



ANNUAL REPORT KHISR

2018



About organization

KHISR ANNUAL REPORT 2018

Kharkiv Institute for Social Research (KhISR) is non-profit non-governmental organization, established on March, 10 1999. In own activities Institute is independent of influence of any public agencies or organizations both public and private.



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THE GOAL OF THE ORGANIZATION is development of open civil society and democracy, protection of human rights and freedoms, increase of legal consciousness of the population of Ukraine.

Among **DONORS OF THE KHISR** are the British Council, the Council of Europe, the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, the European Commission, UNDP Ukraine, UNICEF, the International Renaissance Foundation, the Danish Institute for Human Rights, the National Endowment for Democracy, the Canadian Embassy in Ukraine, the American Embassy in Ukraine, Open Society Institute, International Organization for Migration, Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

KHISR TODAY IS

20

years of
experience

61

implemented
projects

>45

researches

102

arranged
seminars
and trainings

The Institute has experience in implementing projects in cooperation with both state and non-state institutions:

Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine

- General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine
- Ministry of Justice of Ukraine
- Ministry of Defense of Ukraine
- Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine
- Ukrainian Research Institute of Social and Forensic Psychiatry and Narcology of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine
- Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights of Ukraine
- Local authorities in Kharkiv, Khmelnytsky, Odesa, Donetsk, Luhansk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhya and other regions of Ukraine
- Independent Custody Visiting Association (ICVA), UK
- The Hague Institute for Internationalization of Law, HiiL Innovative Justice (HiiL), the Netherlands (KhISR is a regional partner of the Institute)
- Independent Monitoring Board (IMB), United Kingdom
- Association of Members of the Independent Monitoring Boards (AMIMB), UK
- Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group (KHPG), Ukraine
- Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union (UHHRU), Ukraine
- Vostok – SOS, Ukraine
- All-Ukrainian Network of PLWH, Ukraine and others.

KHISR has 5 main activity components:

- **The research component** of KhISR is conducting of sociological research on relevant society issues.
- **Methodological work** is the development of manuals related to the interaction of citizens with public authorities (law-enforcement, social, medical, etc.).
- **Information and educational activities** aimed at educating on certain human rights in closed institutions of long-term residence, in using public services, in contact with the police, etc.
- **Expert activities** are related to the implementation of projects aimed at establishing the rule of law, human rights protection and increasing the influence of public control over the activities of public officials.
- **Monitoring activities** are aimed at implementing the requirements of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture in Ukraine.

employees,
including 2 full
doctors and
4 PhDs

12

volunteers
annually

>30

interviewers
in all regions
of Ukraine

125

own
publications

63



Among major topics of the Institute are:

- ✓ access to justice in Ukraine;
- ✓ assessment of police efficiency (in Ukraine as a whole and in particular regions), public control over police;
- ✓ torture and ill-treatment in custodial settings;
- ✓ conditions of stay in social care institutions;
- ✓ reforming of social services at the community level;
- ✓ introduction of modular nutrition in places of temporary detention of detainees in the police;
- ✓ quality of medical care in places of detention;
- ✓ analysis of discriminatory practices for different categories of population (older people, foreigners, persons of other nationalities, etc.);
- ✓ community security in regions that are in the proximity to the military conflict zone in Ukraine;
- ✓ respect for the rights of internally displaced persons, including children and patients.



PUBLIC ACTIVITIES AND ADVOCACY



The open statement regarding the inadmissibility of the adoption of bills 6674 and 6675 (introduction of additional reporting for civil society organizations)

We're, representatives of civic society organizations, repeatedly appealed to the President of Ukraine to withdraw bills 6674 and 6675, which require the introduction of accountability for civil society organizations, along with possible repressions in the form of deprivation of the status of non-profit. Instead, the Administration of the President of Ukraine held a series of meetings with representatives of civil society, which allegedly agreed on a position with representatives of the public. This way of solving vital issues for more than 50,000 NGOs in Ukraine is considered unacceptable and openly manipulative.

We continue to regard such an initiative of the President of Ukraine as disproportionate interference with the activities of civil society organizations. Such steps are likened to repressive regimes in Ukraine – the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan,

Turkmenistan, and others like that. Despite the apparent concern for transparency and accountability, the regulations introduced in these countries led to almost complete destruction of uncontrolled power of civic associations and a total onslaught on civil society. Adoption of Draft Laws No. 6674 and 6675 in Ukraine could be a step towards further complicating the conditions for the work of civil society organizations faced by NGOs in undemocratic post-Soviet countries.

We note that the requirement of such kind of state control over the activity of public associations is not provided by any international agreements.

The Guiding Principles on Freedom of Association of the Council of Europe and the OSCE stipulate that «the state should not require accountability and transparency from the associations, but should encourage and stimulate them to do so». In this case, the establishment of special reporting requirements is permissible only in the case of certain privileges

and provided that «the association will be given the opportunity to decide, to comply with such reporting requirements or to refuse to comply with them, and consequently from the corresponding special privileges».

We demand that the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine not vote for presidential bills 6674 and 6675 and stop the attack on the independence of civil society organizations.



Implementation of the National Strategy for Reforming the Institutional Care and Education of Children for 2017–2026 in the System of Social Protection of the Population

On March 30, 2013 in Kyiv, the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine and the NGO «Kharkiv Institute for Social Research» held an all-Ukrainian meeting on the implementation of the first phase of the National Strategy for the Reform of the Institutional Care and Education of Children for 2017–2026 in the system of social protection of the population.

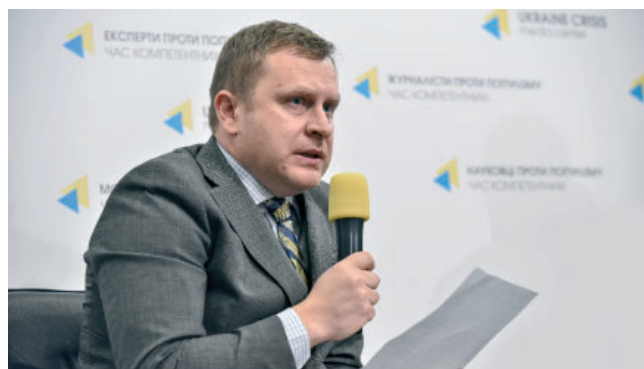
More than 130 specialists from 25 regions of the country took part in the meeting. Among the participants are representatives of the departments of social protection of the population of the regional state administrations, heads of regional centers for social services for the family, children and youth, oblast level children services and boarding schools.

Today in the system of social protection of the population there are 44 orphanages, where 5692 persons with disabilities live, including 1952 children with disabilities from 4 to 18 years old.

In 2017, in the framework of the reform of the system of care for children who were in difficult living conditions, the number of orphanages decreased by 5 institutions.

Further directions of reforms, perspectives of organization of social services for children in the community, implementation of the right of the child to education in the family, became the main theme of the speeches of the participants of the meeting.

Oleksandra Churkina, Deputy Minister for European Integration of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, spoke about the main areas of state policy in the area of providing social services for children in the complicated living conditions; **Mykola Kuleba**, Commissioner for the President of Ukraine on the rights of the child; **Ruslan Kolbasa**, Director of the Department for the Protection of Children's Rights and Adoption of the Ministry of Social Policy; **Irina Pinchuk**, Head of the Office for the Prevention of Social Orphanage.



Andrii Chernousov, the Leading expert of the Institute, briefed on the results of the project «Strengthening the role of local communities in decision-making on the provision of social services» and emphasized on 3 important aspects of the reform of the sphere of social services.

1) Robust study of the needs of each community in social services. 2) Changing the principles of financing / purchasing social services. 3) Creation of a state body for monitoring the quality of providing of social services.



Each speaker stressed that the strategic goal of the reform was to create a system of a comprehensive range of services that would allow every child, a person with a disability or members of their families (guardians, carers) to receive individual services according to their needs and the necessary assistance at their place of residence, and that every child, deprived of parental care, grew up in a safe environment in their biological or adoptive family.

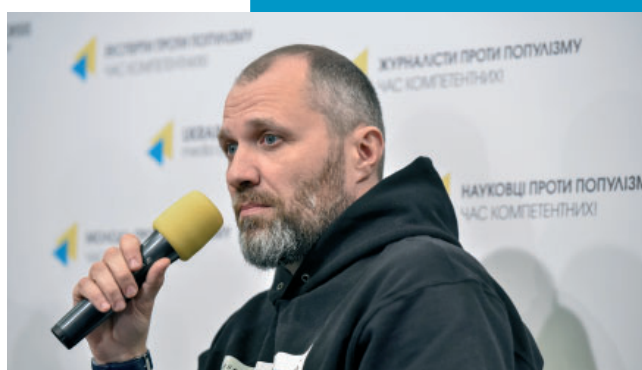
Participants of the meeting also had an opportunity to get acquainted with the best practices of the Kyiv region for the development of a regional plan for the de-institutionalization and transformation of residential institutions, and the introduction of innovative services in residential institutions in the Zaporizhzhya and Odesa regions.

The all-Ukrainian meeting was held in an active and frank dialogue of professionals who believe that the main direction of social policy is changing the moral values in society.

Reforming law enforcement agencies and the work of the State Bureau of Investigations: results of the meeting of the parliamentary-public platform

On June 14, 2018, a meeting of the parliamentary-public platform «Law Enforcement: Competence, Distinction of Authority and Synergy» took place. The event was attended by **Huge Mingarelli**, EU Ambassador to Kyiv, **Alexander Vinnikov**, Head of the NATO Mission in Ukraine, **Roman Truba**, Director of the State Investigation Bureau, **Artem Sytnik**, Director of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, as well as MPs, law enforcement officials, public activists, journalists and all those interested in reforming law enforcement and civil security issues. First of all, the event was devoted to discussing the division of powers between different security structures in Ukraine.

The law passed in 2015 reduced the list of crimes that the Security Service of Ukraine should deal with, focusing its activities on threats of national security and terrorism. Now established in 2016, the State Bureau of Investigation should be responsible for detecting and investigating crimes committed by senior officials; officials of NABU and SAP; persons who committed war crimes (except for Article 422 of the CCU). According to Roman Truba, the SBI activity is currently focused on three priority areas: top crimes committed by servicemen, war crimes and human rights violations during the work of law enforcement agencies and representatives of the judiciary.



Denys Kobzin, director of the Kharkiv Institute for Social Research, raised the issue of the Office's capacity to cover such a large-scale problem today as the violation of human rights in the police activities. After all, according to the results of a sociological survey carried out by KISR in 2017, the estimated number

of people who became victims of police misconduct, suffering or torture by police officers during the past 12 months is 641,326, and the estimated number of those who became victims of torture is close to 96 000 people. At the same time, according to the Director of the Bureau, competitions for 701 posts will continue until the fall, but from competitions for 140 management positions of the SBI and for the entire operational unit in general have not yet been announced.

Denis Kobzin also drew attention to the problem of the detention of people in SSU detention places, which operate illegally and very strongly influence on the image of Ukraine. In particular, during a visit to our country, a delegation of the UN Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture suspended its inspection due to the fact that it was denied with access to SSU premises.



Draft assessment toolkit of police work on human rights was presented in Donetsk Region

The result of the three-day round table entitled «Criteria for assessing the effectiveness of police work in ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens» in Mariupol was the development of a report that would allow monitoring the actual state of observance of human rights and protecting them more effectively. At the same time, the document takes into account the rights of both a citizen and a policeman.

The event was initiated by the Human Rights Protection Department of the National Police in Donetsk Oblast and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Experts from the National Police and Police of Donetsk Oblast, the Prosecutor's Office of the region, representatives of the Institute and educational institutions from different regions of Ukraine took part in the development of recommendations.

Experts discussed police work in a conflict and human rights during detention, holding in a temporary detention center. KHISR once again noted the need to consider the issue of ensuring the rights of a policeman in the performance of official duties.

“*The police should also feel safe in the performance of their duties. A police officer must be sure that his interests are protected*”

said **Halit Bulanikli**, a delegate to the police and security services of the ICRC.

Participants in the discussion agreed that raising the level of security is possible only through trust in the police, the interaction and mutual respect of society and the police, the recognition of human rights and freedoms, both by society and by the police. After all, the attitude of the policeman to citizens and citizens towards the police officer is interrelated and influencing each other.

Representatives of the Institute proposed a table of indicators in order to assess the level of human rights in police activities.

“*Since now on, we have the opportunity to see a general picture of how to respect the rights of both citizens and policemen, and to analyze the current situation – in which police departments do not work, there are problems. This will enable you to solve problems today quickly, and not to deal with their consequences later on. Transparency,*

openness of the police, respect for human rights will increase the confidence of the population in the police, and trusting relationships will help create a secure space together ”

said **Olga Svetlichna**, a representative of Human Rights Protection Department of the National Police in Donetsk Oblast.

Representatives of the National Police noted that for the first time the protection of the rights of citizens and the protection of the rights of a policeman are considered as equal.

Legal positions of the Institute under Bill 6607 (on supplementary measures for the punishment of suspects in sexual crimes against children)

The Megan Laws are widely known in the United States and were named after a seven-year-old girl who was raped and killed by a neighbor previously convicted twice of sexual crimes against minors. The main objective of the Megan Law was to create a register of persons convicted of sexual offenses against minors in order to prevent and raise awareness of the threat of such acts through the dissemination of information about child molesters.

The authors of the Ukrainian version of the bill want to cover all aspects of the punishment with its provisions – increase the punishment period, introduce chemical castration and create a database of pedophiles.

1. Voluntary – forced chemical castration. The medical castration in the bill is proposed to be carried out on a voluntary basis, by a court decision or on the basis of the conclusions of a special psychiatric examination. However, before introducing chemical castration, it should be borne in mind that the criminal justice system in Ukraine is not perfect and innocent person may be convicted of sexual crimes against the child.

Recognized as «pedophile» for new, but not sufficiently defined criteria, a person in custody gives voluntary consent to chemical castration.

Therefore, it is important that prescription to chemical castration, like the diagnosis, be provided by institutions independent of the management of places of deprivation of liberty and law enforcement agencies.

In addition, in the document, chemical castration is considered a condition of early release, which in effect deprives a convicted person of the possibility of expecting release on parole on other grounds.

There is no additional understanding about MPs proposal of to supplement the Criminal Code of Ukraine with Article 394–1 «Evasion of voluntary medical measures in the form of chemical castration».

How can one penalize evasion from what is called voluntary action? Is it possible to apply additional punishment to an already existing person convicted of a crime? Or the authors of the law in advance consider voluntariness of castration as a conditionality? It follows from the text of the law that chemical castration is not considered by the authors as a humane alternative to the medical solution of human problems, but as another additional form of punishment.

2. Open access to the register of pedophiles as a threat to life-long harassment

Similar to the Megan Law, which provided public access to data on convicted offenders for crimes against children, the authors of the Ukrainian bill also propose the creation of the “Unified Register of Persons Convicted for Crimes Against Sexual Freedom and Immunity of a Juvenile or a Minor.”

The electronic database will contain information about the place of residence of the convicted person, crime, the type of conditional sentence and the punishment actually served, information on the application to or

evasion of a person's chemical castration. It is worth noting that police and prosecutors already have access to such data, do not have access to such data and do not need another one.

Legal prosecution for a crime should not be reincarnated in life-style harassment, especially when we talk about the disease and create an opportunity for medical procedures to deal with its manifestations.



Combining efforts to prevent torture and ill-treatment in the context of migrants' places of detention

On December 4–5, 2018, a second regional meeting between the NPMs and NGOs from the OSCE Region «Combining efforts to prevent torture and ill-treatment in the context of the detention of migrants» was held in Milan, Italy, by the Association for the Prevention of Torture and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. The meeting was attended by representatives of the NPMs and partner NGOs from 26 countries of the OSCE region. The meeting was attended by the President of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture Mykola Gnatovsky, UN Special Rapporteur on Torture Nils Melzer, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health Daniyus Puras, Member of the UN Subcommittee on Prevention Mari Amos and the Secretary General of the Association for the Prevention of Torture Barbara Bernath. The Institute was represented by Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, Andriy Chernousov.

The problems of increasing migration movements, especially in the Mediterranean region, have a significant impact on European countries' policies and on human rights in particular. Thus, more than 75,000 migrants have been deported from the European Union in 2017, with more than 16,000 migrants currently in search of asylum or protection in the places where migrants are stationed in Greece. In Ukraine, according to the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, during the 10 months of 2018, 9700 people were returned /denied with access.

This situation leads to extraordinary decisions of individual states: from excessively long holding in special detention facilities to the criminalization of irregular migration. In this light, special challenges are faced with national preventive mechanisms that should ensure regular monitoring of irregular migrants' places and, in some cases, be present during forced migration procedures – expulsion/return/readmission.

Of course, the issues of NPMs in the OSCE Region were lively discussed, among them:

- Insufficient financing of activities;
- Weak desire of state bodies to follow the recommendations of the NPM;
- Excessive loading on NPM;
- Problems with simultaneous preventive and reactive influence in the case of torture and ill-treatment (especially in post-soviet countries);
- Lack of tools to assess the effectiveness of activities and compliance with the requirements of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture, etc.

Counteraction to torture and ill-treatment. Presentation of the evaluation of the national preventive mechanism against torture in Ukraine



On December 13, 2018, at the Ukrainian Crisis Media Center, experts from the Kharkiv Institute for Social Research Andriy Chernousov and Denis Kobzin conducted a presentation of the results of the NPM evaluation (National Preventive Mechanism) in Ukraine.

Among the main findings was that, despite the fact that the NPM has been operating in Ukraine for 6 years now, its mission is a blurred and subordinate strategy for the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights. Many of the NPM visits are checking complaints received by the office. It takes the resource into systematic work on collecting, analyzing and eliminating disadvantages in places of detention in general.

Andriy Chernousov noted that the statistics of visits within the framework of the national preventive mechanism shows that since its inception, the percentage of visited places of detention remains critically low and does not exceed 5% of the total. In this case, some visits are repeated, that is, it is carried out in previously visited institutions. A small number of visits to places of detention also leads to the fact that some public representatives are not involved to visits for a long time and in fact loses motivation to participate in the scheme of visits in the future.

Denys Kobzin noted that the NPM failed to respond promptly and adequately to the challenges of respect

for human rights in places of detention that appeared in Ukraine after the start of hostilities in 2014. Problems with illegal custodial places for detainees in the SSU in the area of hostilities; problems with the crossing of the check-points were not reflected in the reports and recommendations of the NPM, despite the fact that they were actively discussed and covered in the media and reports of various public and international organizations.

To change the situation and increase the effectiveness of the NPM, it was proposed:

- Make greater use of the public's potential accumulated over the years of the NPM's existence – to provide experienced NPM monitors with the opportunity for the public to visit custodial settings on their own;
- involve the public in the planning of visits, decision-making on visits;
- to prepare regular reports of the NPM and the Ombudsman.

The introduction of such an approach will significantly increase the number of visits to places of non-freedom in the regions, will strengthen the analytical component and at the same time unload the staff of the Commissioner's Secretariat.

The findings of the study were supported by Vyacheslav Svirets, Head of the Office of Oversight of Law Enforcement in the execution of court decisions in criminal proceedings and other measures of compulsory nature in places of detention. In his speech, he also noted that there is a risk of the introduction of a new system for monitoring human rights in places of detention, which will make the system of prevention of torture even more ineffective.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY ISSUES IN THE CONFLICT ZONE

Police officers, UNDP and KHiSR representatives discussed police and community cooperation project in Donetsk Oblast

The project envisages exploring public opinion about the work of the police, community auditing and launching innovative cooperation programs. During the working meeting, the Chief of the National Police Headquarters in Donetsk Oblast Mykola Semenyshyn noted that during the implementation of the de-occupation plan, this project should be scaled to the temporarily occupied territories, and the police - «armed» with special knowledge to counter Russian propaganda. The meeting was held in the regional police headquarters on, June 8, 2018. The event was attended by chiefs of the structural and territorial divisions of the National Police in the Donetsk region.



Representatives of the UN Development Program reported that the purpose of the pilot project, developed jointly with the Kharkiv Institute for Social Research (KHiSR), was to introduce new forms of police and

security cooperation in order to improve the sense of community security and increase trust in the police.

Within the framework of the project, it is proposed to conduct a sociological survey on the level of trust in the police, a safety audit to assess the fears of inhabitants and mapping of places of danger, and to develop joint security measures involving the police, residents and other services.

KHiSR experts, who already have experience in the front-line region, noted that the feature of the Donetsk Region is the growing role of the police in the eyes of citizens, but there is a need to increase the number of positive contacts between police and citizens.

The first districts where the project is to be implemented, were selected Slovyansk and Velykonovosilkivsky district.

The head of police of Donetsk region Mykola Semenyshyn noted that similar joint projects are already in place in the Donetsk region, in particular, «Three-level model of prevention of juvenile delinquency», «Swallow», «Safe house». So, in more than 700 multi-apartment buildings - a safety audit was conducted jointly with communities of owners and service providers. As a result, 21 «safe houses» has already been opened in the region.

Sergiy Kolesnik, Chief of police of Luhansk Region, discussed with UNDP experts ways of implementing a security pilot project

On June 27, 2018, under the auspices of UNDP, in conjunction with the Kharkiv Institute for Social Research, a Peacebuilding and Resilience Program was launched in May 2018, in which a number of measures are planned to improve the cooperation of citizens and the police with regard to security issues.

During the meeting, reputable experts and UNDP representatives presented a pilot project to the police delegation, which is planned to be implemented in Popasnya and Novopokovskyy districts. Discussed the common



ways of its implementation, identified promising action plans and resolved the issue of further interaction to enhance the security of communities in the region.

“We have an elaborate algorithm for action on a controlled territory, but we must be ready for de-occupation. An urgent need is to train the police for work in the communities currently under occupation. We will protect the rights of citizens who live there, and in order to do this effectively, we need a tool to combat Russian propaganda. It is in this that we need the help of specialists who have considerable experience in armed conflicts”

said **Sergey Kolesnik**.

The communities of Luhansk and Donetsk regions are building up cooperation with the police for the sake of security

On July 11 – 12, 2018, a team of the Institute visited certain cities of Luhansk and Donetsk regions within

the framework of the UNDP project «Improving coordination between citizens, police and local authorities in order to strengthen public safety».

During meetings with representatives of the partner NGO «Moya Novopokovshchina» and its chairman Yegor Pototsky, discussed the activities of the working groups on security, current activities and plans for future events. Thus, within the framework of the group's work, a grant application was prepared and

funding from UNDP was received for the repair of the police station for Novopokovskaya amalgamated community.

The main idea of the project was the approximation of police services, mostly of district police officers, to community

members. Participants of the working group expressed their readiness for cooperation and interest in the introduction of new programs of interaction between the police and the community.



Together with Yuriy Kovtun, Chief of the Novopokovskyy Police Unit in the Luhansk region. We've discussed the results of a sociological survey on the attitude of the inhabitants of Novopokovshchina to the problems of security and police work, which was previously conducted by the Institute.

During a meeting with the mayor of Popasnaya Yuriy Onyshchenko and Deputy Mayor Iryna Hapotchenko we've discussed the priority security problems of the Popasna community, received approval for strengthening the interaction of all bodies and services with regard to the introduction of new models of security and security, and saw the readiness of the local budget to partially finance security programs.

The urgent issues of personnel training and discussion of the results of sociological research on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the police in the Luhansk region became the subject of discussion during a meeting with the Chief of of the Luhansk Regional Police Serhiy Kolesnik. The KHISR team received full support and assistance from the regional police in carrying out the planned activities.

During the meeting with the Chief of the Slavyansk police department Serhiy Alyoshin the results of the public opinion polls on security issues, the assessment of local police activities and the level of trust in the local police were presented. During the discussion, it was decided to hold additional meetings with representatives of local communities through the personal participation of the Chief of police, during which the most appropriate models of interaction between the police and the community would be discussed and adopted.

The working groups on security in Donetsk Region communities

On July 17, 2018, in the city of Slavyansk, a meeting of the working group on security with the participation of KISR representatives Denys Kobzin and Andriy Chernousov was held. The working group was attended by MPs of the city council, deputy mayor, head of the center of social services of the city, active citizens and representatives of NGOs. The KISR team presented the results of a sociological survey of the inhabitants of the Slavyansk and Slavyansk

districts on the assessment of the police and security situation. KISR specialists have proposed a number of models of police and community interaction to improve security.

In the course of the discussion, a number of public initiatives were immediately supported, including updating the city's security plan, inventorying existing surveillance cameras, conducting preventive measures with young people etc.

On July 18, 2018 Velyka Novosilka hosted a joint meeting of the security working group and the KISR team. During the meeting a presentation of the results of the public opinion poll conducted by the rayon on the police and security situation in the region was held, as well as possible programs of cooperation between the police and the population. The representatives of the territorial community received a proposal to work out the results of the study and to come up with proposals for joint programs at the next meeting of the working group.

The working groups on security in Luhansk Region communities



On July 26 and 30, 2018, with the participation of the Institute's representatives, meetings of the working groups on community security in the Novopskov and Popasna districts of Luhansk oblast were held. KISR team presented results of a sociological survey of residents of Novopskov and Popansna districts on

the assessment of the police and security situation. KISR specialists have proposed a number of models of police and community interaction to improve security. In the course of the discussion, a number of public initiatives were immediately supported, in particular, with preventive measures with the youth, the purchase and distribution of reflective elements (flickers) for schoolchildren in districts, etc.

Discussion of security issues at the seminar in Novopskov



On August 20, 2018, within the framework of the work of the Novopskovsky District, the Institute held a seminar-discussion of the most important security issues that concern residents of Novopskov. According to the population survey and safety audit, three of the most painful problems in the community were identified: 1) road safety; 2) drunk companies / alcohol consumption in public places and 3) theft of property.

In the course of a moderated discussion, representatives of the security group have made proposals to the Strategy for the development of the Novopskov ATC (section «Public safety»), which has already been adopted but does not include an assessment of the threats and fears of the community.

One of the top security issues is the theft of harvest, bicycles, other property, and fraud. Representatives of the Institute recommended the establishment of constant communication with the police, an analysis

of each security of their dwelling, the possibility of installing security alarm, and negotiating with their neighbors on the supervision of the dwelling. Particular attention should be paid to the occupancy of lonely pensioners, since they are the most vulnerable categories, they can not take care of safety on their own. Also recommended is a method of protecting property, as its marking, that is, the special drawing of information about the owner of the property. This is done on special equipment and together with the police. It was proposed to develop and adopt a program for the prevention of crime and the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens in the community («Safe Community»), where to provide financial support for the work of district policemen and other measures. Also important is the subsequent process of installing cameras video surveillance. Police said the contact numbers of each police officer in the community were in stores, offices, businesses and institutions at the bus station and offered to call a police officer who was more likely to find out about the problem and help than by telephone 102.

IMPROVING SOCIAL SERVICES PROVISION

Training on implementation of the new approaches of evaluation of social services

16



On January 25–26, 2018, specialists from the Kharkiv Institute for Social Research, in partnership with the Civic Network “OPORA”, conducted a training for managers of social services institutions, specialists in the field of financing social services.

During the training “Improvement of efficiency of use of local budget funds for provision of social services: ways to optimize the sphere of social services”, the participants were informed about the results of the Project:

- a new methodology for calculating the cost of social services;
- an innovative principle of calculation of expenditures of institutions and social service institutions;
- areas of optimization and increasing the effectiveness of support for vulnerable community members.

The participants of the seminar discussed the peculiarities of the application of the current regulatory framework in the modern period of reforming the system of providing social services, in the conditions of decentralization of state authorities and the distribution of financial resources for social services.

Presentation of the Director of the Kamish-Zoryansky Center for Social Services of the Viktoria Levada provoked precise attention of the managers. The participants were able to assess the benefits and complexity of the functioning of social service institutions in the newly formed united territorial communities.

The experience of the organization of social services in the UK, covered in the presentation by Andrii Chernousov, was aimed at stimulating innovation, improving the quality and development of social services.

In carrying out practical tasks, the participants have developed and tested an optimization algorithm for the structure of social service providers in order to increase the effectiveness of utilizing community material and human resources.

Trainings on prevention of the emotional burnout for social workers

On February 1 and 2, 2018, two trainings on prevention of professional burnout were held in Chuhuiv.

Training on best practices for social services provision

The training was attended by representatives and representatives of the executive committee of the Chuhuiv City Council, school teachers and staff of the children's educational institutions, social protection department, territorial center and other institutions whose work related to communication with people.

Participants showed great interest in the method of non-violent communication, took pleasure in participating in exercises, discussed how the acquired knowledge and skills can be used to prevent emotional burnout.

At the request of the group, those factors that directly affect their emotional condition and contribute to emotional burnout, namely: customer charges, feelings of guilt, condemnation, offenses were considered. Particular attention was devoted to working with fears, taking care of their own resources, protecting their own borders. There was also an overview of how to work with people who were forced to change their place of residence (IDPs) and combatants, how to establish contact with sophisticated clients, be able to empathize and, if necessary, refuse without threatening their own emotional state. Methods of self-examination, self-help and overcoming stress were considered. The image of the enemy was worked out.

Based on the information received, recommendations were developed to prevent emotional burnout. Among them, the participants noted the need for self-help groups, outside trainings that would combine leisure and non-violent communication skills.

All participants noted that the training was useful to them, helped to understand how to work so as to avoid emotional burnout and what to do in cases of a situation similar to burn-out. Participants noted that they were safe and comfortable, all expectations were implemented, and the experience of colleagues from other institutions and departments was useful. They also thanked the organizers for the well-chosen theme of the training and organization of the event.



On February 22–23, 2018, specialists from the Kharkiv Institute for Social Research, in partnership with the Civic Network OPORA, conducted training for managers of social services institutions, specialists in the field of financing of social services.

This is already the second event within the framework of the project “Supporting the Decentralization Reform in Ukraine”, which is implemented with the financial support of the British Embassy in Ukraine.

During the training “Features of financing and organization of social services for community residents. Best practices for providing social services”, training participants had the opportunity to discuss ways of reforming the sphere of social services in a context of decentralization, forms of interaction between local governments with non-profit organizations – providers of social services.

The interactive tasks for calculating the cost of social services, according to the methodology developed within the framework of the project, were aimed at forming new approaches to budgeting of institutions and social services depending on the cost of social services provided.

None of the participants remained indifferent to the issues of optimizing the structure of communal service providers and the features of management of the social services system in the amalgamated territorial

communities. The topic of discussion was the advantages and complexity of organizing the cooperation of territorial communities in order to improve social support for vulnerable categories of residents.

An audit of existing social service providers has become a new topic for improving quality and creating safe social services.

The leaders of social service institutions and institutions actively shared their experience, best practices and innovations in the social services system, discussed the difficulties that arose in the current conditions of reform, sought solutions to the problems and prospects for the development of the social services system.

During the seminar, a team of professionals who were keen to change and improve the social sphere, who are not indifferent to people who are in need of community support.

Basic principles of people with disabilities and the system of social services provision at the local



On March 22–23, Mariya Yasenovska, President of Kharkiv Regional Foundation “Civil Alternative”, co-chairman of the Coalition Against Discrimination in Ukraine and Igor Shramko, lawyer, human rights activist, member of the Board of the Kharkiv Association of Blind Lawyers held training for employees of institutions and social institutions, activists of civil

society organizations, specialists in the field of provision of social services in the city of Chuhuiv.

During the training “Fundamentals of the rights of people with disabilities and the system for providing services at the local level”, participants got knowledge about the protection of the rights of people with disabilities, the need to adhere to etiquette in communicating with them, and the prevention of discrimination of people with health disabilities.

In practical exercises, participants expressed sincere interest in the peculiarities of providing social, educational services and other types of social support to children and adults with disabilities. Trainees have learned to identify the needs of people with disabilities, plan and organize space, taking into account the requirements of universal design.

Education and social protection system specialists of the city of Chuhuiv have demonstrated profound knowledge and good professional training, willingly sharing their experiences, difficulties and successes.

The activity and initiative of participants were complemented by a friendly atmosphere and frank communication.

Series of trainings “Practical aspects of social services provision system at the community level”

In February-March 2018 in Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhya and Kharkiv regions NGO “Kharkiv Institute for Social Research” organized 8 training seminars for specialists in the sphere of social services with the financial and organizational support of the German Federal Company Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

2 trainings, from the total number, conducted under the program “Features of the organization of determining the needs of the population in social services

in a modern reform” for the newly formed territorial communities of Dnipropetrovsk region. Approximately 200 specialists in the organization of social services participated in the events: employees of departments of social protection of the population, service providers of social services, representatives of structural units (officials) of executive bodies of amalgamated territorial communities.

The training on the topic “Practical aspects of organization of social services at the community level” addressed the urgent issues of the development of social services and ways of creating a modern system of social support for vulnerable groups of the population in the context of decentralization of state authorities.

Participants of the training received practical recommendations and answers to the questions:

How not to leave without the expected assistance in support of community residents who have been in difficult life circumstances?

Where to start building our own social support system within the newly formed amalgamated territorial communities?

How to ensure the effective operation of social service providers in a context of limited resources. What mechanisms of cooperation between territorial communities are better used and why?

What are the benefits of cooperation between local authorities and non-governmental organizations?

Is it necessary to increase the responsibility of local authorities for providing social services?

During the training, the issues and difficulties concerning the development of the market of social services in the modern conditions were discussed. There are ways to improve the cooperation of local authorities

with non-state social service providers. The forms of interaction of local authorities with social organizations providing social services are studied. Terms and regulatory requirements for competitive selection of non-state social services provider for local budgets, evaluation of bids and control over execution of orders.



The peculiarities of selecting social service providers through public procurement, social order or competition of programs (projects, events) developed by civil society institutions are considered.

As an example of the organization of the social service system, the foreign experience of providing social services is considered: functioning of social service providers in the UK, the organization of monitoring and quality control of social services, creating safe conditions for recipients of services, and others.

During the training, the trainers demonstrated the presence of a large number of local private social service providers, which remain invisible to local authorities, endangering recipients of services.

Ways of building the own system of social services of the population of the amalgamated territorial communities became a topic for discussion among experts. How to use the available material, personnel and financial resources and ensure the expansion of the categories receiving social services. What normative documents are expected today from the central executive authorities.

The ways of cooperation of the amalgamated territorial communities for the organization of provision of social services are considered. Advantages and features of each mechanism of the specified article 4 of the Law of Ukraine «About cooperation of territorial communities»: delegation of powers, realization of joint projects, joint financing or formation of joint communal establishments or joint management body. Each participant had the opportunity to determine what community needs today and what prospects for the development of social services can be.

Emphasis on the work of existing institutions as the largest providers of social services has set the revolutionary theme “Audit of Social Service Providers”, which for many has become a real discovery, additional opportunities for improving the quality of social services and efficient use of local budget expenditures.

The participants of the training reviewed the principles of the formation of budget expenditures for institutions and social service institutions and the calculation of the value of social services, which is the basis for the formation of the social services market.

Topics covered at the training sessions “Practical aspects of social service organization at the community level”.

1. Denationalization as one of the areas of reforming the sphere of social services. Forms of interaction of local self-government bodies with non-profit organizations.
2. Foreign experience in developing a system of social support for vulnerable groups of the population.
3. Audit of social service providers. The current state of communal institutions and social services
4. Mechanisms of organization of social services in conditions of decentralization.

National conference on the system of social services in Ukraine



On April 5, 2018, the Kharkiv Institute for Social Research held a national conference “The System of Social Services of Ukraine in Modern Conditions.”

Representatives of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, heads of state authorities and local self-government, social service institutions, specialists in the field of providing social services, journalists, representatives of non-governmental organizations dealing with the theme of social protection gathered in Kharkiv.

The main purpose of the conference was to discuss the current state of development of the system of social services of the population, in particular the features of legislative regulation, planning, provision, monitoring and evaluation of social services, as well as the exchange of experience in introducing innovations and shaping the vision of sustainable development of the sphere of social services in Ukraine.

Denys Kobzin, Director of the Kharkiv Institute for Social Research, welcomed all participants of the conference, and thanked for the diversity of the announced reports from the presentations of the main principles of the functioning of the modern system of social services to the introduction of specific services in the communities.

Yuriy Shparaga, Director of the Department of Social Protection of the Kharkiv Regional State Administration, noted the necessity of continuous improvement of the quality of provision of social services, especially in the conditions of creation of amalgamated territorial communities and the general process of reforming the system of social protection in Ukraine. According to Mr. Shparaga, the effective interaction in this direction with the non-governmental organizations, the volunteer movement, which has been actively developing in recent years during the events in the east of the country.

Svetlana Gorbunova-Ruban, Deputy Mayor for health and social protection of the population of the Kharkiv City Council, added that the city contributes to this due to the established mechanism of social order. According to her opinion, the involvement of civil society organizations in the process of providing social services has a number of significant advantages: innovation, individual approach to the client, the use of best practices of European countries, the development of new forms and types of services,

The conference was also attended by **Viktoriya Halidyuk**, Chief of the Department of Legal Protection of the Office for the Prevention of Social Orphanhood of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. The official dedicated his speech to conceptual approaches and benchmarks in the development of social services in communities. Among the main ones were the following: the transition to financing social services, not institutions; introduction of monitoring and quality assessment system; establishment of single service centers etc. "It is important to realize that the quality and accessibility of services provided in the united territorial community are not lower than before the unification," Mrs. Halidyuk noted.

The event was attended by the main partners of the Institute in the project "Strengthening the role of local communities in decision-making on the provision of social services" with the financial support of the

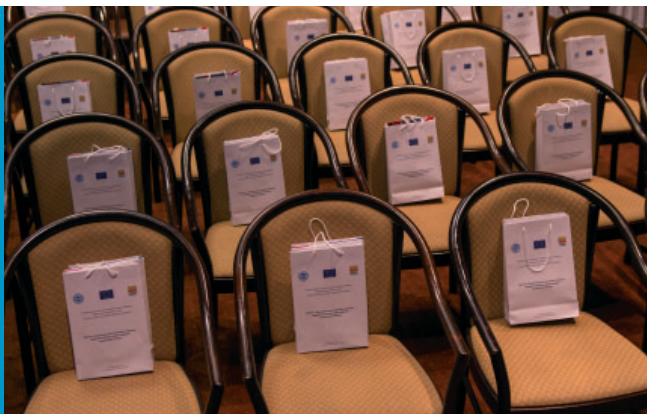
European Union – representatives of the Chuhuiv City Council and social service providers in Chuhuiv. **Lyudmila Makarenko**, Deputy Mayor of the executive branch of the executive committee, noted the effectiveness of a detailed elaboration of a strategic plan for the development of the social services system and the introduction of innovative services for citizens that were made within the framework of the mentioned project.



Galina Shevchenko, a representative of the Department of Social Protection of the Zaporizhzhya Regional State Administration, just shared the experience of organizing social services in conditions of decentralization. In particular, Mrs. Shevchenko said that for newly created ATCs educational events are actively being held on the definition of the needs of the population in social services, the mechanism for their provision and quality control. This year, along with KISR experts, sociological studies are planned to provide an opportunity to create a model for organizing social services at the level of several communities.

Separately, the theme of the existing models of financing social services was raised with the help of local budgets. **Roman Drozd**, Deputy executive director for the development of CF "Light of Hope", presented the experience of his organization in this direction. In particular, their organization applies such models as procurement of services, social order, financing of statutory activities, financing of paid public works, etc.

The presentation of **Ivan Leonov**, Head of the Department of social protection of the population of the Petropavlovsk District State Administration of Dnepropetrovsk Region, aroused great interest among the attendees, as the topic of the report was related to optimization of the system of file management between ATC and departments of social protection of the population. Electronic record keeping helps to simplify the procedures for transferring documents, shorten the timeframe for providing social services to the population, quickly exchange information about decision-making, track the location of personal cases, etc. In addition, such system allows for the rapid and convenient generation of statistical reporting.



Iryna Kovalchuk, Director of the Khmelnytsky City territorial center for social services (providing social services), continued the topic of electronic data filing by presenting an electronic record of her own institution's activities. In particular, accounting and tax accounting, accounting of cash, salaries and personnel, motor vehicles, sales and purchases, fixed assets are automated today. According to Ms. Iryna Kovalchuk, the reception of the client on the processing of documents decreased from 15 to 5 minutes, and the results of financial and economic activity are available daily, which allows efficient allocation of resources and volume of work.

Other presentations were also about experiences and innovative approaches to organizing social services

in local communities. We express our sincere gratitude to all participants for their interest in the event, their desire to share their experience and access to materials about their work.

The conference was held within the framework of the project "Strengthening the role of local communities in decision-making process on provision of social services" with the financial support of the European Union.

Training on assessment of social services' quality

On April 18–19, 2018 The KhISR held another training session dedicated to monitoring and evaluating the quality of social services.



Representatives of social services and institutions from several regions – Kharkiv, Zaporizhia, Khmelnytsky, Donetsk, etc. attended the event.

Andriy Chernousov, the Leading KhISR expert, emphasized the participants' need to develop a unique social service delivery system at each community level. "First of all, it is necessary to be guided by the needs of the locals, to assess their needs correctly and in a timely manner and to develop their list and mechanism for providing social care," the expert said.

Anna Levkina, an expert on social issues, explained in detail how the practice of conducting research concerning the social services system is regulated at the legislative level.

Svitlana Shcherban, KHISR Research Fellow, presented the methods of collecting social information, outlined the advantages and disadvantages of each.



The second day of training was almost entirely devoted to practical tasks where participants were able to develop their own monitoring and evaluation programs, practice developing tools and get useful advice from coaches. The topic of writing reports on the results of the conducted researches was discussed separately: how to present quantitative and qualitative data, what to focus on, how to build the content of reports and so on.

Training on prevention of emotional burnout for care providers

The Kharkiv Institute for Social Research together with the Zaporizhzhya City territorial center for social services conducted 2 trainings “Prevention of emotional burnout for social workers” in the city of Zaporizhzhya on June 5–8.

The training was attended by social workers, day care workers of the territorial center of social services, social workers providing services at home, specialists working with children and young people with mental disorders and specialists dealing with the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

Participants got acquainted with the method of non-violent communication, performed exercises for acquiring non-violent communication skills, self-reg-

ulation of their emotional condition, assistance to colleagues and clients in the condition of emotional exhaustion and stress, mastered the skills of conducting a support group based on the methodology of conducting balantine conversations, leading to emotional stress and preventing professional burnout.

Role-playing games have been used to work out the most difficult moments in working with clients that affect their emotional condition. Case studies were provided to simulate clients’ poor health status, allegations of incompetence, requests for more services than expected, charges and deferral of responsibility for their actions or omissions, abuse of working time, behavior beyond the established cultural and ethical norms (stories about clients’ intimate life, receiving social workers at home in undressed or under-dressed), and more.

At the request of the group, coaching questions were developed to help change the situation, re-establish relationships, and build rapport. Particular attention was paid to protecting their own borders, caring for their own resources and resourcing with the help of art-therapeutic techniques. Self-examination, self-help, and stress management were considered. An image of the enemy was worked out.

According to the results of the support groups, methodological recommendations were made for the carrying out of such groups, taking into account the peculiarities of social work, which were presented to the contact person in Zaporizhzhia.

All participants noted that the training was helpful for them, helped them understand how to work to avoid emotional burnout and what to do in the event of a burnout situation. They also expressed their gratitude to the organizers for the successfully selected training topic and organization of the event.

INNOVATIONS IN POLICE



The Institute presented a project to evaluate the work of the police on human rights



The Institute has actively participated in the development of “Criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of police work in ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens” in Mariupol. The result has been the development of a report that will help monitor the real condition of human rights and protect them more effectively. The document takes into account the protection of the rights of both citizens and the police officers.

The event was initiated by the Human Rights Protection Department of the National Police of Ukraine in Donetsk Oblast and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Experts from the National Police and the Police of Donetsk region, the prosecutor’s office of the region, civil society organizations and educational establishments from different regions of Ukraine participated in the development of the recommendations.

Experts discussed the work of the police in the context of conflict and respect for human rights in the

course of detention, holding at temporary detention center. At the same time, the issue of ensuring the rights of police officers in the performance of their duties was considered.

The participants of the discussion agreed that it is possible to increase the level of security only through trust in the police, interaction and mutual respect of the society and the police, recognition of human rights and freedoms by both the public and the police. After all, the attitude of the police officer towards the citizens and the citizens towards the police officer are interconnected and affect one another.

As a result of the cooperation, the experts presented a ready-made report, which allows us to assess the level of human rights compliance.

“ Since now on, we have the opportunity to see the general picture of respect for the rights of both citizens and police officers and to analyze the current situation – in which police departments are underdeveloped, there are problems. This will allow us to quickly resolve problems today rather than deal with their consequences later. Transparency, openness of the police, observance of human rights will help to increase public confidence in the police, and trusting relationships will help create a safe space together ”

– said **Olga Svetlichna**, a representative of the Human Rights Protection Department of the National Police of Ukraine in Donetsk region.

Representatives of the National Police admitted the position of the Institute that for the first time the protection of citizens' rights and the protection of police rights are considered in one plane.

“ *This project can be further implemented throughout Ukraine and will allow assessing the real status of human rights compliance by National Police officers in general* ”

– said **Dmitro Davizha**, Deputy Head of the Information and Analytical Support Department of the National Police of Ukraine.

Introduction of victim support programme in Balakliya Police Department in Kharkiv region

On October 4, 2018, a working meeting with the Chief of Balakliya Police Department in Kharkiv Region Serhiy Zinchuk and his deputies in the framework of the project “Building new forms of interaction between the community and the police of Balakliya District”, supported by the Center for Political and Legal Reforms within the framework of the European Commission project.

The peculiarity of the modern criminal justice system is the fact that it mainly focuses on the suspect / accused / defendant / convict. That is on a criminal.

And the victim of the crime, apart from giving evidence and participating in investigative actions, is not at all interesting to the system. Although the slogan of the entire justice system is the restoration of justice and violated rights. To remedy this unbalanced situation, the Institute, together with the police, has developed a program of victims of crime support. The main objective of the program is to progressively inform victims of crime in the department and maintain communication until the end of the proceedings. An expert decision was made to inform all victims of criminal proceedings initiated since October 1, 2018.

Strengthening of the Donetsk Region Police capacity for effective activity in the occupied territories



On July 25–26, 2018, with the support of the Canadian Foundation for Local Initiatives, the Institute, together with the Main Department of the National Police in Donetsk region, conducts training “Enhancing Donetsk Region Police Capacity to Operate Effectively in the Occupied Territories of Ukraine” for chiefs of police departments in the northern part of Donetsk Oblast. Performing police functions along the contact line, more than 5 million contact line crossings a year, interacting with people under the influence of propaganda, preparing for possible peacekeeping units in the occupied territory are just a small part of the training issues. It should be emphasized that in more than 4 years of war, such training for the police is held for the first time. The participants were taught to distinguish between fakes, critical of information sources, understanding of the UN peacekeepers' mandate, and so on.

Mykola Semenyshyn, Chief of the Main Police Department in Donetsk Region, in his opening address, noted that the police in Donetsk Region are facing unusual police tasks and that in addition to maintaining law and order, the police should also act as a mediator and reintegrator.

Bruce Kirkpatrick, Head of the Canadian Police Mission in Ukraine, in his welcome address confirmed his interest in beginning police training on the de-occupation of the Donbas. Supporting Ukrainians in this difficult period is a priority for Canada. Currently, the

mission is recruited from 20 police officers, but in the near future the number of officers and the amount of support will increase.

Angelina Karyakina, Editor-in-chief of hromadske.ua, in her presentations described in detail the interaction of the authorities and the media in the context of the information war. During the group discussions, some aspects of policing with the local population were discussed.

Maxim Osadchuk is a public activist, a participant in the ATO shared his experience of working on settlements that live near the demarcation line and which was influenced by propaganda.

Oleg Martynenko, Doctor in Law, Head of the UHHRU Analytical Division, participant in police peacekeeping missions in the Balkans, spoke about transitional justice in former Yugoslavia and the experience of post-conflict police reform.

Olexey Telichkin, Doctor in Law, a member of police peacekeeping missions in the Balkans and Africa, presented the features of police work after the end of armed conflicts and the activities of international organizations to ensure international peace and security.

Strengthening of the Donetsk Region Police capacity for effective activity in the occupied territories



On September 11–12, 2018, in Mariupol, with the support of the United Nations Development Program,

jointly with the UNDP in Donetsk region Institute conducted training “Strengthening the Donetsk Region Police Capacity to Effectively Operate in the Occupied Territories of Ukraine” for the chiefs of police departments of the southern part of Donetsk Region. Performing police functions along the contact line, more than 5 million contact line crossings a year, interacting with people under the influence of propaganda, preparing for possible peacekeeping units in the occupied territory are just a small part of the training issues. It should be emphasized that in more than 4 years of war, such training for the police is held for the first time. The participants were taught to distinguish between fakes, critical of information sources, understanding of the UN peacekeepers’ mandate, and so on.

Anastasia Stanko, editor of hromadske.ua in her presentations described in detail the interaction of the authorities and the media in the context of the information war. During the group discussions, the some aspects of building a police dialogue with locals were discussed.

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Africa, presented the features of police work after the end of armed conflicts and the activities of international organizations to ensure international peace and security.

Training “Police activities on the post-conflict territories”



Police of Luhansk region studied the peculiarities of communication with the population and work in the conditions of reintegration of regions after the end of the armed conflict.

On August 30 was a very busy and informative day for the police officers of the Luhansk Region – participants of the training, organized by professional experts of the Kharkiv Institute for Social Research under the UNDP Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion Program in Ukraine.

Professional journalists, experts, political scientists, and peacekeepers spoke about the international experience of police interaction with the public, the various variations of police activity to ensure peace and security in conflict regions, taught tactics of policing in a conflict situation, taught how to counter propaganda and its consequences.

Communication with the coaches was very interesting and informative. Each of the participants was not just a listener. Together with the experts, police officers modeled different options for the behavior of a representative of the law with the citizens, taking into account their professional experience, and learned how to properly dialogue with different categories of citizens. Discussed mistakes in the communication of police officers with the population, new forms and methods of work to gain public confidence in the entire law enforcement system.

And, most importantly, no matter what is being discussed, the focus always sounds – the main thing is a person, the observance of his rights and the absolute rule of law.

Law enforcement officers of Donetsk region are improving public relations

In Slovyansk, representatives of the Kharkiv Institute for Social Research have proposed a new form of police report to the public.

The UNDP Peacebuilding and Reconciliation Program, in cooperation with the Kharkiv Institute of Social Research, is launching a project aimed at improving police and community engagement in the region. Two “pilot” areas – Slovyansk and Velikonosovilsky were taken. The first report to the community of the new sample will be developed based on the work of the Slovyansk Police Department.

Representatives of KhISR presented a form of a summary report of the chief of the territorial police body, which is based on citizens’ inquiries and needs of the population. It will include current topics such as the threat of warfare, the features of check-points, responding to reports of offenses, the safety of residents on roads / streets and in their homes, protecting children and women from domestic violence, and more.

Dmitry Kolomiyets, Head of the Organization and Analytical Support Department, Serhiy Vitvitsky, Deputy Head of the Preventive Activities Directorate, and Dmitry Kolomiyets, Deputy Head of the Juvenile Prevention Unit of the Main Department of the National Police of Ukraine in Donetsk Region. Territorial authorities were represented by chiefs of the Slovyansk and Velikonosilka police Anatoly Kovalchuk and Alexander Shepota.

The attendees analyzed the form of the report, after which they made a number of comments and corrections that will be taken into account in the future.

The development of a new report by the Chief of Police to the community is being implemented within the framework of the UNDP project “Improving coordination between citizens, police and local authorities to enhance public safety”

Introducing the new type report of the police chief for the community



On January 23, 24 and 25, 2019, in the Velyka Novosilka, Popasna and Novopskov Districts, as well as in the town of Slovyansk at the meetings of the working groups on community safety and social cohesion, the leadership of local police departments reported to the community on the results of work for 2018. It should be reminded that these four districts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions are involved in piloting a new form of police chief reporting to the community developed by the Institute. The form is a PPT presentation consisting of 12 thematic blocks that have the greatest impact on the security situation in the community, namely: “Warfare threat”, “Police check-points”, “Police personnel”, “Citizens reports”, “Safe Roads/Streets”, “Safe Housing”, “Child Safety”, “Domestic Violence”, “Weapons/Explosives”, “Citizens’ Trust in Police” and “Emergency Police Needs”. In developing the report form, the Institute relied on the results of its own community-based studies of security issues as well as security audits conducted in the summer of 2018.

Proposals to use this form of police chief’s report to the community have been submitted to the Police

leadership in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, as well as to the leadership of the National

Establishment of a new system of modular nutrition for persons held at the detention facilities of the National Police of Ukraine: The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Circular

Not many people know, but the Institute, along with the NPU, has since 2015 been making changes to the nutrition system of individuals held at police custody. IN year 2018 24 Main Departments of the National Police in Regions are using modular meals, i.e ready-to-eat meals in a retort and/or frozen form.

And now the Government has abolished the outdated Resolution #336 and proposed to actually approve all the experiments that we have been promoting together with the Human Rights Protection Department of the National Police of Ukraine!

Finally, there is a food standard for convoys and many other innovations that will make detainees treatment more humane!

The Government, by its Decree No. 1150 of December 27, 2018, approved new standards of nutrition for persons held in the detention institutions and detention centers of the State Penitentiary Service, temporary custody of the State Border Service, detention centers for children and other child custody recipients National Police detention facilities and specially designated temporary detention facilities of the Security Service of Ukraine.

In particular, the range of products and the standards of products used in the organization of the food of arrested and detainees have been diversified.

This will improve nutrition and bring these standards into line with European requirements.

RESEARCH

2019

Presentation of a study on the prevalence of torture and ill-treatment in Ukraine

On January 15, a presentation of a study on the prevalence of torture and ill-treatment at the police of Ukraine took place at the Kharkiv Today Press Center. Director of the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group Yevhen Zakharov and Director of the Kharkiv Institute for Social Research Denys Kobzin discussed the results of a sociological monitoring of unlawful police violence, which has been conducted since 2004 using a similar methodology.

In November 2017, 3,000 respondents from 10 regions of Ukraine were interviewed (Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Luhansk, Lviv, Odesa, Rivne, Kharkiv, Kherson, Cherkasy) and conducted 19 interviews with victims of violence and law-enforcement officials agencies.

Among the most important results of the study were the following:

1. The results of the study indicate some positive dynamics in the attitude of Ukrainians to the results of police activity, compared to 2015. Thus, 41.0% of Ukrainians believe that police work effectively (32.6% of them think that police work more effectively and 7.4% that work effectively). This is a positive development, as two years ago only one in five citizens called effective policing (19.4%). Experts say it has something to do with the launch of patrol police and the reduction of tension in the community after the EuroMaidan.
2. The factors that influenced police activity after the events of 2014 are gradually weakening, with the fact that the internal response to human rights abuses has not changed. The performance appraisal system as well as the police complaints collection system remain outdated. The police are still evaluating and investigating themselves. This leads to the fact that the real extent of police violence is still hidden from official statistics.
3. Compared to 2015, there has been a significant increase in the number of people who have been victims of deliberate assault, torture by police officers in the last 12 months. Thus, in 2017, their estimated number was 641 326 people. The estimated number of victims of torture also increased to about 96,000 in 2017. The state reverses after some positive developments in 2014, as the number of victims of torture and ill-treatment by the police declined. In fact, we are back to the magnitude of the violence of seven years ago.
4. Most respondents still believe that no one is safe from police violence (44.7%), but a dangerous trend is that the number of Ukrainians who tolerate police brutality continues to increase. Almost one in four Ukrainians (24.4%) in one way or another tolerates the possibility of unlawful violence or even torture by police.

The study's authors stressed that police reform requires more systematic changes, which, in the first place, should be a new, independent system for evaluating police activity and a new independent system for collecting and investigating complaints of unlawful police violence. The police should pay more attention to respecting the right to a lawyer, a doctor and the opportunity to inform about detention. It is also important to create an effective system for protecting the rights of police officers themselves and to improve their training by introducing human rights courses.

The study was conducted with the financial support of the European Union.

Perceptions of the success of anti-corruption reform in Ukraine: a regional dimension



This study was made possible through the joint technical and financial support of the MSI/USAID Interaction/SACCHI project and the OSCE Project Coordinator's Office in Ukraine. The purpose of the study was to determine, on the basis of a focus group survey, the status of implementation of anti-corruption reform on the ground and, if possible, formulate regional proposals for the Anti-corruption strategy for the next period.

The total number of regions in which this study was conducted is 10 and includes representatives of Vinnitsa, Poltava, Rivne, Transcarpathian, Chernihiv, Ternopil, Mykolaiv, Kherson, Luhansk and Kharkiv regions.

The study was conducted during October-December 2017.

Quantitative and qualitative composition of focus groups.

Focus groups were formed on the basis of voluntary and confidential participation of representatives of civil society anti-corruption organizations, journalists of local media engaged in anti-corruption research, and activists in the respective regions. This method allows you to cover the range of thoughts that form the main discourse on a topic, to see lines of argumentation on various contentious issues, to deepen interesting topics. Also, to form an idea of what the problems are in each region, which is really acute, relevant and specific in this social sphere. The number of people who participated in the focus group discussions ranged from 8 to 11 people, taking into account the principle of gender balance.

The following topics were discussed during the focus groups:

1. Features of anti-corruption activities in the region.
2. Top local corruption problems.
3. Interaction with public authorities.
4. Obstacles in the fight against corruption.
5. Security of organizations and activists.
6. Overview of Anti-Corruption Strategy.

The study was the basis for further implementation of project initiatives aimed at preventing corruption, supporting anti-corruption initiatives and creating anti-corruption infrastructure in the regions.

Security Issues in Donetsk and Luhansk Communities

In order to study the security situation in selected areas, a sociological survey was conducted using original tools. In the course of the sociological survey, 1,200

residents of different settlements of four districts of Luhansk Region (Popasnyansky, Novoposkovsky districts) and Donetsk Region (Slavyansk, Velokonovoselkovsky districts) were interviewed. The survey was conducted at the place of residence of the respondents, with a quota sample representing the demographic structure of the district.

Also, a security audit was conducted in the context of the security situation. KhISR experts compiled an original toolkit that focused on the study of security features in the area and took into account many aspects affecting security (social, infrastructure, etc.). Four focus groups were held in which residents of districts, including representatives of civil society organizations and associations, civil servants and local activists have participated.

Among the most urgent issues for community safety are:

- Theft of personal property of citizens;
- Road safety;
- Activation of hostilities;
- Crimes related to alcohol.

The study also aimed to assess the effectiveness of local police work, the level of trust in it and the citizens' satisfaction with its work. The findings of the study formed the basis for action plans by the communities concerned to ensure the safety of their residents.

Attitudes of Kharkivites to establish autonomous church in Ukraine

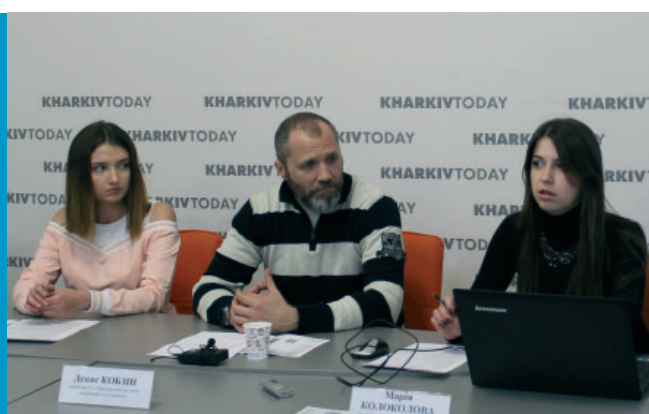
The sociological survey was conducted without any financial support by the creative efforts of students of the 4th year of the Department of Political Sociology of the Sociology Faculty of the V.N. Karazin University in cooperation with NGO "Kharkiv Institute for Social Research".

Methodology: 570 respondents participated in the survey. The survey was conducted from 01/11/2018 to 10/11/2018 using probabilistic sampling in all 9 districts of Kharkiv City. The survey was conducted in places where people gathered with face-to-face interviews. Respondents were selected based on quotas by region of residence, sex and age, in proportion to the settlement and sex and age structure of Kharkiv's population.

Most Kharkiv citizens are aware of the issue of establishing of autonomous church in Ukraine, but opinions about the significance of this event for the country are divided in half: 44% consider this event important, 46% have the opposite opinion. 10% are undecided.

Kharkiv residents attribute the decision to create local church to aggravate the conflict between Russia and Ukraine (43%), one in five consider it part of the election campaign, one in seven respondents (14%) described it as a "restoration of historical justice". The rest either did not decide on the answer (10%), or chose the option "other" (6%), where they most often thought that it was distracting the population from more significant problems.

"The survey results showed that the issue establishing autonomous local church divides Kharkiv in many aspects. First, opinions on the creation of the Autonomous Orthodox Church of Ukraine were split equally (39% and 40%, respectively). Secondly, the opposite is the perception of the consequences of the creation of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine by representatives of different patriarchates.



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OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine	132 000, 00
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