

**THE EUROPEAN UNION –
THE LARGEST DONOR TO UKRAINE:
TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION
BY THE EU AND ITS MEMBER STATES**



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to Ukraine

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EU CO-OPERATION WITH UKRAINE

The EU and its Member States are the largest donors to Ukraine. Since 1991, assistance provided by the European Community alone has amounted to over € 2.5 billion.

EU financial assistance to Ukraine is on the rise. Annual funding has increased from € 47 million in 2002 to € 180 million in 2008.)

EU technical and financial cooperation is essential to support Ukrainian ambitions to become as close as possible to the European Union. The EU, its Member States and other donors support Ukraine's European choice and wish to co-operate with Ukraine in helping the country's efforts to develop and implement its strategic plans and to help Ukraine offer European solutions to its problems.

As a privileged partner for the EU as part of the European Neighbourhood Policy, Ukraine benefits from the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). Under

this instrument the EU partnership with Ukraine has graduated from mere technical assistance to more substantial and focused support to reforms and the EU integration process.

The new assistance strategy for 2007-2010 (€ 494 million) was adopted in March 2007. The programme, in line with the principle of ownership, was defined in close cooperation with the Ukrainian government. The ENPI programme, in particular through its new cooperation modalities (including budget support and twinning), aims at supporting sector policies, strategies and plans in line with EU standards.

Sector budget support, where assistance is provided directly into the national budget, will improve the effectiveness of the EU's technical and financial co-operation with Ukraine. The European Union works closely with its Member States and the donor community in Ukraine to ensure effectiveness of technical and financial cooperation with Ukraine.

EU-UKRAINE ACTION PLAN

The EU-Ukraine Action Plan, complemented by EU Council conclusions which underlined the EU's commitment to support Ukraine, was launched in February 2005.

The Action Plan forms the main instrument for co-operating with Ukraine in the political and economic reform process. It serves as a day-to-day tool for guiding and monitoring EU-Ukraine co-operation.

In the three years since its launch, good progress has been made in numerous areas of cooperation. Major achievements have been democratic parliamentary elections, the launch of negotiations on an EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, including a Free Trade Area as a core element, the finalisation and entry into force of agreements on visa facilitation and readmission, the launch and positive co-operation with the EU Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM), the close cooperation on energy issues and of most recently the finalisation of Ukraine's long accession process to the WTO. There has been also remarkable progress in other areas such as climate change, transport and education and research.

The Action Plan is divided into six chapters as follows:

- Political dialogue and Reform
- Economic and Social Reform
- Trade/market/regulatory reform
- Justice and Home Affairs
- Information society and environment
- People-to-People contacts

These areas of co-operation provide the structure for this brochure with two projects per sector presented, one an EU project, the other a project by an EU Member State.

The European Commission is currently preparing the final report on the Action Plan to be published in April 2009. Negotiations are underway on a new document which will replace the Action Plan with the provisional title of 'New Practical Instrument'.

A full text of the Action Plan is available here:

http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/action_plans/ukraine_enp_ap_final_en.pdf

DONOR CO-ORDINATION

As the world's largest donor of official development assistance (60% of total ODA in 2007), the EU has, in the last years been strongly committed to improve aid effectiveness.

The adoption of an ambitious Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005 has been strongly supported by the European Union and its Member States.

The Paris Declaration gives donors, including the EU, a clear framework in which to improve the way assistance is managed. The EU has included the objectives of the Paris Declaration in all EU development policy frames and operational guidance.

Aid effectiveness is an essential pillar of the European Consensus for Development adopted in 2005, which is, in itself, an expression of policy coordination, complementarity and coherence). One goal of the European Consensus for Development is that 50% of government-to-government assistance be through country systems, including by increasing the percentage of assistance provided through budget support or SWAP arrangements.

Already in Ukraine we have seen the transition from project based assistance to technical and financial co-operation with the government of Ukraine through budget support. Already for 2007 the EU has agreed to €87 million of Sector Budget Support for Ukraine's energy sector.

The EU introduced a Code of Conduct on Division of Labour in 2007. The Code of Conduct aims to address the question of how aid is allocated among recipient countries and sectors by the EU and its Member States. This division of labour initiative to reduce the number of donors in each country while increasing total aid flows in the medium- to long-term is a key ground-breaking plan that will build on the Paris Declaration's pledge "to delegate, where appropriate, authority to lead donors for the execution of programmes, activities and tasks."

The EU has also introduced practical measures to ensure better co-ordination with Member States' assistance and barriers to in co-financing with Member States have been removed. The EU plans joint programming in Ukraine with some of its Member States from 2009.

Twinning is a joint initiative by the European Commission, the EU Member States and partner countries, including Ukraine. Twinning offers institution building support for Ukrainian authorities through civil servant exchange with Member States.

Within the frame of the ENP policy and the ENPI instrument of cooperation, Twinning supports institutional reform based on solutions that have proven successful in Central and Eastern European countries. Twinning offers direct technical co-operation between public bodies of EU Member States and partner countries' administrations giving civil servants the opportunity to exchange best practices and experiences in a given field of expertise.

It mobilises significant human and financial resources to stimulate progress in Ukraine. Twinning, as a technical assistance delivery modality, is demand-driven; as such it is constantly adapting to the environment to ensure that the demand for the reinforcement of administrative and judicial capacity in beneficiary countries is appropriately met.

The extension of the Twinning instrument to Ukraine, the first among the CIS countries, is therefore a development that shows the importance attached to increased integration between Ukraine and the European Union.

Twinning will be a powerful tool of EU assistance to Ukraine. It will become the main instrument to "support legislative approximation to meet EU norms and standards" in Ukraine as provided by the EU-Ukraine Action Plan and the EU-Ukraine Partnership and Co-operation Agreement. In this context, twinning provides a comprehensive and ambitious framework for work with Ukraine, identifying key areas of reform.

Twinning projects will act as a catalyst in setting the country's public administration reform in motion, bringing together specialists from EU Member States and Ukraine's administrations, and promoting the effective adoption of Community legislation.

More information can be found from the web site of the Implementation of Twinning Operations in Ukraine (ITO) project:

<http://twinning.com.ua/>

There are currently eight Twinning projects in the implementation phase with more than twenty further projects in the pipeline. The following twinning projects are currently being implemented with the following Member States:

- **Regulatory** and Legal Capacity Strengthening of Energy Regulation in NERC (Italy, Austria, Czech Republic) (until April 2009)
- **Harmonisation** with EU Norms of the Legislation and Standards of Ukraine in the Field of Civil Aviation (France, Poland)
- **Strengthening** the Enforcement of Competition Law and Policy in Ukraine (France, Hungary)
- **Strengthening** of Standardisation, Market Surveillance, Metrology and Legal Metrology, Conformity Assessment and Consumers Policy in Ukraine (France, Germany)
- **Assistance** to the State Control and Revision Service in Introducing Public Internal Financial Control (France, Germany)
- **Strengthening** of the National Accreditation Agency of Ukraine (Netherlands, Sweden); <http://www.naa.org.ua/Twinning.htm>
- **Boosting** Ukrainian Space Cooperation with the European Union (France, Germany) <http://www.twinning-space.org.ua/>
- **Support** to the Strengthening of Road Freight and Passengers Transport Safety (France, Austria, Poland)
- **Introduction and Development** of Quality Management within the Ukrainian Police (France)
- **Support** to Transport Policy Design and Implementation (Germany)



OBJECTIVES

- To enhance the capacity of relevant Ukrainian institutions to reform the public administration to become more effective, efficient and accountable
- Support to Main Department of the Civil Service of Ukraine in civil service reform and capacity building of Main Department of the Civil Service of Ukraine
- Strengthening the capacity of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in elaboration and implementation of public administration reform
- Strengthening the decentralization process and capacity of local governments
- Development of the framework for continuation of Danish support

IMPACT

- Increased awareness of EU standards of civil service and development of draft Law on civil service and its improvement.
- Increased focus on draft Law on conflict of interest and its improvement.
- Facilitated development and implementation of Law on Cabinet of Ministers through support seminars for civil servants and contributions to secondary legislation.
- Increased awareness on institutional system of public administration and development of draft law on Central state bodies.
- Enhanced skills on policy making and coordination of Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers' staff through seminars.
- Increased awareness on IT systems of civil service and development of the Concept of civil service data base.
- Increased awareness on conceptual approach to public administration reform and development of draft Concept of Public administration reform.
- Increased awareness on necessary developments in training system of civil servants.
- Enhanced decentralisation process through contributions to improvement of the draft Law on Regional Development and support seminars for civil servants.

PARTNERS

- The Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers
- Main Department of the Civil Service of Ukraine

PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM PROJECT IN FIGURES

- 80 representatives from the public administration, NGOs and research institutions benefited from conference on Public Administration Reform.
- 70 civil servants trained in policy-making and coordination.
- 20 civil servants involved in elaboration and consultation of draft Law of Central State Bodies and secondary legislation.
- 160 civil servants trained in decentralization (cross border cooperation)
- 20 civil servants benefited from study trip to Latvia on public administration, e-government etc.
- 50 civil servants involved in discussion and consultation seminar on development of civil service training system.
- 15 civil servants and representatives from NGOs involved in discussion seminar and consultation on participation of NGOs in the decision making process.

Project budget:
DKK 12,000,000
(approximately
EUR 1,600,000)

CONTEXT

The Danish Neighbourhood Programme is Denmark's bilateral programme for the countries bordering the EU to the east and southeast.

The objective is to contribute to promoting open democratic societies founded on the rule of law and based on stable political and economic development with the aim of perpetuating the momentum in the continuing enlargement process and avoiding unnecessary divisions in Europe. In order to support the ongoing public sector reform process in Ukraine, the Danish Neighbourhood Programme is funding a Public Sector Reform Programme in Ukraine.

OBJECTIVES

- Increased government capacity for the preparation and implementation of secondary health care sector reform.
- Increase secondary health care management and regulation capacities including master plan development for selected hospitals in three pilot regions (Zhytomyr, Poltava and Kharkiv oblasts).
- Develop investment plans and full financing proposals for three hospital network restructuring projects.
- Develop national long term human resource strategy for secondary health care provision.

IMPACT

- Master planning at oblast level with facility reprofiling.
- Developing a model of district-level restructuring of service provision.
- Establishment of inter-district 'hospital corporations' giving neighbouring districts the opportunity to redistribute certain services more effectively among hospitals and other health facilities.

PARTNERS

- Ministry of Health of Ukraine

FOLLOWING A EUROPEAN MODEL

One of the main differences between secondary healthcare organisation in European countries and in Ukraine is the organisation of hospital services into functional networks and the development of hospital 'corporations', a system for managing acute care services increasingly found in the EU. These 'corporations' allow for more coordinated strategic management with the aim of improving the quality of healthcare and the more rational use of scarce resources. The integration of medical and social care, together with the pooling of resources under one 'umbrella' enables costs to be managed more effectively.



Project budget:
€ 4,191,175

CONTEXT

The Ministry of Health requested assistance from the EU to reform its secondary health care system, in an effort to address restrictive and contradictory laws, regulations and rigid norms, and inefficiencies of practice in order to release much-needed funds back into the system.

The project provides technical support to the reform work being undertaken by the Ministry both at the centre and in three pilot regions.

The project is working with regional health departments at practical options for improving health care in their areas, and supports them in master planning and business planning.



OBJECTIVES

- Providing training and consultancy services for institutions from the rural areas of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea.
- Creation of consulting capacity for provision of service to small businesses and start-ups, with particular emphasis on development of farm tourism.
- Presenting to Ukrainian participants of the training the experience of Polish and European consultancy service providers who deal with sustainable and cohesive development of rural areas.

IMPACT

- Training course for experts of institutions from rural areas on how to program and implement development projects in rural areas.
- Training course for further participants of the Stare Pole training sessions on how to acquire qualifications necessary to become small business counsellors.
- Training course in local development programming and promotion of entrepreneurship in rural areas.

PARTNERS

- Pomeranian Centre for Agricultural Consultancy in Gdansk, Stare Pole branch, Gdansk, Poland
- Crimea State Agricultural Educational-Consultation Centre, Simferopol, Ukraine

Project budget:
€ 90,000

CONTEXT

Due to Ukraine's environment and climate (1.5 hectares of arable land per inhabitant), the country should be "Europe's granary". Yet today, 17 years after independence, the country has still not reformed its agricultural sector.

A new structure would be based on highly productive, large farms which could replace the collapsed co-operatives. Unfortunately there are still no networks of professional institutions which deal with local farming advisory and rural development in Ukraine.

Such institutions are crucial to facilitate the creation of new jobs for owners of small, ineffective farms, often outside the agricultural sector.

FRIENDSHIP BRIDGE BETWEEN LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN POLAND AND UKRAINE

Contacts between the Crimean local authorities and their Polish partners were very limited 18 months ago. However, since the implementation of last year's project entitled "Consultancy tasks for sustainable development of rural areas", this co-operation has been intensified. A good and tangible example of the collaboration is the agreement signed by the Malbork and Klepynie communes and a partnership agreement between the Sztum and Bialogora poviats. Mutual contacts have produced further projects: the Sizovka and Lichnowy communes are planning to organise a meeting in the Crimea and a kids' exchange programme in the summer of 2009. After the Stare Pole training, the local leader of the Suvorovsk commune has invested in the image of the commune and has tidied public areas in his district. He is also applying for funds to build a recycling and waste management plant. The trust and acceptance gained last year among the local communities by the Pomeranian Centre for Agricultural Consultancy in Gdansk, Stare Pole branch have resulted in new projects which were warmly welcomed: modern farming methods or horse stud as a tourist attraction are but a few of the ideas which will most probably be translated into reality next year.

OBJECTIVES

- to upgrade municipal services infrastructure.
- to improve management capacity at local level.
- to elaborate a comprehensive sustainable local development strategy.

IMPACT

- Essential municipal services infrastructure (water supply, waste treatment, heating) renovated.
- Initiatives launched on issues such as education and training, business development, local financing, energy, public health and social sectors.

PARTNERS

- Ministry of Economy of Ukraine

TOWNS IN TROUBLE

Before the project, the four pilot cities were all in serious difficulties: financial, technical, commercial, at different levels, from the simple lack of financial provisions to fiscal arrest due to VAT payment. There was a lack of basic information needed to correctly manage a city, for example, a lack of precise and up-to-date mapping, lack of population files, no data on water consumption, solid waste amounts. The project has helped the cities to know the financial status of their communal services, the amount of investment needed, and the charging system necessary for a good and sustainable management of communal services. It has established a GIS (Geographical Information System) which will be regularly updated. It has also provided a population file and built better relationships between the City Councils and City Administrations.



Project budget:

Services:

€ 5,000,000

Supplies:

€ 10,500,000

CONTEXT

The EU is also committed to supporting poorer regions of Ukraine, especially as most poverty in Ukraine exists in rural areas. The EU-Ukraine Action Plan commits the EU and Ukraine to reducing regional imbalances and improving local development capacities.

This project aims to upgrade municipal services infrastructure, paving the way for sustainable development and modelling in four selected medium-sized cities and territories: Izyum (Kharkiv oblast), Romny (Sumy oblast), Sverdlovsk (Luhansk oblast) and Pryluky (Chernihiv oblast).

TRAINING IN FOOD CONTROL METHODS ACCORDINGLY TO EU REQUIREMENTS

FOR UKRAINIAN VETERINARIAN
AND FOOD LABORATORIES SPECIALISTS

LATVIA 



Project budget:
€ 26,000

CONTEXT

Ukrainian food control systems as well as laboratory testing do not comply with the requirements of EU legislation.

The EU has passed legislation which imposes a schedule of controllable indices and quality standards of the methods used.

OBJECTIVE

Prior to joining the EU, the National Diagnostic Centre of Food and Veterinary Service of Latvia carried out a great number of modifications to meet the demands of EU standards. The experience acquired during the pre-accession phase is a foundation for facilitating the transfer of knowledge and expertise in support of making changes to Ukraine's legislation and in the practical implementation of a food control system.

IMPACT

- Lectures and practical training in National Diagnostic Centre of Food and Veterinary Service of Latvia laboratories for leading Ukrainian specialists from Central State Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine.
- Participation in first Ukrainian workshop "The monitoring of toxic substances in food and feed of animal origin".
- Participation in 5-day workshop on food safety.
- Informative materials for Ukrainian laboratory specialists.
- Articles in the media to contribute to the identification of National Diagnostic Centre of Food and Veterinary Service of Latvia and Central State Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine of Ukraine.

PARTNERS

- National Diagnostic Centre of Food and Veterinary Service of Latvia;
- Central State Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine of Ukraine.

EU STANDARDS MEAN HIGHER FOOD QUALITY

The project implementation has proved beneficial not only to specialists from Central State Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine of Ukraine, who are applying their newly-acquired knowledge and experience in everyday work, but also to food-producing and processing companies as well as the whole society of Ukraine. Completion of the project means that it is possible for food-manufacturing and processing companies to perform quality tests of their products in line with the requirements of the EU; meanwhile the society of Ukraine has been given the opportunity to include in their diet food that meets EU standards of food quality.



EU

BORDER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT: RAVA RUSKA BORDER CROSSING RECONSTRUCTION

OBJECTIVES

- Facilitating trade and the movement of people between Poland and Ukraine.
- Increase of the border crossing capacity.
- Improved border crossing efficiency, especially in view of processing trucks and cars.
- Combating arms and drug smuggling, counterfeiting, revenue fraud and other cross border criminal activities.

IMPACT

- The customs facilities used not to include any specific line to process trucks, and freight investigations were carried on the road.
- Modern infrastructure and efficient customs and border have a significant economic effect on trade, transport and services.
- New state-of-the-art equipment including a new mobile X-ray scanner capable of identifying goods inside a car or a truck helps prevent illicit trafficking and smuggling.

PARTNERS

- State Customs Service of Ukraine

MORE TRUCKS, MORE TRADE

Before the reconstruction of the checkpoint the capacity was 4,000 passengers, 1,400 cars and 120 trucks per day. Now, the daily passing capacities of the checkpoint are 10,000 people, 3,500 cars, 250 trucks and 100 buses, with the new checkpoint also providing comfortable halls for passengers, special buildings to control big trucks and new computer technologies to facilitate border control.



Project budget:

Reconstruction:
€ 8,433,841

Equipment:
€ 1,612,463

CONTEXT

The Polish border with Ukraine is one of the longest borders that Ukraine has with the EU.

Five border crossings are located on this border, among which Rava Ruska. Rava Ruska was opened in 1992 and is the second major border post on the Ukrainian border with Poland after Jagodin/Dorohusk.

It is located on the Pan-European transport corridor III (Berlin-Kiev) on one of the roads linking Warsaw with Kiev.

SUPPORT TO THE HIGH ADMINISTRATIVE COURT OF UKRAINE (HACU)

FRANCE



OBJECTIVES

- To raise awareness on challenges of administrative justice under International and European legal constraints.
- To promote bilateral relations between French and Ukrainian high administrative jurisdictions.

IMPACT

- Organisation of seminars and workshops on topics related to administrative law and administrative proceedings: 7 seminars and workshops have been organized with the HACU. The objective of these seminars is to raise awareness of judges and legal staff members of the HACU on most important issues, which constitute modern administrative law/administrative proceedings, and to develop exchanges between French and Ukrainian judges.
- Organisation of study tours for judges and staff members to the Conseil d'Etat and other French administrative courts: 5 study tours have taken place, with 17 representatives of the HAC participating. These study tours have the purpose to develop personal contacts between French and Ukrainian administrative jurisdictions and to get Ukrainian judges and staff members acquainted with the functioning of the Conseil d'Etat.
- Translation and dissemination of two books of French administrative law
- Signature of an agreement of cooperation between the HACU and the Conseil d'Etat: The agreement was signed on 16th November 2007 and looks at formalising cooperation activities on a long-term basis.

PARTNERS

- High Administrative Court of Ukraine (HACU)
- Conseil d'Etat

STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW AND CITIZENS' RIGHTS

"The seminars and round-tables, we have organised together since 2006, with the active cooperation of the Conseil d'Etat, are looking at encouraging exchanges of experiences and best practices in order to improve administrative jurisprudence in Ukraine and, ultimately, to strengthen rights of citizens, the rule of law and the fair and appropriate implementation of European standards. We believe, the participation of judges of both countries comparing their case-law and judicial techniques, is extremely important to help you to understand the possibilities, which are offered to the High Administrative Court in the development of its role in the judicial system of Ukraine."

*Mr. Nicolas Maziau,
Advisor to the Minister of Justice of Ukraine*

Project budget:
€ 120,000

CONTEXT

The project of support to the High Administrative Court of Ukraine (HACU) has been developed since July 2006.

French embassy is closely working with the Conseil d'Etat, the Supreme administrative Court in France, to provide assistance to Ukrainian partners.



CAPACITY BUILDING OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT (CBMM)

OBJECTIVES

- To enhance the safety and well being of migrant populations within Ukraine, including within temporary accommodation facilities, in particular in special holding facilities (SHFs) and migrant accommodation centres (MACs).
- To train the national staff in these facilities on EU best practices for migrant accommodation including migrants' right to quality health care, proper nutrition, recreation, interpretation, legal procedures and information to help them make informed choices.
- To assist the safe and voluntary return of irregular migrants in dignity to their countries of origin.
- To provide accurate information to Ukrainian potential migrants in order to assist them to make an informed decision about migrating from Ukraine, residing abroad and returning to Ukraine.
- To reduce the illegal activities of smugglers and traffickers, by making available easily understandable information on migration legislation and travel and regular labour/work opportunities.

IMPACT

- Compiled best practices manual; trained more than 300 staff.
- Refurbished one and fully equipped two Migrant Accommodation Centers according to EU standards.
- Refurbished and fully equipped five Temporary Holding Facilities according to EU standards
- Helped set up and equip 18 Migrant Interview Rooms.
- Organised seven study visits to EU Member States .
- Increased quality of transportation of irregular migrants in Ukraine by procuring 27 modern buses.
- Increased public awareness and knowledge about safe travel and work abroad.
- Returned safely and in dignity over 200 stranded migrants, failed asylum seekers and other migrants who lacked financial resources to their countries of origin through the Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) Programme.

PARTNERS

- Ministry of Interior of Ukraine and State Border Guards Service of Ukraine

PROVIDING ACCESS TO LEGAL, HEALTH, AND INTERPRETATION ASSISTANCE

"I would like to thank the European Commission (EC) Delegation and IOM for implementing CBMM project, namely for the provided equipment, buses and conducted trainings for the staff of temporary holding facilities (THFs) and study tours, which contributed to considerable improvement of treatment of migrants. The THFs established under CBMM project provide conditions, enabling migrants to have access to legal, health, and interpretation assistance, access to international and non-governmental organisations."

*State Border Guards Service Major General Borys Marchenko
at occasion of the official opening of Chernivtsi THF, 9 October 2008*



Project budget:

Phase 1:

€ 4,200,000

Phase 2:

€ 3,000,000

CONTEXT

The EU is supporting the Government of Ukraine's efforts to restructure its migration management approach that includes the operational framework related to the detention of irregular migrants.

Within the framework of the EU-Ukraine Readmission Agreement, ratified by Ukraine on 15 January 2008, Ukraine was given a 2 year transition period to prepare infrastructure and conditions for the reception of third country nationals.

Ukraine has is putting in place EU-compliant normative framework and upgrade accommodation facilities for irregular migrants.

BILATERAL INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENT BETWEEN UKRAINIAN AND SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITIES SWEDEN

SWEDEN



Project budget:
€ 400,000

CONTEXT

Old-fashioned and energy-intensive industries with deficient maintenance are a major source of environmental degradation in Ukraine. The industries emit chemical and other pollutants that affect water, air and soil. Aligning Ukraine to EU environmental standards is a great challenge, which requires investment and comprehensive changes in the approach towards environmental concerns in general.

Sweden is assisting Ukraine and sharing its experience on how national authorities organise their work, not least as concerns interaction with stakeholders, such as other ministries, local and regional authorities, private sector, interest groups and the general public, as well as how EU regulations can be applied in practise. One such example is a cooperation project focusing on modernising and simplifying the system of issuing environmental permits to industries, in line with European practices.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of launching a system of integrated permitting is to reduce pollution from industries by means of improving and rendering more coherent the system of permits.

IMPACT

The cooperation was initiated in 2006. Basic knowledge about the European model of integrated permitting according to the IPPC Directive has been built within the environmental administration.

Two pilot sites have been chosen, one steel and one coke industry in the Donetsk area, for testing the method. Further progress will require parliamentary approval of a new licensing system in line with European principles.

PARTNERS

- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
- Ministry of the Environment of Ukraine

GOOD FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, GOOD FOR BUSINESS

"I believe that if we could introduce this system in Ukraine, not only would it be beneficial for the environment - it would also be simpler for our businesses."

*Svitlana Nigorodova,
Adviser to the Minister
of the Environment of Ukraine*

OBJECTIVES

- To increase sustainable land use in wetland, steppe and forest steppe ecosystems
- To restore and use abandoned land, and improve management of privatised areas
- To mobilise financial resources through carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas emission reduction through the provision of alternative energy
- To mainstream biodiversity concerns into rural land use policy and practice at the regional, national and local levels

IMPACT

- Pilot farms have been established to show how environmental protection and ecologically sustainable agriculture can also be profitable.
- Degraded land for sustainable steppe development has been identified
- 1 million hectares of land has been developed as a steppe conservation area.
- Eco/rural tourism plans have been developed and support is being given to local entrepreneurs.
- Extensive beef production, in combination with restoration of degraded land is being promoted. This is supported with carbon funding (Kyoto protocol) by carbon sequestration in the soil.

PARTNERS

- Ministry of Environment of Ukraine

PROTECTING THE STEPPES, PROTECTING LIVELIHOODS

In Tarutino, Odessa Oblast, 5,000 sheep graze on the pasture. Part of that land has been declared a landscape park with help from the project. Too many sheep on the steppes would mean overgrazing, ultimately depriving the shepherds of their livelihood. Overgrazing on the other side of the border in Moldova has damaged the steppes so badly that it had to be reseeded.

The project has also begun to establish ecotourism in the impoverished region with holiday stays at farm houses. Farmer Aleksandr Poloryev has built an entire vacation community drawing visitors, not only from nearby Odessa, but also from abroad. "Raising sheep and ecotourism go hand-in-hand now," he says. "You cannot separate them any more."



Project budget:
€ 2,500,000

CONTEXT

The steppe is a rare ecosystem; one of the rarest in Europe. It is sustained by insects, large animals, fire and the local climate.

The last century saw the reduction of large animals and fire. Now the steppe needs to be stabilised through a combination of agricultural management and nature conservation.

THE SPREAD OF LITHUANIA'S EUROPEAN INTEGRATION EXPERIENCE IN UKRAINE

www.eisc.lt

LITHUANIA



OBJECTIVES

- To share Lithuania's European integration experience to develop social networks between NGOs, governmental institutions, academic society and youth;
- To build people-to-people contacts;
- To encourage common initiatives to unite scientific and research activities;
- To promote close cooperation with independent media and capacity building;
- To facilitate the implementation of other initiatives of Lithuania and the EU.

IMPACT

- EU information centres in Lviv and Donetsk established.
- Lithuania's newly-learned lessons and best practices delivered.
- The given know-how had had a bigger impact, inasmuch as both countries started in the same position 18 years ago.
- New ties between Lithuania's and Ukraine's academics established.
- Mutual cooperation between NGOs evolved.

PARTNERS

- European Integration Studies Centre (EISC) founded by Lithuanian MFA and the Institute of International Relations and Political Science of Vilnius University, with two branch offices in Lviv and Donetsk.
- Donetsk National University.
- Lviv National Ivan Franko University.

Project budget:
€ 111,000

CONTEXT

Lithuanian governmental and academic institutions, as well as NGOs engaged in cooperation with their Ukrainian partners, communicate about the nature and the benefits of the EU membership, about the European values and especially about the "homework" to be done by Ukrainians themselves in order to feel an integral part of European community and to proceed on a chosen path of European integration.

COMMON HISTORY, SHARED EXPERIENCES

"Recently the region of Lviv has been receiving fewer and fewer funds for the implementation of projects dealing with European integration.

The reason for this is that Europe treats our region as "peaceful" and that it always "replies as she (Europe) wishes", but in reality the situation with the European integration issues in the region is far from perfect, the local population doesn't receive enough information about the European Union and there are too little programs being implemented in this field.

That is why we consider EISC as a partner and think that Lithuanian experience, which is being passed to the Ukrainian side, is different from the Polish one and in some sense can be even more valuable, especially having in mind our recent common history."

*Mr. Bohdan Hud,
Head of the European Integration Institute,
Lviv National Ivan Franko University*

OBJECTIVES

- To raise the competence of relevant target groups (consumer organisations, media, judiciary, education institutions) in consumer issues.
- Raising consumers' confidence through their education, information and empowerment.

IMPACT

- Capacity building programmes for consumer protection civil society organisations (CSOs) and media.
- Methodology for Consumer Satisfaction Measurement Index developed and tested.
- Courses on consumer issues for secondary schools and universities conducted.
- Collection of best advocacy practices and a handbook for judges on hearing and ruling cases on consumer issues.
- Round tables and surveys on consumer-friendly business practices.
- Consumers' information web resource (www.consumerinfo.org.ua) launched.
- Conducted surveys of consumers' behaviour.
- Launched consumers awareness campaign

PARTNERS

- State Committee of Ukraine on Technical Regulation and Consumer Policy

ANYTHING FISHY?

The project has organised a number of awareness campaigns aimed at Ukrainian consumers.

Campaigns have included "Fast food - fast help!" drawing attention to the attention to the damage fast food can cause to human health, especially to youngsters, "What hides behind the E", a campaign encouraging consumers to pay more attention to the additives in food and the "Anything Fishy" campaign which encouraged consumers to check the sell-by dates of products.

ПОРТРЕТ НОВОГО УКРАЇНСЬКОГО СПОЖИВАЧА



Споживач майбутнього



Поінформований



Активний



Захищений



Розбірливий



Освічений

Project budget:
€ 3,150,000
 (EU: € 3,150,000
 UNDP: € 150,000)

CONTEXT

The Consumer Society and Citizen Networks project (CSCN) is a joint initiative of the European Union and UNDP started in 2006.

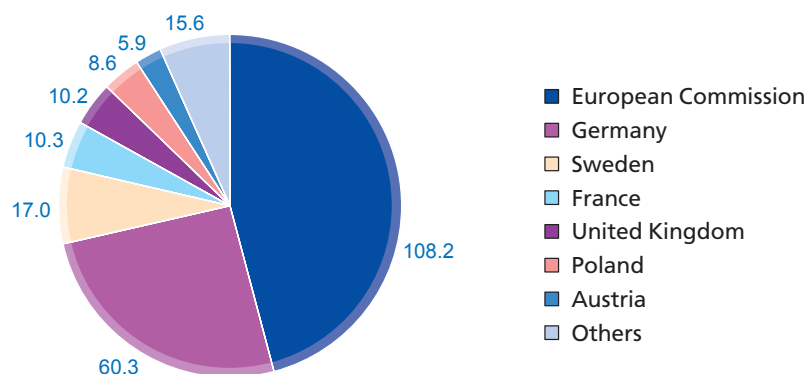
Its goal is to increase civil society role in sound economic governance in Ukraine according to the European standards.

Specifically CSCN aims at promoting access of citizens to information on product safety, consumer rights protection, and to results of independent testing, as well as promoting wide public discussion of challenges facing the consumer society in Ukraine.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

ODA Disbursement to Ukraine (average 2005-2007) by EU Member State (current prices USD million)

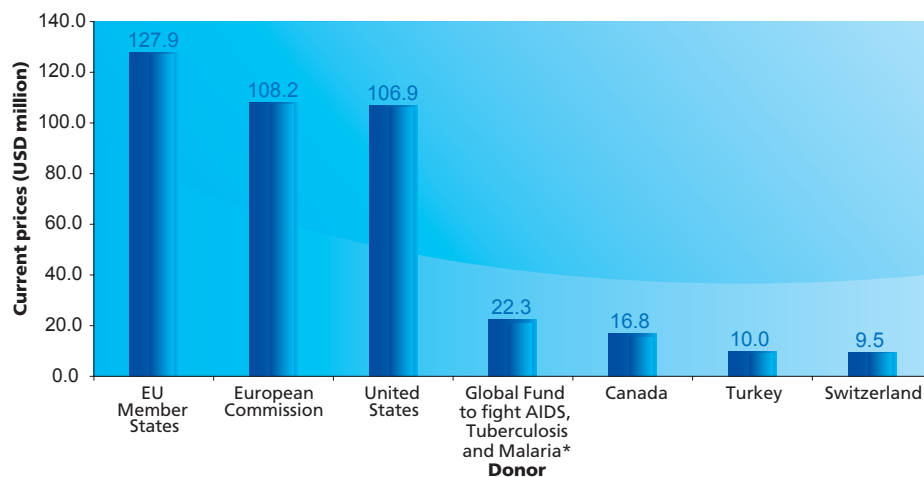
Source: OECD



ODA disbursement to Ukraine by major donors (average 2005-2007)

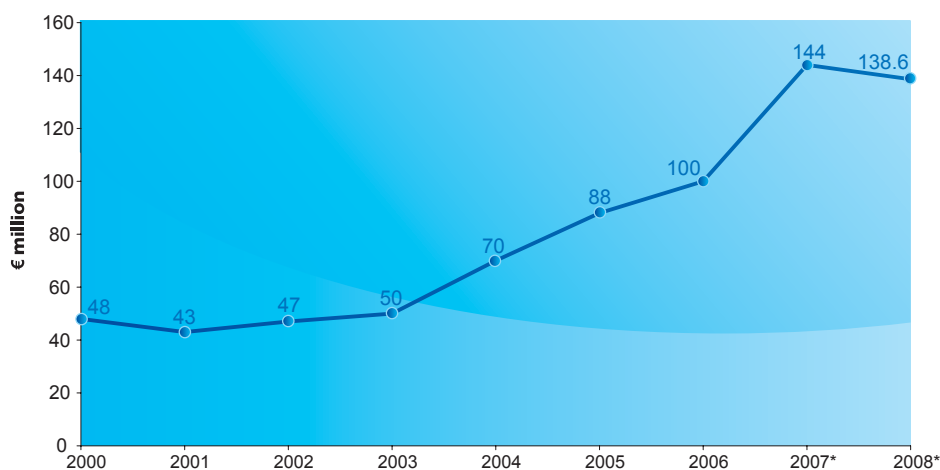
Source: OECD

* the EU and its Member States are the largest contributor to the Global Fund



European Commission Assistance to Ukraine by National Action Programme (2000-2008)

*Figures for 2007 and 2008 include additional funds from the Governance Facility



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Delegation
of the European Commission
to Ukraine