficiaries			Institutions		
		CO	VC/CC	rayon	oblast	private	CBA	Total	health	Energy saving	water supply	environment	Total	male	female	health	schools	community
ARC	2	9870	19 104	0	119 998	79102	0	228074	0	2	0	0	3085	1351	1734	0	2	0
Cherkaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chernihivska	2	27106	0	236 877	0	0	131 364	395 347	0	2	0	0	1436	656	780	0	1	1
Chernivetska	4	63206	0	325 934	0	0	309 967	699 107	0	3	1	0	12468	5904	6564	0	4	0
Dnipropetrovska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donetska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I-Frankivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharkivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khersonska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khmelnyska	2	21499	100 967	43 558	0	0	146 291	312 315	1	1	0	0	2066	920	1146	1	0	1
Kirovohradska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luhanska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lvivska	1	9451	10 000	79 607	0	0	81 200	180 258	0	1	0	0	469	197	272	0	0	1
Mykolaivska	1	32 585	112 009	30 000	0	142009	0	316 603	0	1	0	0	817	350	467	0	1	0
Odeska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poltavska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rivnenska	1	19700	0	292 753	0	0	81 700	394 153	0	1	0	0	668	371	297	0	1	0
Sumska	1	8 410	15 000	55 615	7846	0	81 250	168 121	0	1	0	0	2340	1123	1217	0	1	0
Ternopil'ska	1	4520	0	50 000	0	0	16 344	70 864	0	1	0	0	1286	615	671	0	1	0
Vinnitska	13	163 020	542 157	1 064 013	0	56761	774 520	2 600 471	2	10	1	0	7479	3312	4167	3	5	5
Volyn'ska	1	8291	19 250	56 250	0	0	81 000	164 791	0	1	0	0	725	317	408	0	1	0
Zakarpatska	2	17379	19 523	158 400	0	0	146666	341 968	0	1	1	0	3537	1745	1792	0	1	1
Zaporizka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zhytomyrska	15	141354	263187	1 155 302	0	0	1193995	2753838	5	10	0	0	15936	7145	8791	6	7	2
<b>Всього</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>526391</b>	<b>1101197</b>	<b>3548309</b>	<b>127844</b>	<b>277872</b>	<b>3044297</b>	<b>8625910</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52312</b>	<b>24006</b>	<b>28306</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>

Annex – VI (B)  
Micro-Project Approval as of 2013 (Regular)

Region	MPP approved	Cost Sharing (UAH)							Sector of Approved MPPs				Beneficiary Population			Beneficiary Institutions		
		COs	VC/CC	Rayon Authority	Regional Authority	Private sector	CBA	Total	Health	Energy saving	Water Supply	Environment	Total	Male	Female	Health posts	Schools/kindergartens	community
ARC	29	362099	1147321	1107651	221229	30764	2180636	5049700	3	22	4	0	39851	18662	21189	3	22	4
Cherkaska	28	228204	716190	326185	125232	166058	1908858	3470727	14	13	1	0	27285	12633	14652	2	15	11
Chernihivska	18	377161	54424	1759005	0	0	1505209	3695799	3	12	3	0	32968	15145	17823	2	14	2
Chernivetska	23	197286	47976	1169881	0	0	1230780	2645923	2	18	3	0	23381	11071	12310	4	16	3
Dnipropetrovska	27	276542	866035	863705	944796	103005	2224439	5278522	3	23	1	0	39416	18122	21294	1	24	2
Donetska	40	340116	1401496	1739652	0	50000	3102445	6633709	6	31	2	1	77782	35704	42078	5	29	6
I-Frankivska	31	352246	165684	2466331	0	0	2377002	5361263	6	21	4	0	45434	19268	26166	2	24	5
Kharkivska	22	232827	368668	1140812	0	34157	1490008	3266472	4	15	1	2	20534	10204	10330	3	15	4
Khersonska	28	250833	1313679	742178	0	0	2161039	4467729	2	17	9	0	22670	10207	12463	9	17	2
Khmelnytska	26	506346	352324	2628050	0	251670	2013634	5752024	2	22	2	0	18145	8168	9977	2	22	2
Kirovohradska	34	355910	765858	1619400	0	262179	2542997	5546344	1	32	1	0	45922	20308	25614	2	30	2
Kyivska	21	190710	262967	1392859	0	206875	1684877	3738288	6	15	0	0	18716	8446	10270	0	16	5
Luhanska	33	447236	289459	3992193	0	134187	2486236	7349311	8	23	1	1	40555	18906	21649	2	23	8
Lvivska	36	350591	734576	2364312	34000	43000	2366037	5892516	2	32	2	0	38715	17415	21300	2	31	3
Mykolaivska	36	668977	814770	1988767	0	41688	2904136	6418338	1	25	10	0	38920	17524	21396	11	24	1
Odeska	27	338519	580816	1445708	0	0	2062839	4427882	4	18	5	0	39391	17455	21936	5	18	4
Poltavska	26	292871	197623	1317625	1178163	26170	2024271	5036723	1	17	8	0	19620	9024	10596	8	17	1
Rivnenska	30	339288	314488	2521108	0	0	2194834	5369718	2	26	2	0	34655	16359	18296	4	21	5
Sumska	33	1496012	1681448	1067371	334232	28464	2402250	7009777	3	17	13	0	16684	7465	9219	19	12	2
Ternopil'ska	31	595818	58212	2273177	0	103841	2387729	5418777	1	28	1	1	24811	11901	12910	2	27	2
Vinnytska	17	197329	592649	1302932	0	136761	996190	3225861	5	9	3	0	9304	4079	5225	5	8	4
Volynska	37	350556	325350	1885408	726800	0	2574740	5862854	8	29	0	0	20670	9206	11464	28	0	9
Zakarpatska	32	388500	1174334	2161252	0	68617	2407580	6200283	2	27	3	0	54144	25537	28607	5	22	5
Zaporizka	19	248789	498239	1055061	0	306738	1514564	3623391	2	8	9	0	29952	13673	16279	6	11	2
Zhytomyrska	24	233960	522320	1825898	0	0	1914623	4496801	6	16	2	0	21356	9579	11777	7	14	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>9618726</b>	<b>15246906</b>	<b>42156521</b>	<b>3564452</b>	<b>1994174</b>	<b>52657953</b>	<b>125238732</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>948764</b>	<b>433654</b>	<b>515110</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>97</b>

Annex – VI (C)  
**Micro-Project Completion and Sustainability (Regular)**

Region	2013				Total Since Inception (regular component+ EE component)			
	O & M Fund Created	Work Done	Public Audit Held	Handover Done	O & M Fund Created	Work Done	Public Audit Held	Handover Done
ARC	2	14	7	19	34	36	28	38
Cherkaska	0	0	0	0	48	39	39	39
Chernihivska	2	15	15	5	24	15	15	5
Chernivetska	4	6	6	3	24	11	6	3
Dnipropetrovska	0	9	31	31	39	39	39	39
Donetska	3	7	26	7	41	41	41	41
I-Frankivska	26	21	20	21	36	37	36	37
Kharkivska	10	8	10	25	26	25	25	25
Khersonska	17	18	24	27	27	31	30	30
Khmelnyska	6	19	22	25	32	23	26	25
Kirovohradska	8	7	7	17	34	33	33	33
Kyivska	18	13	13	13	24	23	23	23
Luhanska	5	0	10	9	37	37	37	37
Lvivska	26	24	10	24	36	24	10	24
Mykolaivska	0	9	8	14	36	36	36	36
Odeska	0	27	11	21	30	30	24	24
Poltavska	0	15	13	11	33	31	31	29
Rivnenska	0	4	3	4	32	31	30	31
Sumska	13	9	38	33	38	38	38	38
Ternopil'ska	0	12	3	28	21	33	29	28
Vinnytska	0	0	0	18	10	20	18	20
Volynska	0	16	30	31	41	40	40	40
Zakarpatska	0	17	24	26	37	37	35	37
Zaporizka	1	0	0	0	37	37	37	37
Zhytomyrska	20	10	6	2	21	10	6	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>627</b>

Annex – VII (A)  
**Establishing Partnership in 2013 (Replication)**

Oblast	Rayons selection					VC/CC selection					Community selection			CO Formation					LDF				
	# of rayon selected	CBA-I rayons	New rayons	PA signed by rayons	Rayon seminars	# of VC/CC selected	CBA-I VC/CC	New VC/CC	VC/CC level seminar	PA signed by VC/CC	Community selected	CBA-I communities	New communities	COs formed/granted	COs enrolled at VC/CC	CO legally registered	Target HH	Participated HHs	Total Members	LDF grafted from CBA-I	New LDF formed	Total LDF	LDF sittings
ARC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cherkasy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Chernihivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chernivetska	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	3107	3107	0	2	2	3
Dnipropetrovska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Donetska	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	4	4	1567	1399	1399	0	0	0	1
I-Frankivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	862	690	419	3	1	4	8	
Kharkivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khersonska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1869	1869	4406	0	0	0	8
Khmelynska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	1074	932	640	0	1	1	5	
Kirovohradska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	14	14	5397	6724	10466	0	0	0	25	
Kyivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Luhanska	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	2	-2	0	0	2	2	2	1129	913	913	0	0	0	12	
Lvivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	11	11	11	4098	4193	4193	0	0	0	8	
Mykolaiivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	1698	1430	1751	0	0	0	7	
Odeska	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	12	12	12	5193	5097	6825	0	1	1	11	
Poltavska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3506	3043	9228	0	0	0	5	
Rivnenska	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	991	372	372	0	0	0	0	
Sumska	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1423	1261	1261	3	0	3	27	
Ternopil'ska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	4	1520	1520	1520	0	0	0	8	
Vinnitska	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	5	2	8	9	9	9	9	9	6551	5915	13830	0	2	2	4	
Volyn'ska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1349	1089	1201	2	2	4	4	
Zakarpatska	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	-4	0	8	0	0	4	4	4	2600	2080	7316	0	0	0	8	
Zaporizka	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	0	6	
Zhytomyr'ska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>40827</b>	<b>41634</b>	<b>69167</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>169</b>

Annex – VII (B)  
Establishing Partnership as of 2013 (Replication)

Oblast	Quota	Rayons selection					VC/CC selection					Community selection			CO Formation						LDF			
		rayons selected	CBA-I rayons	New rayons	PA signed by rayons	Rayon seminars	# of VC/CC selected	CBA-I VC/CC	New VC/CC	VC/CC level seminar	PA signed by VC/CC	Community selected	CBA-I communities	New communities	COs formed/grafte d	COs enrolled at VC/CC	CO legally registered	Target HH	Participated HHs	Total Members	LDF grafted from CBA-I	New LDF formed	Total LDF	LDF sittings
Cherkaska	4	4	2	2	4	4	16	5	11	0	16	16	5	11	16	16	16	4500	4050	4050	2	2	4	27
Chernihivska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chernivetska	2	2	2	0	2	2	8	0	8	8	8	8	0	8	8	8	8	3367	3367	3367	2	0	2	3
Dnipropetrovska	4	4	1	3	4	4	18	1	17	18	18	18	1	17	18	18	18	5839	4762	9489	1	3	4	14
Donetska	2	1	1	0	1	2	7	0	7	8	7	7	0	7	7	7	7	2786	2431	2431	1	0	1	5
I-Frankivska	4	4	3	1	4	4	16	2	14	16	16	16	2	14	16	16	16	8506	6806	6806	3	1	4	12
Khersonska	2	2	1	1	2	2	9	4	5	9	9	9	4	5	9	9	9	5713	4014	7912	1	1	2	10
Khmelnyska	2	2	0	2	2	2	8	0	8	8	8	8	0	8	8	8	8	2231	1785	1785	0	2	2	5
Kirovohradska	4	4	1	3	4	4	16	2	14	17	16	16	2	14	16	16	16	7954	7365	11123	1	3	4	33
Kyivska	2	2	2	0	2	2	8	2	6	8	8	8	2	6	8	8	8	2290	2290	2290	2	0	2	12
Luhanska	4	4	2	2	4	4	16	4	12	18	14	16	4	12	18	18	18	8190	6594	9116	2	2	4	24
Lvivska	4	4	0	4	4	4	16	0	16	16	16	16	0	16	16	16	16	6186	5808	5808	0	4	4	12
Mykolaiivska	3	3	0	3	3	4	12	0	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	12	4593	3792	4181	0	3	3	12
Odeska	3	3	2	1	3	4	12	6	6	12	12	12	4	8	12	12	12	5193	5097	6825	2	1	3	12
Poltavska	3	3	1	2	3	3	12	3	9	12	12	12	3	9	12	12	12	4341	3712	9897	1	2	3	11
Rivnenska	3	3	2	1	3	3	8	4	4	8	8	8	4	4	8	8	8	1894	1210	1210	2	1	3	6
Sumska	3	3	3	0	3	3	8	6	2	9	8	8	6	2	8	8	8	2144	1943	1943	3	0	3	31
Ternopil'ska	4	4	2	2	4	3	16	2	14	17	17	16	2	14	16	16	16	4368	4112	5092	2	2	4	16
Vinnytska	0	2	0	2	2	2	9	0	9	2	8	9	0	9	9	9	9	6551	5915	13830	0	2	2	4
Volynska	4	4	2	2	4	4	16	4	12	16	16	16	4	12	16	16	16	1300	1257	1369	2	2	4	4
Zakarpatska	2	3	2	1	3	3	8	4	4	8	8	8	4	4	8	8	8	4220	3380	11204	2	1	3	9
Zaporizka	3	3	0	3	3	4	12	0	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	12	1350	970	1840	0	3	3	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>93516</b>	<b>80660</b>	<b>121568</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>280</b>

Annex – VIII (A)  
Capacity Building in 2013 (Replication)

Oblast	CDPs			Trainings										Participants (without repetition)				
	COs with CDPs	CDP approved at VC/CC	CDPs approved at LDF	No. of Trainings	CO Management	Financial Mgmt.	Planning	MP - Preparation	MP Implementation	PAS	Public Audit	MP-handover & Sustainability	Other	Male	Female	Total	CO-members	Authorities
Cherkaska	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	20	31	51	39	12
Chernivetska	8	8	8	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	5	4	9	6	3
Dnipropetrovska	0	0	0	42	5	5	5	5	2	8	6	6	0	20	84	104	68	36
Donetska	4	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	17	58	75	61	14
I-Frankivska	7	7	7	17	4	4	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	14	26	40	38	2
Khersonska	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	16	11	5
Khmelnyska	4	4	4	8	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	17	26	43	26	17
Kirovohradska	16	16	16	18	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	5	5	115	136	251	241	10
Kyivska	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	19	30	49	40	9
Luhanska	2	2	2	51	5	5	5	18	10	4	0	0	4	2	21	23	19	4
Lvivska	14	14	14	20	4	4	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	38	59	97	71	26
Mykolaiivska	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	9	14	23	18	5
Odeska	12	12	12	16	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	0	15	46	61	50	11
Poltavska	12	12	12	15	0	0	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	41	16	57	48	9
Rivnenska	5	8	8	15	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	27	31	30	1
Sumska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ternopil'ska	4	4	6	6	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	13	16	29	21	8
Vinnyska	9	9	7	14	4	4	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	28	67	95	69	26
Volynska	8	16	16	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	20	34	24	10
Zakarpatska	5	5	5	16	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	0	45	49	94	86	8
Zaporizka	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	11	23	34	24	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>1216</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>226</b>



Annex – VIII (B)  
Capacity Building as of 2013 (Replication)

Oblast	COS	COs with CDPs	CDPs approved at VC	CDPs approved at LDF	No. of Trainings	CO Management	Financial Mgmt.	Planning	MP Preparation	MP Implementation	PAS	Public Audit	MP-handover & Sustainability	Other	Male	Female	Total	CO-members	Authorities
Cherkaska	16	16	16	16	33	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	36	55	91	67	24
Chernivetska	8	8	8	8	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	5	4	9	6	3
Dnipropetrovska	18	18	18	18	48	6	6	6	5	5	8	6	6	0	25	101	126	84	42
Donetska	7	7	7	7	12	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	27	82	109	87	22
I-Frankivska	16	16	16	16	17	4	4	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	14	26	40	38	2
Khersonska	9	9	9	9	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	34	50	84	48	36
Khmelnyska	8	8	8	8	10	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	21	32	53	31	22
Kirovohradska	16	16	16	16	33	4	4	8	0	4	4	0	5	4	153	189	342	316	26
Kyivska	8	8	8	8	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	41	64	105	88	17
Luhanska	18	18	18	18	75	9	9	9	22	14	8	0	0	4	15	63	78	63	15
Lvivska	16	16	16	16	23	5	5	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	48	72	120	76	44
Mykolaiivska	12	12	12	12	13	3	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	48	62	110	95	15
Odeska	12	12	12	12	20	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	0	17	53	70	58	12
Poltavska	12	12	12	12	27	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	0	93	70	163	132	31
Rivnenska	8	8	8	8	21	6	6	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	30	59	89	80	9
Sumska	8	8	8	8	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	30	26	4
Ternopilaska	16	16	16	16	20	2	2	6	0	6	2	1	1	0	44	70	114	80	34
Vinnitska	9	9	9	7	14	4	4	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	28	67	95	69	26
Volynska	16	16	16	16	12	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	35	59	43	16
Zakarpatska	8	8	8	8	22	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	0	66	78	144	129	15
Zaporizka	12	12	12	12	37	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	165	277	442	304	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>2473</b>	<b>1920</b>	<b>553</b>

Annex – IX (A)  
Micro-Projects Approved in 2013 (Replication)

Oblast	Mpps approved	COS	VC/CC	Rayon Authority	Regional Authority	Private sector	CBA	Total	Health	Energy saving	Water supply	Environment	Total	Male	Female	Health	Schools	Community
Cherkaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chernivetska	6	33 562	0	311 671	0	0	85 885	431 118	0	6	0	0	15772	7801	7971	0	0	6
Dnipropetrovska	5	52 327	63 673	95 787	333 523	0	99 023	644 333	0	4	1	0	7794	3516	4278	0	4	1
Donetska	3	15 388	248 617	0	0	0	43 765	307 770	0	3	0	0	2012	860	1152	0	3	0
I-Frankivska	14	128 218	0	1 118 037	60 000	0	273 402	1 579 657	1	12	1	0	16004	7497	8507	1	10	3
Khersonska	4	32 583	183 154	25 000	25 000	2 000	66 880	334 617	0	1	3	0	6176	2947	3229	0	1	3
Khmelnyska	8	111 586	568 313	221 050	0	5 000	138 891	1 044 840	1	5	2	0	4623	2027	2596	1	4	3
Kirovohradska	16	93 724	625 315	609 062	0	152 826	338 458	1 819 385	4	12	0	0	16233	7383	8850	4	12	0
Kyivska	7	49 778	0	549 175	0	0	143 946	742 899	0	7	0	0	5082	2289	2793	0	7	0
Luhanska	5	67 072	21 223	576 539	0	0	105 064	769 898	1	3	1	0	4093	2003	2090	1	2	2
Lvivska	15	125 789	249 399	542 129	510 000	22 113	309 602	1 759 032	1	13	0	1	19066	8758	10308	2	9	4
Mykolaiivska	5	32 265	88 934	366 778	0	0	105 880	593 857	1	2	2	0	3768	1769	1999	1	1	3
Odeska	12	64 212	396	821 621	0	0	220 299	1 106 528	1	10	1	0	16115	7626	8489	1	10	1
Poltavska	8	65 601	352 593	426 915	289 899	0	165 300	1 300 308	1	5	2	0	7365	3397	3968	1	5	2
Rivnenska	8	42 064	171 789	424 505	0	0	159 139	797 497	2	6	0	0	5333	2276	3057	3	4	1
Sumska	8	161 366	536 983	344 349	85 642	0	165 048	1 293 388	2	5	1	0	4942	2299	2643	2	3	3
Ternopilaska	6	84 967	0	420 171	0	0	125 983	631 121	1	5	0	0	6101	2851	3250	2	4	0
Vinnyska	2	16 650	15 000	248 039	0	10 675	42 160	332 524	0	2	0	0	994	505	489	0	2	0
Volynska	16	87 667	302 205	656 815	351 000	0	329 347	1 727 034	2	14	0	0	9927	4630	5297	2	8	6
Zakarpatska	8	44 659	434 566	215 858	0	0	153 447	848 530	3	5	0	0	6611	3189	3422	3	4	1
Zaporizka	10	66 617	419 789	414 995	0	30 101	183 720	1 115 222	1	5	4	0	10062	4185	5877	1	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1376095</b>	<b>4281949</b>	<b>8388496</b>	<b>1655064</b>	<b>222715</b>	<b>3255239</b>	<b>19179558</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>168073</b>	<b>77808</b>	<b>90265</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>47</b>

Annex – IX (B)  
Micro-Projects Approved as of 2013 (Replication)

Oblast	Mpps approved	COS	VC/CC	Rayon Authority	Regional Authority	Private sector	CBA	Total	Health	Energy saving	Water supply	Environment	Total	Male	Female	Schools	Health	Community
Cherkaska	8	51286	378437	149110	58407	17000	157642	811882	3	5	0	0	11212	5086	6126	5	0	3
Chernivetska	6	33562	0	311671	0	0	85885	431118	0	6	0	0	15772	7801	7971	0	4	2
Dnipropetrovska	17	138382	545192	365313	833757	0	338285	2220929	1	15	1	0	22362	10197	12165	13	3	1
Donetska	7	28658	372219	75448	0	0	96845	573170	1	6	0	0	6232	2821	3411	5	1	1
I-Frankivska	15	132698	0	1102514	60000	0	289522	1584734	1	13	1	0	17239	8061	9178	11	3	1
Khersonska	11	70146	35000	624000	0	0	182450	911596	0	11	0	0	20420	12067	8353	10	0	1
Khmelnyska	8	111586	568313	221050	0	5000	138891	1044840	1	5	2	0	4623	2027	2596	4	1	3
Kirovohradska	16	85599	558514	374062	0	142826	317333	1478334	3	13	0	0	15486	7071	8415	13	2	1
Kyivska	8	45030	0	474321	0	0	141951	661302	0	8	0	0	5522	2445	3077	7	1	0
Luhanska	14	145569	282268	1495974	0	0	283306	2207117	3	9	1	1	12148	5760	6388	6	3	5
Lvivska	15	130096	249399	522130	510000	22113	307702	1741440	0	13	1	1	19066	8758	10308	8	4	3
Mykolaiivska	8	58832	100960	513776	0	0	168869	842437	2	2	4	0	8067	3768	4299	1	3	4
Odeska	11	750520	44540	746186	0	0	200183	1741429	1	9	1	0	14895	7105	7790	9	1	1
Poltavska	8	65601	352593	467513	181222	0	165300	1232229	1	5	2	0	7365	3397	3968	5	1	2
Rivnenska	6	32738	171789	134114	0	0	121680	460321	0	6	0	0	4722	2012	2710	4	1	1
Sumska	8	161366	536983	342546	77445	0	165048	1283388	2	5	1	0	4942	2299	2643	3	2	3
Ternopilska	16	227713	11830	770214	0	109384	394592	1513733	2	14	0	0	15701	7536	8165	12	2	2
Vinnyska	2	16650	15000	248039	0	10675	42160	332524	0	2	0	0	994	505	489	2	0	0
Volynska	16	87667	302205	433758	273000	0	329347	1425977	2	14	0	0	7494	3593	3901	9	2	5
Zakarpatska	8	44659	434566	104074	0	0	153447	736746	3	5	0	0	6611	3189	3422	4	2	2
Zaporizka	12	83777	419789	486265	0	30101	221095	1241027	1	7	4	0	11153	4714	6439	3	5	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>2502135</b>	<b>5379597</b>	<b>9962078</b>	<b>1993831</b>	<b>337099</b>	<b>4301533</b>	<b>24476273</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>232026</b>	<b>110212</b>	<b>121814</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>

Annex – IX (C)  
Post-completion Activities

Oblast	Progress in 2013				Total Since Inception			
	O & M Fund Created	Work Done	Public Audit Held	Handover Done	O & M Fund Created	Work Done	Public Audit Held	Handover Done
Cherkaska	0	12	12	12	16	15	15	15
Chernivetska	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Dnipropetrovska	1	14	17	17	18	17	17	17
Donetska	4	2	2	2	7	6	6	6
I-Frankivska	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Khersonska	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Khmelnyska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kirovohradska	16	9	9	0	16	9	9	0
Kyivska	7	4	7	4	8	4	7	4
Luhanska	6	9	9	9	16	9	9	9
Lvivska	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Mykolaiivska	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Odeska	12	4	4	4	12	4	4	4
Poltavska	12	4	4	4	12	4	4	4
Rivnenska	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Sumska	8	3	3	3	8	3	3	3
Ternopilska	4	9	10	4	4	12	10	4
Vinnytska	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Volynska	15	8	2	2	15	8	2	2
Zakarpatska	8	5	3	5	8	5	3	5
Zaporizka	9	3	2	3	11	5	4	5
Zhytomyrska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>91</b>

Annex – X  
Support Structure and Capacity Building as of 2013 (Energy Efficiency Component)

Oblast	VC/CC selection					Community selection			CO Formation						Trainings					CDPs			
	# of VC/CC selected	CBA-I or II VC/CC	New VC/CC	VC/CC level seminar	PA signed by VC/CC	CBA-I - II communities	New communities	Total	COs formed/granted	COs enrolled at VC/CC	CO legally registered	Target HH	Participated HHs	Total Members	Number of Training	CO-members	Authorities	Total	Male	Female	# of CDPs	CDPs approved VC/CC	# approved by LDF
ARC	6	6	0	6	5	6	0	6	6	6	6	1650	1650	2175	50	359	31	390	170	220	6	6	6
Cherkaska	6	6	0	6	6	6	0	6	6	6	6	2928	2701	2701	7	87	40	127	40	87	6	6	6
Chernihivska	6	5	1	6	0	5	1	6	6	6	6	2062	1557	1557	17	194	224	418	216	202	6	6	7
Chernivetska	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	6	6	7437	5780	5780	36	160	26	186	80	106	6	6	6
Dnipropetrovska	8	8	0	0	1	6	2	8	8	8	8	3082	2168	2392	19	138	158	296	136	160	8	8	8
Donetska	6	6	0	9	9	6	0	6	6	6	6	6486	5461	5461	33	275	170	445	155	290	6	6	6
I-Frankivska	8	8	0	0	8	8	0	8	8	8	8	10449	4137	8190	13	245	18	263	104	159	8	8	8
Kharkivska	8	8	0	8	8	8	0	8	8	8	8	6253	5154	5154	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
Khersonska	6	2	4	6	4	2	4	6	6	6	6	2685	1477	3982	30	495	195	690	338	352	6	6	6
Khmelnytska	7	7	0	7	7	7	0	7	7	7	7	5396	4486	4776	12	53	9	62	28	34	7	7	7
Kirovohradska	6	3	3	6	6	3	3	6	6	6	6	4325	3853	4740	20	287	22	309	143	166	6	6	6
Kyivska	6	5	1	6	6	5	1	6	6	6	6	2331	1949	1949	12	292	113	405	172	233	6	6	6
Luhanska	6	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	6	6	6	2854	2835	5166	6	99	59	158	65	93	6	6	6
Lvivska	8	6	2	8	8	6	2	8	8	2	2	573	573	573	3	54	6	60	26	34	8	8	8
Mykolaivska	7	5	2	7	6	5	2	7	7	6	6	1382	1167	1433	15	274	34	308	170	138	6	6	6
Odeska	8	6	2	6	11	8	0	8	8	6	6	5460	1946	3203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poltavska	6	5	1	0	2	5	1	6	6	6	6	2038	1742	2052	16	36	18	54	32	22	6	6	6
Rivnenska	6	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	3216	3216	3216	9	233	45	278	39	239	6	6	6
Sumska	6	6	0	6	6	6	0	6	6	6	6	4396	4289	4581	3	26	4	30	13	17	6	6	6
Ternopil'ska	6	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	6	6	6	2451	2168	2168	1	14	13	27	17	10	4	4	4
Vinnitska	6	6	0	6	5	6	0	6	6	8	8	6893	5955	9578	1	11	15	26	15	11	6	6	6
Volynska	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	4	4	738	738	738	5	32	6	38	23	15	6	6	6
Zakarpatska	8	7	1	8	8	7	1	8	0	2	2	2450	2450	2450	11	180	40	220	127	93	8	8	8
Zaporizka	8	8	0	2	8	8	0	8	8	8	8	3916	3222	9188	2	23	43	66	43	23	8	8	8
Zhytomyrska	6	4	2	2	4	4	2	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	8	73	36	109	50	59	6	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>91451</b>	<b>70674</b>	<b>93203</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>3640</b>	<b>1325</b>	<b>4965</b>	<b>2202</b>	<b>2764</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>156</b>

Annex – XI (A)  
Micro-Projects Support in 2013 (Energy Efficiency)

oblast	Approved MPP	COS	VC CC	Rayons	Oblast	Private sector	CBA	TOTAL BUDGET	Total	male	female	health	schools	community
ARC	6	94 649	314 135	221 611	219 970	0	969 660	1 820 025	5812	2623	3189	0	1	5
Cherkaska	6	105 495	598 123	156 142	34 242	56 000	978 320	1 928 322	6290	2902	3388	1	5	0
Chernihivska	5	91 268	0	966 112	0	0	682 662	1 740 042	3494	1690	1804	2	3	0
Chernivetska	6	79 432	16 471	473 985	0	0	959 205	1 529 093	15828	7502	8326	0	6	0
Dnipropetrovska	8	142 354	111 815	85 093	1 129 158	0	1 294 496	2 762 916	7314	3388	3926	2	5	1
Donetska	6	63 204	373 877	0	0	0	826 999	1 264 080	16863	7018	9845	0	1	5
I-Frankivska	8	96 847	8 309	500 289	65 000	0	1 151 370	1 821 815	12679	5481	7198	2	3	3
Kharkivska	7	84 706	478 907	0	0	0	1 079 864	1 643 477	6730	3148	3582	1	2	4
Khersonska	6	107 563	525 088	147 400	0	0	972 000	1 752 051	6185	2854	3331	1	1	4
Khmelnyska	7	90 903	148 739	549 504	0	19 630	1 008 538	1 817 314	3465	1497	1968	0	5	2
Kirovohradska	6	92 588	257 904	320 000	0	19 090	971 284	1 660 866	9414	4070	5344	2	4	0
Kyivska	6	97 292	314 893	525 997	0	0	977 060	1 915 242	5262	2730	2532	0	2	4
Lukhanska	6	142 594	0	1 682 268	0	48 015	975 434	2 848 311	7417	3546	3871	0	4	2
Lvivska	8	181 338	1 204 694	872 542	0	0	1 247 989	3 506 563	14176	6489	7687	0	7	1
Mykolaivska	6	157 188	441 017	431 796	0	84 556	973 439	2 087 996	6562	2881	3681	3	3	0
Odeska	4	60 493	55 833	405 275	0	0	655 040	1 176 641	2766	1220	1546	0	2	2
Poltavska	10	128 850	342 646	801 076	246 900	0	1 050 175	2 569 647	7921	3505	4416	0	3	7
Rivnenska	6	97 254	70 811	794 649	0	0	985 490	1 948 204	4304	1943	2361	0	6	0
Sumska	6	78 854	364 074	47 200	5 800	0	979 693	1 475 621	10127	4774	5353	0	4	2
Ternopil'ska	6	104 292	4 932	547 998	0	5 303	982 534	1 645 059	6469	3133	3336	0	4	2
Vinnyska	5	68 073	136 057	214 744	0	36 074	638 650	1 093 598	1619	740	879	0	4	1
Volynska	6	69 603	19 300	216 828	129 575	0	1 026 081	1 461 387	3206	1357	1849	0	6	0
Zakarpatska	8	223 166	861 280	478 835	0	166 411	1 216 720	2 946 412	11185	5206	5979	0	5	3
Zaporizka	9	161 191	625 705	683 678	0	67 508	1 365 579	2 903 661	12431	5108	7323	1	5	3
Zhytomyrska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Всього</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>2619197</b>	<b>7274610</b>	<b>11123022</b>	<b>1830645</b>	<b>502587</b>	<b>23968282</b>	<b>47318343</b>	<b>187519</b>	<b>84805</b>	<b>102714</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>51</b>

Annex – XI (B)  
Micro-Projects Support as of 2013 (Energy Efficiency)

Region	Approved MPP	COS	VC/CC	Rayons	Oblast	Private sector	CBA	TOTAL BUDGET (UAH)	total beneficiaries	Male	Female	health	school/kindergartens	community2
ARC	10	113210	415445	358350	159970	0	1086349	2133324	10125	4667	5458	0	1	9
Cherkaska	25	1160473	1503257	917408	244388	347378	1954109	6127013	55990	26702	29288	5	12	8
Chernihivska	10	134284	50476	1324554	0	0	1085508	2594822	17294	8390	8904	3	4	3
Chernivetska	9	102790	18971	667533	0	0	1159086	1948380	11154	5397	5757	1	6	2
Dnipropetrovska	22	439160	295798	259861	308267	62736	535082	1900904	8314	4288	4026	2	7	13
Donetska	9	99496	585499	0	0	88000	2141590	2914585	26118	11322	14796	0	2	7
Ivano-Frankivska	15	170500	34309	1125378	65000	0	1792252	3187439	20516	9239	11277	4	6	5
Kharkivska	11	119386	780328	0	0	0	1390919	2290633	10430	4948	5482	1	3	7
Khersonska	10	149398	829473	232400	0	0	1291200	2502471	9085	4154	4931	1	5	4
Khmelnyska	13	161633	165739	983403	0	41595	1567381	2919751	7846	3427	4419	0	8	5
Kirovogradska	6	68158	208075	240000	0	11182	640064	1167479	6676	2964	3712	2	4	0
Kyivska	5	58407	309055	232487	0	0	568140	1168089	4231	2188	2043	1	2	2
Luhanska	11	274564	75181	1941742	43949	48015	1290023	3673474	8317	3946	4371	0	5	6
Lvivska	11	200956	1206194	1043300	0	0	1435025	3885475	16776	7789	8987	0	7	4
Mykolaiivska	3	43085	209179	174000	0	0	406153	832417	3655	1666	1989	2	0	1
Odeska	4	53391	282411	125600	0	0	320181	781583	11100	5200	5900	0	0	4
Poltavska	17	751528	362555	973790	615270	109500	1139568	3952211	7318	3264	4054	0	8	9
Rivnenska	10	138656	75811	1081588	0	0	1304744	2600799	8004	3743	4261	0	9	1
Sumska	11	115532	595227	122143	11355	28454	1293090	2165801	12427	5874	6553	1	4	6
Ternopil'ska	11	146695	53529	843847	0	5303	1356633	2406007	10311	4839	5472	1	8	2
Vinnytska	14	143427	247860	842139	0	85234	1199065	2517725	5749	2718	3031	1	8	5
Volyn'ska	10	103473	67375	355028	234225	0	1026421	1786522	5006	2057	2949	0	9	1
Zakarpatska	12	271132	1137359	722753	0	166411	1587834	3885489	15385	7206	8179	1	6	5
Zaporizka	16	205577	468146	700524	35500	181560	1371596	2962903	22109	10077	12032	1	0	15
Zhytomyrska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>5224911</b>	<b>9977252</b>	<b>15267828</b>	<b>1717924</b>	<b>1175368</b>	<b>28942013</b>	<b>62305296</b>	<b>313936</b>	<b>146065</b>	<b>167871</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>

### **General Recommendations for Improvement of Regional Energy Strategy**

- Analyze corresponding sectoral programs approved by oblast council for 2013 and make changes to suit the vision of energy component of CBA Project.
- Development and approval of project documentation on the objects of urban development (building, reconstruction, capital repair), alternative and renewable energy sources should receive priority;
- Analyze rationality of a system of collecting, transportation, recycling of communities' economic activities waste products with following utilization of recycled products;
- Calculate potential of annual accumulation of households' organic waste for possible recycling for biofuel;
- Develop proposition of legislative stimulation of territorial village/ urban village communities, for storage and recycling of wastes for biofuel.
- Analyze rational use of water resources by local territorial communities (for the purpose of micro-hydro power).
- Analyze efficiency of current energy sources use in village communities calculating of [unit of superficial heating area](#) and hot water in calculation for thousand cubic meters.
- Analyze possibility of establishing cooperative relation between agricultural enterprises and households on joint processing and applying of organic waste products under the terms of cooperation and providing of joint propositions.
- Provide propositions on the structure of electronic system (including acting) monitoring and analyzing of sustainable development of region;
- Prepare propositions for adoption of changes to the regional programme on increasing energy efficiency in oblast for 2010-2015 including study on creation of the system of alternative energy use by local communities of oblast.
- Submit proposal on adoption of changes to the regional programme on increasing of energy efficiency in oblast for 2015 and development of the proposals to the next period (2015-2020) with the principle of rational use of renewable energy sources;
- Submit proposals on adoption of changes to regional programme, acting on the oblast territory, which are related to implementation of infrastructure and investment projects/programmes supported by budget costs, with involvement of local territorial communities co-financing share in amount of 15%, taking into account their material conditions, as of main beneficiaries, in accordance to the Strategy;
- Oblige the heads of rayon state administrations, recommend to the heads of city and village councils to evaluate amount of necessary investments on each object, which is maintained by budget costs, to bring it up to energy efficiency standards and compare it to the amount of investments required with possible costs of new construction in accordance to modern technologies; to determine the feasibility of reconstruction or capital repair of the building, and public sector in comparison to the new construction.



## Annex - XIII

**(A) Agenda of First Working Group Meeting on Energy Efficiency**

9.30 – 10.00	Registration	
10.00 – 10.15	Welcoming remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elena Panova, <i>UNDP Deputy Country Director</i></li> <li>Ms. Mira Didukh, <i>Sector Manager, Regional and Local Development, Delegation of the EU to Ukraine</i></li> </ul>
10:15 – 10:30	Energy Efficiency in framework of CBA Project	Jaysingh Sah, <i>CBA project manager</i>
10:30 – 11.00	Energy efficiency outlook in the regions from CBA perspective: Case report	CBA energy consultants: <i>Volodymyr Brygilevych; Igor Cherkashyn; Olexiy Khabatiuk</i>
11:00 – 11:30	Regional experience on achieving energy efficiency vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Viktor Bondarenko, <i>Head of Department of energy efficiency, Zaporizka oblast state administration</i></li> <li>Mr. Valeryi P'yatak, <i>Deputy head of Lvivska oblast council</i></li> </ul>
11:30 -12:00	Municipal experience on energy efficiency supported by other donors	Mr. V. S. Harazd, <i>President of Association "Energy Efficient Cities of Ukraine" and Mayor of Dolyna municipality</i>
12:00 – 12.30	Open floor discussion	
12.30 – 12.45	Closing remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elena Panova, <i>UNDP Deputy Country Director</i></li> <li>Ms. Mira Didukh, <i>Sector Manager, Regional and Local Development, Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine</i></li> </ul>

**(B) Participants of the First Working Group Meeting on Energy Efficiency**

SN	Institution	Representative	Designation
<b>UNDP and EU Delegation</b>			
1.	UNDP Ukraine	Ms. Elena Panova	Deputy Country Director
2.	European Union to Ukraine	Miroslava Didukh	Sector Manager, Regional and Local Development
<b>Government organisations</b>			
3.	Committee on Energy of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	Mr. Shmereho M.O.	Chief Consultant
4.	State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation of Ukraine	Mr. Kisimes M.V.	Head of Department of Program of energy efficiency
5.	State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation of Ukraine	Ms. Puhachova T.B.	Chief Specialist
<b>Ukrainian NGO/local self-government/associations</b>			
6.	Association of Village and Town Councils	Mr. Vadym Ivchenko	Head of executive management
7.	Association of Energy Auditors	Mr. Andriy Tsybulko	Head
8.	Association «All-Ukrainian Amalgamation «Fund of Energy-Efficient Investments»	Mr. Igor Cherkashyn*	Honorary President
9.	Association "Energy Efficient Cities of Ukraine"	Mr. V.S. Harazd	President of the Association and Mayor of Dolyna municipality
10.	Centre of Local Government Studies	Mr. V. Brygilevych*	Head of Management Executive Board
11.	Environmental (Green) Investments Fund	Mr. Olexiy Khabatiuk*	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
<b>Institute</b>			
12.	Institute for Renewable Energy, NAS Ukraine	Mr. Stepan Kudrya	Deputy Director for Scientific Affairs
13.	Institute for Renewable Energy, NAS Ukraine	Mr. Ihor Kyrylchuk	Manager of UNIDO program
14.	Institute for Energy Saving and Energy Management (IEE) within the National Technical University of Ukraine "Kiev Polytechnic Institute"	Mr. Sergiy Denysuk	Head
15.	Institute for Energy Saving and Energy Management (IEE) within the National Technical University of Ukraine "Kiev Polytechnic Institute"	Mr. Volodymyr Prokopenko	Deputy Head
16.	Institute of sustainable development/Center of energy-efficient and alternative energy Karazin Kharkiv National University	Mr. Stanislav Ignatev	Director
<b>Regional partners</b>			
17.	Lvivska oblast council	Mr. Valeryi P'yatak	Deputy Head of Oblast Council, co-head of oblast coordination council for CBA
18.	Zaporizka oblast state administration	Mr. Viktor Bondarenko	Head of Department of energy efficiency, OSA
<b>CBA project</b>			
19.	CBA Project	Mr. Jaysingh SAH	International Project Manager
20.	CBA Project	Mr. Oleksandr Baskov	Energy and Environment Specialist
21.	CBA Project	Ms. Olena Rudich	Community Development Specialist
22.	CBA Project	Mr. Denis Poltavets	Community Development Specialist

\* Also, CBA consultant on regional energy strategy updating

Annex - XIV  
**Roundtable on Promoting Investment Opportunities:  
The Experience of the European Investment Bank in Ukraine**  
27 June 2013

**Part – A: Agenda**

14.00 – 14.30	Registration, welcome coffee	
14.30 – 14.45	Welcome remarks	Elena Panova, <i>UNDP Deputy Country Director</i>
14:45 – 15:30	Experience of European Investment Bank in supporting public investments	Liliya Chernyavska- <i>Head of the EIB in Ukraine</i>
15:30 – 16:30	Vision of regional authorities – open forum  Q&As	Regional authorities representatives
16:45 – 17:00	Closing remarks	Elena Panova, <i>UNDP Deputy Country Director</i>
17:00	Networking coffee	

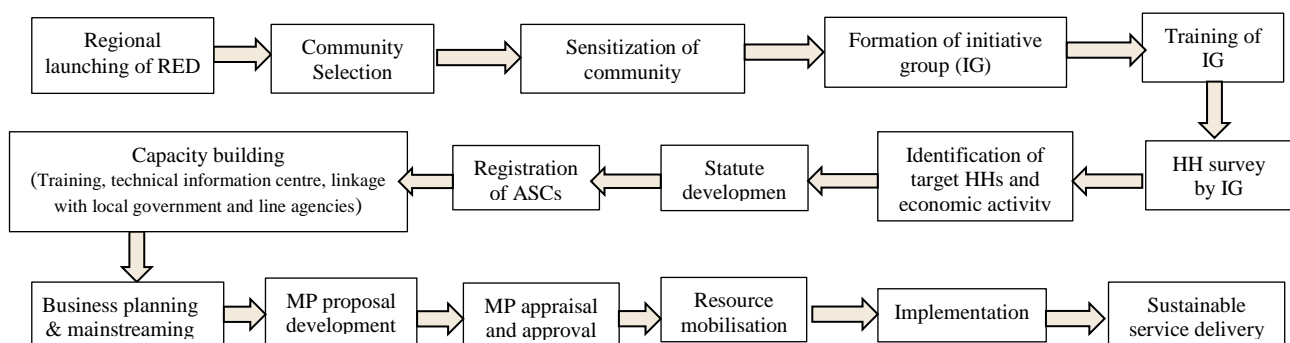
**Part – B. List of Participants**

SN	Institution	Representative	Designation
<b>UNDP</b>			
1.	UNDP Ukraine	Ms. Elena Panova	Deputy Country Director
2.	UNDP Ukraine	Ms. Yulia Shcherbinina	Senior Programme Manager
<b>Bank</b>			
3.	European Investment Bank (EIB)	Ms.LiliyaChernyavska	Chairman of the Permanent Representative of the EIB in Ukraine
4.	European Investment Bank (EIB)	Ms.MarionHoenicke	Head of Division responsible for lending in Ukraine and Moldova of Eastern Neighbours and Central Asia Department
<b>State Authorities and Local Councils</b>			
5.	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Council	Mr.VolodymyrPeregudov	Deputy Head of Oblast Council on the issues of executive office, Head of the Department on strategic planning and intentional policy
6.	Analytical center of vice Prime-Minister of Ukraine	Mr. ValentynKoshelenko	Head of the center
7.	Kirovogradska Oblast State Administration	Mr.YaroslavArsiriy	Deputy Head of Kirovogradska Oblast State Administration
8.	Kharkiv Oblast Council	Ms. Olena Oleshko	First Deputy Head of Oblast Council
9.	Ivano-Frankivska Oblast State Administration	Mr. IhorZvarych	Oblast administration Deputy Head
10.	Ivano-Frankivska Oblast State Administration	Mr. VadymKozlenko	Head of Office of the Fuel and Energy, Efficient use of Energy and Mineral Resources
11.	Galych City Council (Ivano-Frankivska oblast)	Mr. OrestTrachyk	Head of City Council
12.	Zakarpatska Oblast State Administration	Mr. Viktor Lukecha	Head of the Department on housing, production and infrastructure development of OSA
13.	Zaporizhzhia Oblast State Administration	Mr. YevgenSemechayavskyi	Head of the Department of industry and infrastructural development
14.	Zaporizhzhia City Council	Mr.IlyantsevVadym	Head of the Department of housing of OC
15.	Secretariat of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	Mr.MykolaRubchak	Leading specialist of the Department of Coordination with the Parliament of Ukraine and Regions
16.	Ministry of Regional Development of Ukraine	Ms. Kateryna Koretska	Head of the Multilateral cooperation and European Integration Department
<b>Ukrainian Agencies and NGO</b>			
17.	Representative from Dnipropetrovsk investment agency	Mr. VyacheslavMayakin	Representative from Dnipropetrovsk investment agency
18.	Association of Energy Auditors	Mr.MaksymKolle	Director of State budget organization “Kirovogradskiy regional center of investment and development”
19.	Construction company Ltd. “Konstanta “	Mr. AlshanVolodymyr	Director
<b>CBA delegation</b>			
20.	CBA Project	Mr. Jaysingh Sah	International Project Manager
21.	CBA Project	Ms. Olena Ruditch	Community Development Specialist
22.	CBA Project	Mr. Denis Poltavets	Community Development Specialist

Annex - XV  
Regionwise Energy Awareness Activities 2013

S N	Region	Awareness Events and Participation									
		Trg/ RT	Particip ation	Compet ition	Particip ation	Exposure visits	Particip ants	Other events	Partic ipants	Total event	Total Partip
1	ARC	1	50			1	50			2	100
2	Cherkaska	1	97			1	22			2	119
3	Chernihivska	6	228							6	228
4	Chernivetska			1	136					1	136
5	Dnipropetrovska	7	177							7	177
6	Donetska	8	174			1	22			9	196
7	I-Frankivska	2	200	2	50					4	250
8	Kharkivska	2	86					1	45	3	131
9	Khersonska	4	157							4	157
10	Khmelnyska	4	200	4	620					8	820
11	Kirovohradska	9	249							9	249
12	Kyivska	4	239							4	239
13	Luhanska	6	362							6	362
14	Lvivska	3	115							3	115
15	Mykolaiivska	2	107					1	70	3	177
16	Odeska	2	80							2	80
17	Poltavska	2	100			1	37			3	137
18	Rivnenska	4	140							4	140
19	Sumska	3	130							3	130
20	Ternopil'ska	1	195					1	10	2	205
21	Vinnyska	2	101	1	90					3	191
22	Volynska			2	68					2	68
23	Zakarpatska	3	220							3	220
24	Zaporizka	7	435							7	435
25	Zhytomyrska			4	671					4	671
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3842</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1635</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>5733</b>

Annex – XVI  
Process of RED Component Implementation



Annex – XVII  
Rural Economic Development as of 2013

Oblast	Community selection			Cooperative Development					Training				Business plans		
	CBA-I - II communities	New communities	Total	Cooperatives formed	Enrolled at VC/CC	Legally registered	Target HH	Participated HHs	Total Members	Number of Training	CO-members	Authorities	# of BP	BPs approved VC/CC	# approved by LDF
Cherkaska	0	2	2	2	2	2	185	185	185	14	115	30	2	2	2
Chernivetska	1	1	2	2	2	2	1116	115	115	16	305	25	2	2	2
Donetska	2	0	2	2	2	2	231	88	88	10	111	23	2	2	2
Kirovohradska	2	1	3	2	2	2	164	94	362	16	222	46	2	2	2
Mykolaivska	3	0	3	3	3	3	405	212	320	20	371	10	3	3	3
Sumska	2	0	2	2	2	2	144	111	120	10	100	28	2	2	2
Ternopil'ska	2	0	2	2	2	2	123	123	123	8	61	10	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2368</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>1313</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1317</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>

Oblast	MPPs approved	Cost-sharing							Beneficiaries		
		Cooperative	VC/CC	Rayon	Oblast	Private sector	CBA	Total	Total	Male	Female
Chernivetska	2	75 820	17 000	65 850	0	0	337 570	496 240	281	136	145
Sumska	2	85 916	85 857	0	0	0	400 600	572 373	297	128	169
Ternopil'ska	2	112 887	5 000	40 000	0	40 410	409 385	607 682	646	320	326
Cherkaska	2	87 076	29 967	29 285	28 570	0	406 350	581 248	185	88	97
Donetska	2	86 508	43 000	0	0	43 507	403 635	576 650	301	145	156
Kirovohradska	2	85 658	0	78 049	0	0	381 911	545 618	288	133	155
Mykolaivska	3	228 537	0	0	0	25 250	584 550	838 337	680	334	346
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>762402</b>	<b>180824</b>	<b>213184</b>	<b>28570</b>	<b>109167</b>	<b>2924001</b>	<b>4218148</b>	<b>2678</b>	<b>1284</b>	<b>1394</b>

Priority Analysis	Number	% Place
Veg/fruit	6	13.3
Dairy, meat and forage	12	26.7
Soil cultivation service	11	24.4
Storage and marketing	7	15.6
Transportation	4	8.9
Others	5	11.1
	<b>45</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Annex – XVIII

## List and Status of Policy Activities in 2013

Draft of Statutory Act	Activity for Preparation and Adaptation of Law
1. Draft law of Ukraine “On cooperation between territorial communities”	<p><b>Pre-planned first stage:</b> organization of discussion on the draft law prepared by Ministry of Regional Development for approval in statute bodies of Association (permanent Commissions, Board); organization of round table, completion and making amendments to the draft law.</p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b> Discussion was organized at UADRC/ resource centre’s web portal, between members of the Association.</p> <p><b>Status:</b> the most part of these proposals have been accepted, and the Cabinet of Ministers (CM) of Ukraine has supported; now it is in the process of submitting to the Verkhovna Rada</p> <p><b>Future work of the UADRC:</b> preparation of the proposals for second reading (after it is adopted by Verkhovna Rada in first reading)</p>
2. Draft law of Ukraine “On making changes in Law of Ukraine “On bodies of self-organization of population (new edition)”	<p><b>First state:</b> at the stage of draft law development experts of Association prepared a draft law, conducted roundtable. The draft law was transferred to Ministry of Regional Development</p> <p><b>Second stage:</b> expert discussion by the Work Group of the UADRC Secretariat / sitting of Association Board was organised</p> <p><b>Result:</b> the proposals have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Regional Development</p> <p><b>Future work of the UADRC:</b> to prepare proposals for second reading (after it is adopted by Verkhovna Rada in first reading)</p> <p>This draft law was developed by the Centre in 2012 (for the costs provided by UNDP)</p>
3. Draft law of Ukraine “On right of territorial communities for association”	<p><b>First stage:</b> Organized a discussion of draft law prepared by Ministry of Regional Development for approval in statute bodies (permanent Commissions, Board); proposals and amendments were received, and Ministry of Regional Development accepted a part of these amendments.</p> <p><b>Status:</b> Ministry of Regional Development submitted the draft law to the CM of Ukraine</p>
4. Draft law of Ukraine “ On service in self-government authorities” (new edition)	<p><b>First stage:</b> development of draft law (<i>done, round table was conducted on 6.02.2013</i>).</p> <p><b>Second stage:</b> <u>24.04 2013</u> sitting of Association Board discussed the draft law and it was accepted as a basis for the future law.</p> <p><b>Status:</b> submitted to the National Agency on Civil Service of Ukraine</p> <p>It is still at the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine</p>
5. Draft law of Ukraine “On the basis of state regional policy”	<p><b>First stage (done):</b> on the stage of draft law preparation experts of Association worked up draft law prepared by Ministry of Economy; on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2013 round table was conducted, proposals for draft law were prepared.</p> <p><u>On 24 April 2013</u> this draft was discussed at the Sitting of the UADRC Board.</p> <p>By the decision of the Board, this draft law was accepted as the basis for the future law.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> Profile Parliamentary Committee of VR has recommended it to the Verkhovna Rada as a basis for the future law.</p>
6. Draft law of Ukraine “On local referendum (registration № 7082 from 03.09.2010)	<p><b>Status:</b> it is under discussion in Association statute authorities (joint Association and Verkhovna Rada Committee on state building)</p>
7. Draft Act of Cabinet of Ministries of Ukraine about approval of the Plan on realization of Concept of reforms of local self-government and territorial authority association (in case of approval with executive order)  Note: On 8 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 Government of Ukraine approved draft executive order on Concept of reformation of local self-government and territorial authority association	<p>Proposal development for plan of events to implement Concept of reformation of local self-government and territorial authority association</p> <p><b>Pre-planned activities:</b> Discussion of proposals and draft plan of events in Association statute authorities, organization of round table:</p> <p><b>Implemented activities:</b> <u>31 July 2013</u> the Concept was discussed at the Round table with participation of Prime- Minister, other Ukrainian associations, representatives of the Administration of the President of Ukraine, CMU Secretariat, etc.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Following the results of this round table, <u>the resolution was approved</u>, and all stakeholders received these recommendations.</p> <p><b>Status:</b> Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has signed the draft concept and submitted for signing to the President of Ukraine. UADRC submitted Plan of realisation of this Concept to the Ministry of Regional Development</p>

Annex – XIX (A)  
**List of Partner Universities of CBA, 2013**

#	Oblast	University
1	ARC	Vernadskyi Tavriya National University
2	Cherkaska	Cherkasy State Technological University
3	Cherkaska	Uman State University of Horticulture
4	Chernihivska	Chernihiv State Technological Univeristy
5	Dnipropetrovska	Dnipropetrovsk National University of Railway Transport Named After Academician V. Lazayan
6	Donetska	Donetsk State University of Management
7	Kharkivska	Kharkiv National Academy of Municipal Economy
	I-Frankivska	Vasyl Stefanyk Prykarpatskyi National University
8	Kharkivska	Kharkiv National Economic University
9	Khersonska	Kherson State Agricultural University
10	Khmelnyska	Khmelnyskyi University of Management and Law
11	Kirovohradska	Kirovohrad National Technical University
12	Kyivska	State Higher Educational Establishment ‘Vadym Hetman Kyiv National Economic University’
13	Kyivska	National Academy of Public Administration
14	Kyivska	Municipal Management Academy
15	Lvivska	University of Banking of National Bank of Ukraine (Lviv Institute of Banking)
16	Lvivska	Lviv Polytechnic National University Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences
17	Luhanska	Volodymyr Dahl East Ukrainian National University
18	Mykolaivska	Mykolaiv State Agrarian University
19	Poltavska	Poltava State Agrarian Academy
20	Rinvenska	University of International Relations
21	Rivnenska	National University of Ostrozka Academy
22	Sumska	Sumy State Univeristy
23	Sumska	Sumy National Agrarian University
24	Vinnyska	Vinntskyi Social-Economic Institute of Open International University of Human Development ‘Ukraine’
25	Zaporizka	Tavria State AgrotechnologicalUniveristy
26	Zaporizka	Zaporizkyi National University
27	Zakarpatska	Uzhgorod National University

Annex – XIX (B)  
Student Internship in 2013

Oblast	University	No of students	Oblast of internship
Poltavska	Poltava State Agrarian Academy	1	Poltavska
Rivnenska	National University of Ostrozka Academy	2	Rivnenska
Rivnenska	National University of Ostrozka Academy	1	Chernivetska
Khersonska	Kherson State Agricultural University	10	Khersonska
Kharkivska	Kharkiv National Academy of Municipal Economy	3	Kharkivska
Kyivska	State Higher Educational Establishment ‘Vadym Hetman Kyiv National Economic University’	2	Kyivska
Kyivska	Shevchenko Kyiv National University	1	Kyivska
Chernihivska	Chernihiv State Technological University	3	Chernihivska
Chernihivska	Chernihiv State Technological University	1	Cherkaska
Chernihivska	Chernihiv State Technological University	1	Poltavska
Chernihivska	Chernihiv State Technological University	1	Volynska
Chernihivska	Chernihiv State Technological University	1	Zhytomyrska
Chernihivska	Chernihiv State Technological University	3	Chernihivska
Chernihivska	Chernihiv State Technological University	1	Cherkaska
Chernihivska	Chernihiv State Technological University	1	Khersonska
Chernihivska	Chernihiv State Technological University	2	Ivano-Frankivska
Chernihivska	Chernihiv State Technological University	1	Zhytomyrska
Zakarpatska	Uzhgorod National University	5	Zaporizka
Dnipropetrovska	Dnipropetrovsk National University of Railway Transport Named After Acad. V. Lazayan	12	Dnipropetrovska/neighborhood oblasts
Sumska	Sumy State University	2	Sumska
Lvivska	Lviv Polytechnic National University Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences	10	Lvivska
<b>Total</b>		<b>64</b>	

Annex – XX  
Media Coverage and Media Events

Region	Progress During 2013										Total Since Inception											
	Media Events	Media Coverage					Publications					Media Events	Media Coverage					Publications				
		Newspapers	TV	Radio	Electronic media	Total	Partners' websites	Info bulletin	Print copies	Electronic copies	Newspapers		TV	Radio	Electronic media	Total	Partners' websites	Info bulletin	Print copies	Electronic copies		
ARC	1	36	25	10	36	107	43	17	410	17	13	76	44	22	81	223	133	33	915	44		
Cherkaska	0	26	8	1	5	40	41	4	225	120	10	97	27	8	27	159	118	8	475	300		
Chernihivska	1	5	4	8	2	19	12	33	140	51	10	9	10	15	15	49	36	38	238	154		
Chernivetska	2	0	3	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	3	25	4	3	0	32	42	4	200	100		
Dnipropetrovska	1	12	6	1	0	19	8	0	0	0	13	78	29	5	27	139	25	3	0	108		
Donetska	0	18	2	0	0	20	3	0	0	0	12	52	16	3	1	72	51	0	0	0		
I-Frankivska	6	4	8	6	7	25	12	1	250	14	17	75	50	36	117	278	70	11	1565	251		
Kharkivska	1	6	1	2	1	10	3	7	298	6	10	19	11	5	12	47	31	10	300	8		
Khersonska	0	13	3	1	3	20	21	1	100	100	16	47	13	3	24	87	65	2	200	200		
Khmelnyska	2	34	13	11	3	61	52	2	200	52	13	78	47	38	3	166	165	5	920	108		
Kirovohradska	10	4	9	9	8	30	17	1	150	150	30	43	32	40	22	137	55	4	500	500		
Kyivska	52	47	14	27	4	92	41	1	600	40	154	143	46	47	31	267	108	17	2410	110		
Luhanska	7	43	9	3	59	114	70	4	506	75	28	105	31	13	153	302	146	16	5436	287		
Lvivska	4	28	3	1	13	45	23	3	650	116	18	95	18	16	45	174	98	8	1850	149		
Mykolaivska	0	22	2	5	19	48	5	4	535	285	12	51	22	8	54	135	35	23	3590	888		
Odeska	2	2	6	2	4	14	19	0	0	0	12	70	22	4	12	108	65	1	12	12		
Poltavska	4	43	15	93	17	168	67	4	350	140	18	120	44	254	38	456	167	9	890	290		
Rivnenska	3	33	22	11	28	94	38	1	250	62	32	154	73	83	139	449	151	15	936	680		
Sumska	22	20	6	54	17	97	27	1	50	10	43	47	20	134	37	238	85	3	400	20		
Ternopil'ska	1	9	4	6	0	19	43	1	60	28	12	55	13	38	11	117	120	10	349	304		
Vinnyska	0	20	1	3	40	64	35	1	35	60	5	44	4	7	61	116	59	8	470	260		
Volynska	2	34	7	2	9	52	22	2	10	40	14	92	16	4	44	156	59	7	146	263		
Zakarpatska	8	18	7	2	7	34	24	2	470	470	24	45	22	2	47	116	70	6	1520	1520		
Zaporizka	2	79	89	11	116	295	80	11	683	197	16	169	142	25	188	524	126	29	1846	342		
Zhytomyrska	1	3	1	0	7	11	7	0	0	0	10	81	6	16	8	111	76	14	980	196		
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1502</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>5972</b>	<b>2033</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>4658</b>	<b>2156</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>26148</b>	<b>7094</b>		