

## Foreword



*Norbert Jousten, Ambassador,  
Head of the EC Delegation in Ukraine*

Dear Readers,

It is a great pleasure for me to present this brochure to you.

*On the way to a civil society in Ukraine* will acquaint you with the general principles of civil society in the European Union (EU), co-operation with Ukraine in this sphere, and current programmes and projects. As for practical aspects, the brochure will also provide interested non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with useful advice on how to receive grants from the European Commission to implement projects aimed at the development of civil society.

The development of a sustainable civil society is essential for the respect and protection of the rights of the individual. The growth in the number of NGOs, and their will and capacity to contribute to the development and strengthening of civil society, is a key indicator for a flourishing democracy.

The EU's major instrument of financial assistance to NGOs active in the areas of democratic development, human rights and civil society in countries outside the EU is The European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). Under this initiative the EU has approved 55 micro-projects and almost 70 macro-projects in Ukraine since 1993. These projects focus on strengthening democratisation, good governance and the rule of law at a national as well as local level.

With the support given to the actors of civil society in Ukraine, the EU also seeks to enhance Ukraine-EU co-operation. In this regard this brochure is meant as a step in making EU activities in Ukraine more public and transparent.

I would like to use this opportunity to encourage all civil society actors to submit innovative proposals. Information on current and future calls for proposals can be obtained on the delegation's website at [www.delukr.cec.eu.int](http://www.delukr.cec.eu.int)



## Strategic partnership between the European Union and Ukraine

In a joint statement at the conclusion of the EU-Ukraine summit in Copenhagen in July 2002, it was emphasised that the strategic partnership between both sides is "aimed at promoting stability and prosperity in Europe as well as the strengthening of democracy, respect of human rights, rule of law and market economy".

The European Union and Ukraine are developing their relations on the basis of the principles set out in the Partnership and Co-operation Agreement (PCA), which was finalised in 1994 and came into effect in 1998. The main goals of the PCA are to develop close political ties between Ukraine and the EU, by means of constant dialogue on policy issues, promoting the development of trade and investment, and providing the foundations for mutual economic, social, financial, community, scientific-technical, and cultural co-operation; and also to support Ukraine's efforts to strengthen democracy, develop its economy, and complete the transition to a market economy.

In 1998, a Common Strategy for Ukraine's Integration into the European Union was promulgated in Kyiv. This document stipulates the foreign policy strategy for Ukraine's integration into the European political, economic, and legal environment.

At the end of 1999, the European Council approved the EU Common Strategy with regard to Ukraine. It is aimed at strengthening the relationship of strategic partnership between Ukraine and the EU.



## Development of civil society as a prerequisite for moving EU-Ukraine relations forward

The European Union was founded on the principles of respect for democratic values and human rights; these principles are upheld by all 15 EU member countries. In developing co-operation with other countries, the European Union maintains a position of support for the promotion and protection of fundamental citizens' rights, democracy, and rule of law - in the EU itself and also in the international arena.



The European Union's Common Strategy for Ukraine is based, in particular, on the common interest of EU member countries in supporting Ukraine on its path to the firm establishment of a democratic civil society and a market economy, and the creation of underpinnings for a stable and prosperous state, with self-sufficient economic and social growth.

One of the indicators of the establishment of a civil society in Ukraine is the rapid increase in the number of non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The European Union has repeatedly expressed its support for the process of strengthening the third sector in Ukraine. Moreover, the possibility was created for local non-governmental organisations for involving corresponding European experience in the area of NGO activity. Participation in projects and programmes proposed by the European Union for Ukrainian non-governmental organisations stimulates their development and expansion, adding necessary experience and having a positive effect on civil society in Ukraine overall.

## European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights

### General principles

The EIDHR is the EU's main instrument for support to non-governmental organisations throughout the world. Within this programme, there are 29 selected 'focus' countries, including Ukraine.

For 2002-2004, the programme has defined the following four general priorities:

1. Support to strengthen democratisation, good governance, and the rule of law.
2. Activities in support of the abolition of the death penalty.
3. Support for the fight against torture and impunity, and for international tribunals and the International Criminal Court.
4. Combating racism, xenophobia, and discrimination against minorities and indigenous peoples.

Proposals received by the European Commission from Ukrainian NGOs must be directed towards achieving one or more of the results indicated under each of **three specific objectives** of the programme in Ukraine:



### Specific objective 1: Improving access to justice

Results:

1. Improved access to justice for all
2. Improved capacity of the judiciary and of the prosecution; and
3. Support for "think tanks" and analytical centres such as faculties of law on legislative drafting, criminal/public/civil law, and promoting European Court of Human Rights case law.



### Specific objective 2: Human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy

Results:

1. Improved capacity of human rights networks, NGOs and media to enhance the protection and promotion of human rights.
2. Improved input of civil society organisations and human rights networks into national policy and decision-making of public institutions.
3. Improved possibilities of independent media, particularly in the field of investigative journalism.
4. Improved organisational professionalism of human rights NGOs and media (human resources, financial management, and planning skills).

### Specific objective 3: Improving rule of law and enhancing legal protection of human rights

Results:

1. Monitoring of prisoners' rights and improved prison administration.
2. Improved performance of the prosecution, especially in relation to the period of the pre-trial detention and investigation.



## Areas of the programme's activity in Ukraine

For the period from 2002 to 2004, it has been proposed that Ukraine concentrate on the **first, third, and fourth** priorities of the programme. Each of these priorities encompasses specific objectives:

### **Priority 1. Support for strengthening democracy, good governance, and the rule of law:**

- **strengthening the capacity of civil society**, including improvement of the observer function of NGOs with regard to defending human rights, as well as increasing the role of trade unions;
- **education and training on human rights**, particularly for government officials;
- **freedom of expression and independent media**;
- **actions affirming free and fair elections**, for example, arranging constructive dialogue with the government regarding free and fair elections, and preparing objective reports on election results;
- **legal system and strengthening institutions**, which particularly entails increasing the effectiveness of the legal sector and supporting institutions defending human rights and ombudsperson institutions;
- **governance**, including supporting the work of NGOs on identifying corruption at any levels of government, and public control;
- **conflict prevention and resolution**.

### **Priority 3. Support for the fight against torture and impunity, and of the activity of international tribunals and International Criminal Court:**

- **combating torture**;
- **international justice and fighting impunity**.

### **Priority 4. Combating racism, xenophobia, and discrimination against minorities and indigenous peoples:**

- **combating incidents of racism and this phenomenon in general**;
- **defending human rights of minorities**;
- **supporting protection of the rights of indigenous peoples**.



**Under the framework of developing these priorities, the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights focuses particularly on the following objectives in Ukraine:**

1. Initiation of projects against torture and for improving conditions in prison;
2. Continuing co-operation with the Council of Europe in order to provide training on human rights to judges and representatives of law-enforcement bodies, to promote the rights of national minorities, and to strengthen democratic processes at a local level; and
3. Supporting civil society, particularly through local non-governmental human rights protection organisations.



## Types of projects

Activities under the EIDHR can take place in the format of three types of projects:

### **1. TARGETED PROJECTS.**

- ✓ Identified by the European Commission in the pursuit of specific objectives in the field of democratisation and human rights
- ✓ Projects mainly in the form of joint programmes with
  - international organisations
  - national authorities
- ✓ Are not put out to tender, and NGOs are not invited to submit proposals for such projects.

### **2. MACRO-PROJECTS.**

- ✓ Identified in Brussels from among proposals submitted on a competitive basis
- ✓ Budgets range from 300,000 to 1.5 million euro
- ✓ Project length up to 36 months
- ✓ Requests for proposals announced by the European Commission.

### **3. MICRO-PROJECTS.**

- ✓ Administered by the Delegation of the European Commission in Ukraine
- ✓ Budgets of up to 50,000 euro
- ✓ Project length of up to 12 months
- ✓ Requests for proposals announced by the Delegation of the European Commission, which also makes the decisions on project financing.



## History of programme activity in Ukraine

The EIDHR has been working in Ukraine since 1993. Since that time, nearly 70 macro-projects and 55 micro-projects have been carried out, as well as several targeted projects.

### **TARGETED PROJECTS**

An example of a targeted project in Ukraine is the joint project with the Council of Europe (CoE) entitled "Promote Democratic Stability". The European Union and the Council of Europe share common views on issues of democracy and human rights. In view of this fact, over the years, the European Commission has supported joint projects with the CoE that are aimed at developing democratic society in Ukraine overall, and the fulfilment of its obligations to the Council of Europe in particular. Despite the fact that Ukraine has achieved certain progress in fulfilling these obligations, the idea of such projects still remains valid. In 2001, the European Commission allocated 913,000 euro to the "Promote Democratic Stability" project. In particular, the project supports Ukraine in reforming the judiciary and law-enforcement bodies, with a view to increasing the focus of these entities on defending human rights. The activity of the project will also be aimed at supporting democratic processes at a local level, and defending the rights of national minorities.

### **MACRO-PROJECTS**

Most macro-projects are Ukraine-wide, or targeted at all CIS countries. Their areas of activity are the following:

#### ✓ **Self-government**

The project "Ensuring the implementation of Territorial Community Rights guaranteed by the Law on Local Self-Government in Ukraine" was approved by the European Commission in 2001. It is being carried out by the Counterpart Creative Centre, which is to conduct 50 roundtables and 56 specific training seminars on territorial community rights throughout the country.

✓ **Support to mass media**

The project "Democratising the media through public access" provided training for journalists in radio and radio broadcast employees in Ukraine and Russia. The project was implemented by the Centre for Media Initiatives and the Foundation for Independent Radio Broadcasting.

Another project "Media for democracy" operated in all CIS countries, organising seminars on legislative and ethical standards of journalism, tours to investigate incidents of violations in the work of the mass media, and consultations for journalists. The organisation implementing this project in the CIS was the European Institute for Media.

✓ **Democratisation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine**

A project was approved for Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, and Uzbekistan to raise military and civil awareness of the International Criminal Court. Subsequently, a larger project commenced in Ukraine to determine the role of the army in a democratic society - "Training for democracy and human rights in Ukrainian Military Structures".

✓ **Support to trade unions**

Ukraine became one of nine CIS countries where a project was implemented to set up a trade union rights monitoring network and building co-operation between these organisations. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which implemented the project, fostered close ties between professional associations in CIS countries with those in Central and Eastern European countries, and promoted the exchange of information in order to contribute to defending the rights of these organisations.

✓ **Rehabilitation assistance to victims of torture**

As part of the project "Rehabilitation of victims of totalitarianism and civil wars in the CIS", the non-governmental organisation Geneva Psychiatry Initiative aimed its work at developing rehabilitation centres, which provide psychological assistance to victims of torture during the Soviet period, and also

during more recent armed conflicts. The project was implemented in Ukraine, Russia, Moldova, and Armenia.

**MICRO-PROJECTS**

Most micro-projects are implemented by non-governmental organisations, and the distribution of such projects is very broad. Micro-projects carried out during the period July 2001 to July 2002 focused their activity on the following objectives:

- ✓ Defending human rights, disseminating information about these rights
- ✓ NGO development
- ✓ Supporting women's organisations
- ✓ Gender issues in society
- ✓ Defending children's rights
- ✓ Self-government

This list of objectives is not exhaustive.

Micro-projects have operated in Kyiv, Uzhgorod, Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, Kharkiv, Vynnytsia, Simferopol, and other Ukrainian cities.

Calls for proposals from non-governmental organisations are announced every year by the Delegation of the European Commission in Ukraine. The next calls for proposals will be issued in 2003.



**Macro-project of the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights**

**Project: "Training for democracy and human rights in Ukrainian military structures"**

**Duration: 36 months**

**Contact address: [projects@ishr.org](mailto:projects@ishr.org)**

In democratic societies, military forces are charged with defending national interests, preserving the peace, and protecting human rights, as well as facilitating the implementation of international obligations. However, military conflicts or armed incidents bring with them the risk that the army may become involved in violating human rights, despite its best intentions. Only the comprehensive civic education of military personnel can help to prevent this and avoid crimes against humanity.

The project has the following goals:

- To facilitate the growth of an understanding in the Armed Forces of Ukraine of the role of the army in democratic societies, and to bring into force the "OSCE Code of Conduct on Political and Military Aspects of Security";
- To facilitate awareness measures with regard to the importance of participating in peacekeeping operations and preventive actions, as well as the role

and place of the International Criminal Court;

- To support measures which strengthen respect for human rights and democracy in the Armed Forces of Ukraine; and
- To broaden the interaction of military personnel with non-governmental human rights organisations.

As part of the project, 30 seminars are planned, primarily for military commanders. Some of these measures have already been conducted in garrisons around Ukraine. During the seminars, the issues discussed have included the OSCE Code of Conduct, international human rights law, conflict prevention and peacekeeping, and the International Criminal Court. It is also planned to present a series of lectures for students at ten military schools across Ukraine.



## Micro-projects of the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights

**Project: "The solution of local problems is the matter of local Civic Committees"**

**Duration: 12 months**

**Contact address:**

**vishnyak@karpaty.uzhgorod.ua**

History shows that long ago Ukraine already had its own traditions of self-government, with important decisions usually being made by the entire community. Today, people are exercising ever less initiative when it comes to joint resolution of local problems. At the same time, in comparing urban and rural Ukraine today, sociologists have observed higher public awareness among rural residents; in particular, they are more active in voting at elections. However, rural activists lack up-to-date knowledge on how to defend the rights of territorial communities or to obtain financing for resolving local problems.

Under the framework of a European Commission project, the Transcarpathian charitable foundation "Centre for Community Initiatives" worked on the development of local self-government in Pecheryn and Velyky Bereznyi raions of Transcarpathia oblast. Project experts conducted a survey in ten towns and villages - Pecheryn, Zaricheve, Poroshkove, Turia Remeta, Turytsia, Velyky Bereznyi, Kostryna, Volosianka, Zhornava, and Chornoholova. The data collected served as the basis for establishing local committees in each location that included unofficial community leaders as well as representatives of religious communities and local businesses.

What is local self-government? How to lobby and defend the public interests? How to work with local sponsors? The project experts provided constant consultations with regard to these questions for members of local committees and representatives of local governments, giving them



advice and necessary literature; in addition, they organised four training sessions and ten roundtables.

Many local activists participating in the training sessions and roundtables obtained additional inspiration for their work, and became more empowered. Most of them even expressed the desire to stand for local council elections in 2002. Later, the election results demonstrated that 38% of the people's deputies to local councils were elected for the first time, and they were all former participants in the training provided under the framework of the project.

Success was also achieved in training representatives of local committees with regard to financing the resolution of local issues. They were able to obtain funds from local businesspeople amounting to over 15,000 hryvnias (almost 3,000 euro) for making repairs to schools and kindergartens in Pecheryn and Velyky Bereznyi raions of Transcarpathia oblast.



**Project: "Interconfessional dialogue as the most important condition of the real freedom of the confessions in the polyethnic region of Crimea"**

**Duration: 6 months**

**Contact address: znanie@hcf.crimea.com**

Project director Oleksandr Tsvietkov explains, "The Crimean peninsula is a place where for many centuries the lands of two cultural societies, two civilisations - Christian and Moslem - have been united."

Today, the Orthodox are the most numerous in Crimea (43% of all religious organisations), with Islam not far behind (30%). In 2001, 47 denominations, movements, and sects were registered in Crimea, with an aggregate total of 888 religious communities. In fact, from 1989 to 2001 the number of religious communities on the peninsula increased twenty-fold.

The European project brought together leading Crimean analysts and experts, who held interdenominational seminars on the history of Islam and Christianity in Crimea and on their contemporary problems, including interdenominational dialogue issues. These sessions were widely reported in the local media, and received positive feedback from the public.

The project experts established that the interdenominational tensions in Crimea are a hindrance to the freedom of worship of individuals. Much effort was put into achieving an understanding between the Crimean Diocese of the Orthodox Church (Moscow

Patriarchate) and the Spiritual Administration of the Moslems of Crimea, and this effort proved successful.

According to the experts, as part of the continuation of this dialogue there should be joint interdenominational projects, for example, creation of foundations to renew destroyed religious sites, and humanitarian events and conferences. During the project, proposals were also received with respect to improving Ukraine's legislation in order that it takes into account contemporary realities and prevents the misuse of religious organisations for political purposes.



**Project: "Socio-psychological support of women prisoners before dismissal from the Colony of Zbarazh No. 63"**

**Duration: 12 months**

**Contact tel.: (+38-0352) 26-86-19**

This project was implemented by the Ternopil Oblast Women's Association. The survey conducted among the prison camp members confirmed the worst-case assumptions - women who were to be released within a year were poorly prepared to handle the problems they were going to face in life on the outside.

Also of concern was the psychological condition of female prisoners. They showed an apathetic attitude, with no support from their own families (only 17% of them were married, while 78% of them had children). Practically all the survey respondents had health problems, and over half of them were former drug addicts. The most common reason for their incarceration was peddling drugs.

Most of the prison camp women wound up behind bars after having taken a wrong turn in their life. Having a criminal record, they will find it even harder to handle old and new problems on the outside. Of the women who had a year or less before their term was

up, 64% of them had no plans with regard to their future, and were planning to "take things as they come". Project director Halyna Reshetniak regarded the goal of the project as being to "prevent recidivism among the female prisoners, and also to assist them in re-integrating into society".

The 40 women were offered the services of a psychologist, systems analyst, social worker, and lawyer, as well as doctors - a physician, gynaecologist, occupational therapist, and drug rehab specialist.

The survey data was used to identify psychological, healthcare, and professional aspects of the



women's problems. Then, the project organised training and consultations for the prisoners on legal issues, and professional doctors checked the women and provided their recommendations.

A psychologist also worked with the group, to facilitate their social adaptation to the conditions in which they will live and work on the outside.

The project focused a lot of attention on vocational training for the women. Computers were purchased for the camp, so that the prisoners could study and obtain a new vocation. Training was also given on business planning and marketing basics.



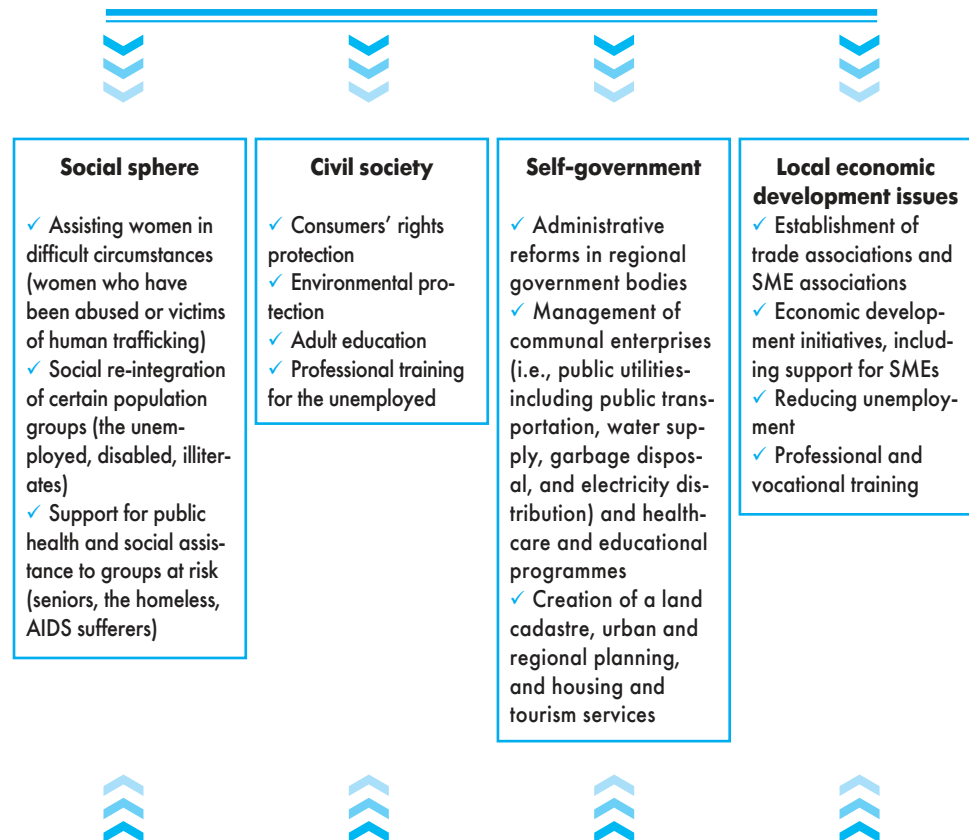
**Tacis Institution Building Partnership Programme**

Besides the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights, Ukrainian civil society organisations can also participate in the Tacis Institution Building Partnership Programme (IBPP).

This programme provides support for institutional development via co-operation on partnership between NGOs, local and regional authorities and not-for-profit professional organisations - from EU countries, on the one hand, and from the NIS and Mongolia, on the other. The programme is a continuation of previous Lien and City Twinning programmes.



Sectors eligible for support include:



## Project of the Tacis Institution Building Partnership Programme

**Project: "Developing extramural care in Ukraine"**

**Duration: 24 months**

**Contact address: dce@ukr.net**

The famous Soviet dissident Semen Gluzman once suffered the fate of many of his fellow freethinkers; he was sent into exile for many years.



The international foundation Geneva Psychiatry Initiative, in whose development Gluzman actively participated, initially concentrated on conducting independent psychiatric assessments of former dissidents, in order to revoke the official "diagnoses" that had branded them as schizophrenic. The work of the Geneva Initiative facilitated the establishment of independent psychiatry as a profession in Ukraine, to counterbalance the Soviet one which had been misused for political ends.

Today, the activity of the Geneva Initiative entails a wide range of scholarly and practical work. One of its objectives is to develop non-physician services at the Centre for Medical and Social Rehabilitation of

Persons with Psychiatric Disorders.

The Centre promotes the practice of art therapy. Clients include people who have undergone treatment at similar institutions but still require lengthy adaptation periods. Besides physical ailments, they suffer from psychological trauma and frequently have to deal with a lack of understanding in society. Often, such people find self-assertion in art.

Thus, these visitors to the rehabilitation centre enthusiastically paint paintings and lacquer boxes, sculpt figures from clay, fire porcelain objects, and sew theatrical costumes.

The project of the European Commission at the Centre also involves several non-governmental organisations - the Kastalia Foundation, which supports artists with psychological health problems, the Dzerela Association of Patients' Families, and the Vita Charitable Foundation, which publishes a newsletter with articles and poetry submitted by the Centre's clients.

As part of the European project, training was also organised for persons with psychological disorders. Their diseases, as well as the side effects of medication, make it more difficult for them to orient themselves easily in ordinary situations, and they must learn many things anew - how to find a job, how to apply to social services, or how to interact with others in public places.

The rehabilitation centre daily receives 50-60 visitors who are looking for new friends and the possibility to fulfil their potential. Some of the centre's clients have achieved significant success; for instance, the artist Liubov Panchenko won the Stus Prize, another completed studies at the conservatory, while others found work after taking the computer courses organised by the centre.



## How can NGOs obtain European Commission grants?

**What kinds of grants can Ukrainian NGOs receive?**

**Under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights:**

- ✓ Macro-grants for projects from 300,000 to 1.5 million euro
- ✓ Micro-grants of up to 50,000 euro

**Under the Tacis Institution Building Partnership Programme:**

- ✓ Project grants from 100,000 to 200,000 euro

**Which organisations have the right to participate in tenders?**

**Under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights:**

- ✓ NGOs registered in Ukraine or in EU countries
- ✓ Professional associations
- ✓ Institutions of higher education

The following organisations are not eligible:

- Official agencies
- National and international government organisations
- Local government bodies

**Under the Tacis Institution Building Partnership Programme:**

- ✓ NGOs registered in Ukraine or in EU countries
- ✓ Professional associations
- ✓ Local and regional government bodies

**Can several non-governmental organisations submit a project together?**

Yes. Also, NGOs from different countries can jointly apply for projects. But these countries should be in one region, and the project, correspondingly, should bring benefits for all the countries.

**Would the European Commission grants cover all project expenditures?**

The European Commission grants should cover 80% of the expenditures anticipated for the projects. The remaining 20% should be provided by the non-governmental organisations. This may entail, for instance, the use of equipment, office space or labour resources. The expenses should be real costs incurred by the project.

**What is the procedure for submitting applications?**

The European Commission announces calls for proposals on its web page at the following address:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/index_en.htm)

This site also has application forms and instructions on how to fill them out. Responses must be given in English.

NGOs should submit their proposals for micro-projects to the Delegation of the European Commission in Ukraine before the deadlines specified by the European Commission. Proposals submitted after the deadlines will not be accepted, even if the NGOs have reasonable grounds not to submit them on time. All other project proposals should be submitted to the address indicated in the relevant call for proposals.

**How will the tenders be conducted?**

In the case of micro-projects under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights, all proposals will be reviewed by the Delegation of the European Commission, located in Kyiv. In other cases, decisions on financing will be adopted by the European Commission in Brussels.

All applications will be studied by the European Commission or its Delegation in accordance with the following criteria:

- ✓ Compliance with administrative requirements
- ✓ Legitimacy and legality of applicants, partners, and the projects themselves
- ✓ Technical and financial assessment of the applications

Decisions on financing for the most needed and effective projects will be made on a competitive basis.

**How much time does the procedure take from preparation of applications to obtaining approval?**

Usually the European Commission, having announced a call for proposals, specifies a deadline within 2-3 months. After this period, the Assessment Committee studies all submitted projects and determines a shortlist within another 2-3 months. The preparation of contracts themselves with winning NGOs takes 4-6 weeks.

## Mistakes to be avoided when devising micro-projects under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights

In order to get a positive reply on funding for submitted proposals, NGOs should avoid the following common mistakes:

✓ Inappropriate registration status (proposals may be submitted only by citizens' associations or charitable organisations)

✓ Topic of the proposal does not match the priorities of the programme (for example, a project is aimed only at providing social assistance and does not anticipate direct support for democracy or human rights)

✓ Similar projects have already been implemented by other organisations in the same region

✓ Project results are not clearly defined in the proposal; there are no concrete numbers

✓ Over ambitious projects with unrealistic objectives

✓ Goal and objectives of projects not clearly defined; or, the methods and types of activity do not correspond to the achievement of the project goal

✓ The planned activity is essentially theoretical or academic, without any practical application

✓ Project budget is unrealistic for carrying out the planned activities

✓ Project activities entail only organisational measures (e.g., setting up a club or centre), without any practical measures to fulfil the programme's priorities.

## Where can more detailed information be found?

- General information about the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/eidhr/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/eidhr/index_en.htm)

- General information about the Tacis Institution Building Partnership Programme

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/ibpp/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/ibpp/index_en.htm)

---

---

## Contact information

For further information on tender procedures under EIDHR and IBPP programmes please contact:

### Delegation of the European Commission in Ukraine

10 Kruhlouniversytetska Str., Kyiv

Tel. (044) 462-0010

Fax (044) 462-0920

E-mail: [press@delukr.cec.eu.int](mailto:press@delukr.cec.eu.int)

Website: [www.delukr.cec.eu.int](http://www.delukr.cec.eu.int)

Contact person: Helga Pender, Programme Officer, Civil Society Projects



## List of EIDHR micro-projects implemented in 2001-2002

The following is a list of some of the non-governmental organisations, which have participated in the European Commission-funded programme "European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights".

Projects were implemented in Ukraine in 2001 and 2002. There is not a complete list of all projects of the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights and Tacis Institution Building Partnership Programme. Potential future applicants may find it useful to contact these organisations to discuss opportunities for co-operation and networking.

### Project: The solution of local problems is the matter of local Civic Committees

Organisation: Charity Foundation "The Center of Public Initiatives" Perekhin (Zakarpattia oblast)

Duration: 12 months

Contact address: [vishnyak@karpaty.uzhgorod.ua](mailto:vishnyak@karpaty.uzhgorod.ua)

### Project: Schools for leaders of human rights' protection

Organisation: Kharkiv Group for Human Rights' Protection

Duration: 12 months

Contact address: [root@khghr.kharkov.ua](mailto:root@khghr.kharkov.ua)

### Project: Assistance to refugees and migrants in adaptation into Ukrainian society

Organisation: Luhansk Regional Fund "Foundation for Refugees Support"

Duration: 12 months

Contact address: [info@viva.lugansk.ua](mailto:info@viva.lugansk.ua)



### Project: Center of non-governmental organisations of Makariv, Kyiv region

Organisation: Makariv (Kyiv oblast) women public organisation "Berehynia"

Duration: 11 months

Contact tel.: (04478) 5-22-33

### Project: Socio-psychological support of women prisoners before dismissal from the Colony of Zbarazh

Organisation: Ternopil Oblast Association of Women

Duration: 12 months

Contact tel.: (0352) 26-86-19

### Project: Woman and Man - equal rights and possibilities

Organisation: Chernihiv regional organisation of the Union of Women of Ukraine

Duration: 8 months

Contact address: [sgu@ingr.cn.ua](mailto:sgu@ingr.cn.ua)

### Project: Children's rights protection as a profession

Organisation: Christian Children's Fund, Kyiv

Duration: 12 months

Contact address: [ccf@elan-ua.net](mailto:ccf@elan-ua.net)

### Project: Children are making civil society

Organisation: Civil Society Institute, Kyiv

Duration: 12 months

Contact address: [csi@ukrpack.net](mailto:csi@ukrpack.net)

### Project: World of right: civil education for children and youth

Organisation: Kherson city's youth initiative "TOTEM" Centre

Duration: 12 months

Contact address: [totem@public.kherson.ua](mailto:totem@public.kherson.ua)

### Project: School of social success for NGOs

Organisation: Non-governmental organisation "Southern Ukrainian Resource Centre", Sevastopol

Duration: 12 months

Contact address: [brunov@mail.ru](mailto:brunov@mail.ru)

**Project: Designing the project "Statement about municipal social contracting"**

Organisation: Donetsk regional civil organisation, Regional centre "Spryiannya"  
Duration: 12 months  
Contact address: rsc@rsc.donetsk.ua

**Project: Towards a democratic society through local self-government development**

Organisation: Civic forum charitable foundation, Boyarka, Kyiv oblast  
Duration: 12 months  
Contact tel.: (04498) 4-39-59

**Project: Attraction of rural women to participating in the building up of a democratic society, and raising their self-appraisal and self-awareness**

Organisation: Women's consultative centre of Zakarpattia, Uzhgorod  
Duration: 12 months  
Contact address: khosen@karpaty.uzhgorod.ua

**Project: Pensioners' democratic club**

Organisation: Vynyttsia pensioners association "Podillja"  
Duration: 12 months  
Contact address: tii@post.vinnitsa.ua

**Project: "Collaboration" - organisation of training and activities of self-government bodies**

Organisation: Myrhorod town society "Charity and health"  
Duration: 12 months  
Contact tel.: (05355) 5-22-21

**Project: The programme of Thorez local women's organisation for creating a volunteer movement in the town**

Organisation: Thorez local women's organisation, Donetsk oblast  
Duration: 12 months  
Contact tel.: (06254) 3-60-11

**Project: A bridge to the future**

Organisation: Students' Brotherhood, Nadvirna Affiliate  
Duration: 12 months  
Contact address: zvar@sb.il.if.ua

**Project: Gender education in the militia school**

Organisation: Feminist Society "The Progressive Women", Vynyttsia  
Duration: 12 months  
Contact address: progress@mail.vinnica.ua

**Project: Defence of children's and youth rights in rural areas and villages**

Organisation: Consultation-informational women's centre "Zorya", Hovokrasnivka, Donetsk oblast  
Duration: 10 months  
Contact tel.: (06246) 9-36-57

**Project: The foundation of the body of ombudsmen**

Organisation: Regional initiatives foundation  
Duration: 12 months  
Contact tel.: (044) 410-80-52

**Project: Second Step**

Organisation: "Initium" Crimea Tatars Lawyers League, Simferopol  
Duration: 12 months  
Contact address: initium@crimea.com

**Project: Interconfessional dialogue as the most important condition of the real freedom of the confessions in the polyethnic region of Crimea**

Organisation: Crimean Republican Association "Znannya", Simferopol  
Duration: 6 months  
Contact address: znanie@hcf.crimea.com

**Project: Development of the rural areas social municipal government**

Organisation: Kharkiv Region Foundation of the Rural Areas Social Development Assistance  
Duration: 9 months  
Contact tel.: (0572) 47-40-29