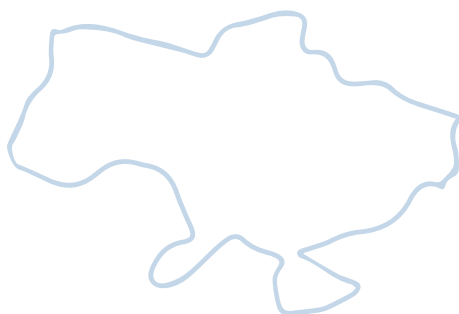


Brief outline of Ukrainian non-governmental organizations



The main secret to the success of an international project is partnership. In order to assure quality implementation, stability, and safety, NGOs who are aiming to work in an international context should have local partners. In the Ukrainian war context, it might become challenging and often even impossible, with regard to exogenous factors, such as the shortage of electricity or ongoing Russian missile attacks.

Moreover, the implementation of the Association Agreement (2017) between the European Union and Ukraine provides in Chapter 26 “Civil society cooperation”, adherence and integrating civil society into the policy process in Ukraine (art. 443-445).

Therefore, it is essential that NGOs and other civil society organizations play a role in Ukraine, especially in engagement with EU member states.

An important remark is that the Ukrainian context should not be underestimated due to the ongoing war. Many NGOs that worked in a particular area have shifted to other activities to respond to the war-related challenges. In connection with such structural changes, it is proposed to consider the possibility of cross-sectoral partnerships, which would open the door to new solutions in the face of new risks (the context of war) and new opportunities, a new look at things that have long been known. However, strategic and long-term planning will be necessary.

Viktoriya Didenko



Legal framework

The Concept of Promoting the Development of Civil Society by Executive Authorities of Ukraine was approved by the Government Decree No. 1035-r of November 2007 (info only in Ukrainian), and the Ukrainian civil society organisations have been distinguished, as follows:

- public organisations/associations/unions,
- professional and creative unions,
- employers' organisations,
- charitable and religious organisations,
- bodies of self-organisation of the population,
- non-governmental mass media
- other non-business companies and institutions legalized in accordance with the law.

The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine has legalized/registered about 50 thousand public formations, as it is reported on its website (info only in Ukrainian). Of the total number of legalized/registered civil society organisations in Ukraine, 66% are local, all-Ukrainian and international public organisations (associations), 0.3% are political parties, and 31% are local, all-Ukrainian and international charitable organizations. Thus, these statistical numbers are not updated.

Moreover, the Law of Ukraine on public associations defines it as:

“A voluntary association of individuals and/or legal entities of private law for the exercise and protection of rights and freedoms, satisfaction of public, in particular economic, social, cultural, environmental, and other interests, the main purpose of which is not to make a profit.”

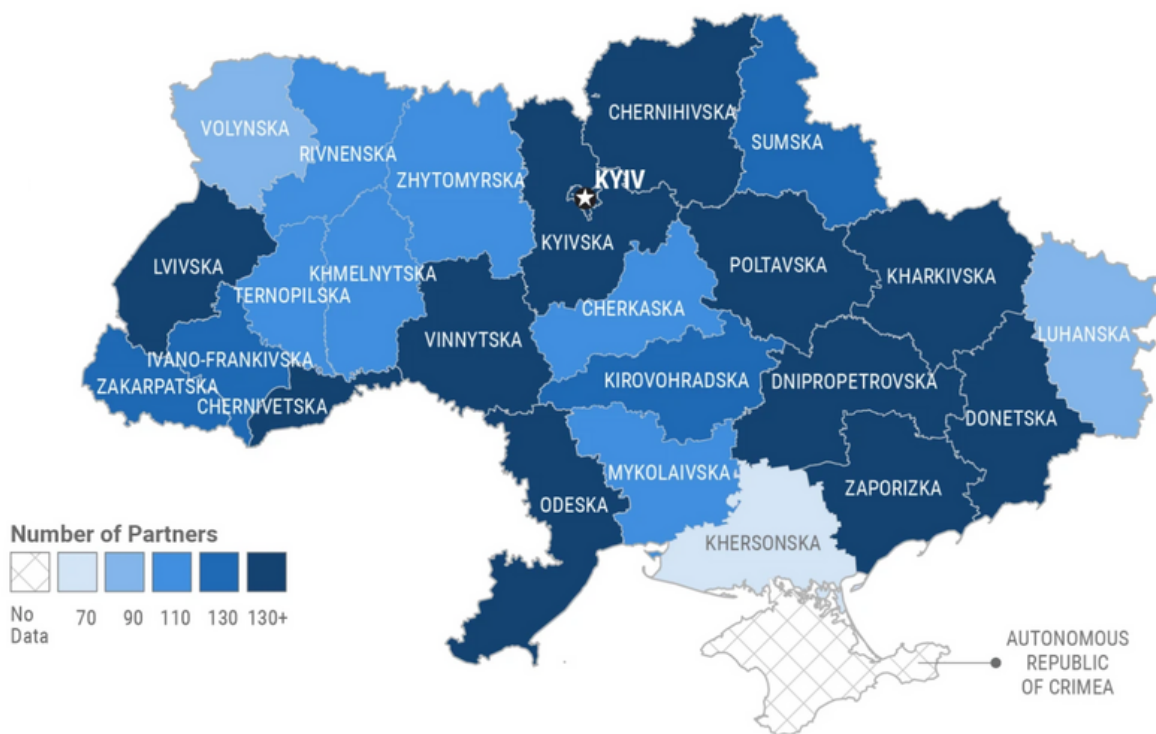
This Law is not applied to the following public relations:

political parties, religious organisations, non-entrepreneurial companies established by acts of state official authorities, associations of local self-government authorities and their voluntary associations, self-regulatory organisations and organisations that exercise professional self-government, non-entrepreneurial companies (which are not public associations) forms on the basis of other laws.

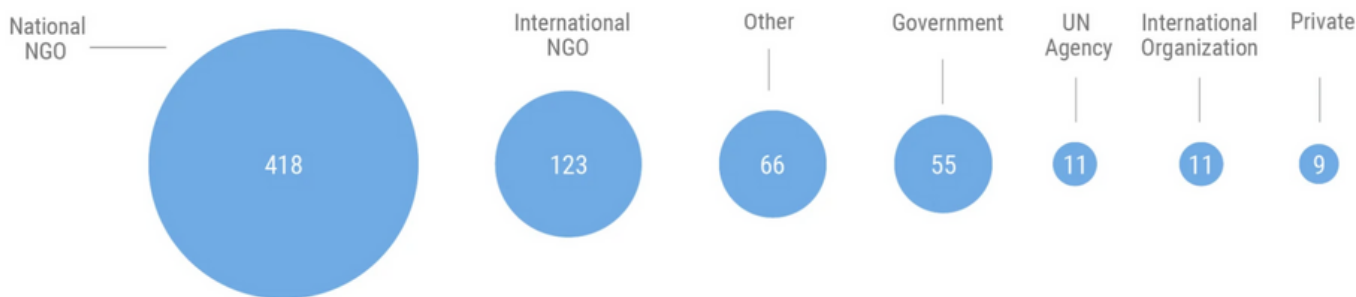
In addition, the working group of the Ukrainian version of the Recovery Plan uses exactly the terminology of public associations in its documents in relation to the NGO sector. Therefore, **public organisations have the meaning of NGOs in the strict sense when we talk about NGOs in Lithuania.**

NGOs regional presence

To give an idea of the current situation with Ukrainian NGOs, OCHA provided a [report](#) "UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE - KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022" of the actors actively working with them today, 65% of which are local Ukrainian NGOs.



NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE*



Source: OCHA, "UKRAINE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE - KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022".

It is noteworthy that even in the hottest regions, such as Kharkiv, Donetsk and Zaporizhzhia, the presence of operational actors is very high. In addition, another important factor is that the inaccessibility of some parts of the region is still a serious problem, for example, due to damaged infrastructure, mines and unexploded ordnance, and active hostilities.

According to calculations by the Ukrainian national statistics department (info only in Ukrainian), 26630 public associations were officially registered in 2018 and broken down by regions. Oblast of Lviv (2295) and Kyiv (2042) leading in hosting such organisations, and Khersonska Oblast has the lowest number of public organisations (336), confirming the trend from the OCHA report. Knowing the current state of destruction of the Oblast of Kherson, one can already foresee the further increase of NGOs in this area. In fact, some Ukrainian regions have suffered more severe damage than others, and as a result, may be of greater importance and will require more attention.

Number of governing bodies and members registered with civic organizations by regions in 2018	
Vynnytska	1083
Volinska	884
Dnipropetrovska	1525
Donestka	788
Zhytomyrska	580
Zakarpatska	1509
Zaporizka	1146
Ivano-Frankivska	1508
Kyivska	986
Kirovohradska	785
Luhanska	495
Lvivska	2295
Mykolaivska	1166
Odeska	1558
Poltavska	1172
Rivnenska	997
Sumska	1000
Ternopilska	819
Kharkivska	1103
Khersonska	336
Khmelnyska	802
Cherkaska	832
Chernivetska	637
Chernihivska	582
Kyiv	2042
Total	26630

Source: Ukrainian national statistics department "ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ГРОМАДСЬКИХ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙ В УКРАЇНІ У 2018 РОЦІ"

The list of Ukrainian civil society organisations can be found [here](#) (info only in Ukrainian). Due to the war, the list is inaccessible for public consultations.

Fields of interest

The 15-point [Ukraine Recovery Plan](#) is considered as the key document that contains future 10-year plans for the recovery of Ukraine, and this author suggests paying greater attention to the following 6 topics, based on NGOs segment matchings:

1. [EU Integration](#)
2. [Clean and safe environment](#)
3. [Education system](#)
4. [HealthCare system](#)
5. [Culture and Sport systems](#)
6. [Social policy](#)

More detailed information you can find by clicking on the link of each topic.