

Welcome to the 16th issue of the newsletter published by our Project!

Latest News

**April 2007,
Newly-Formed
Centre for the
Development
of Youth Initiatives,
Pustomyty**

In April 2007, upon the initiative of the Ptakh Youth Centre and with the help of the Community Economic Development Project, Pustomyty community established the Centre for the Development of Youth Initiatives, supported by the Bishop Budka Charitable Society (Canada). The Pustomyty community has some experience working together with the Bishop Budka Charitable Society, which supported the construction of a children's playground in Navariya Village last year.

The new centre, through a project financed by the Bishop Budka Charitable Society, will continue implementing the idea of community economic development and sharing knowledge gained by community members through the CED Project. Significant assistance in preparing this project was rendered by Craena Coyne, a former Canadian volunteer, who worked in Pustomyty during 2005-2006.

This project sets out to increase the activity of youth in civic activity and involve young people in economic and social processes under way in the community. The project includes establishment of the Centre for the Development of Youth Initiatives, comprised of several departments such as the media department (POHLIAD newsletter, advertisement, information materials – booklets, fliers), the resources department (the Internet facility, library, demo-hall), the business department (training, resource mobilization, social enterprise), the women's club (roundtables, sports groups), and deputies' reception-room. The Centre will work to enhance access of the region's youth to information resources (economy, law, local development, gender equality, entrepreneurship, social business). Young people will thus be involved in social and economic processes in the community, promoting local economic development through more active business initiatives and encouraging partnerships of the community, authorities and business. The project will increase the community's business involvement and create conditions requisite for conceptualization and development of social enterprises.

The Community Economic Development Project is expected to support implementation of this initiative by, among other things, assisting in training of young businesspeople. Particular attention will be given to how effectively authorities are involved in reinforcing community economic development and to businesses which are supposed to benefit the community by being socially oriented. The project will enable young people to be more actively involved in community life, gain much better access to information, and implement their initiatives related to economic and social programs for community development.



*Discussion of idea about the establishment of the Youth Initiatives Development Centre.
Pustomyty, 2007*

**February-March
2007, Green
Tourism Strategy
Development,
Kamjanka and
Khudiaky**

During February-March 2007, the communities of Kamjanka and Khudiaky, Cherkasy Oblast, were actively preparing a strategic plan for green tourism development, supported by the CED Project.

Members of local communities and experts from the Community Economic Development Project such as Bill Parady and Bonnie-Lyn Gow, and citizen-advisor Tatiana Kudina, were involved in drawing up the strategic plan. Currently, 14 housing facilities in Khudiaky are prepared to admit tourists and have a well-coordinated operation system. The core group of Kamjanka community, which is working

to develop green tourism, took part in housing facilities expositions in Kyiv and Cherkasy, winning prizes in contests. Lecturers from Cherkasy State Technological University who are CED Project partners and have studied community economic development in Ukraine and in Canada have been involved in drawing up the program for development of green tourism in Cherkasy Oblast.

As of today the CED Project partners are actively developing a tourist map and tourist routes as Kamjanka is extremely rich in amazing historical monuments. In the near future, a souvenir-manufacturing cooperative will be established in Kamjanka within the Community Economic Development Project.

So far, several masters of such crafts as wood-carving, painting and embroidery have voiced their desire to become members of the future cooperative. Employees at the Centre of Creative Work and Young People, who have a number of artistic achievements themselves, are also expected to be involved in the cooperative's operations. Community members also have plans to launch a stand selling souvenirs marked with the Kamjanka logo.



The core group members are discussing the idea of establishing the Souvenirs Cooperative. Kamjanka, 2007

April 12-27, 2007, Operational Review of CED Project

On April 12-27, 2007 Jerry Rogers and Pieter van Gils carried out a mission to Ukraine to review the performance of the CED Project and had numerous meetings with project partners.

They traveled to project partner communities in Lviv, Cherkasy and Transcarpathia Oblasts and reviewed project results, and discussed plans and needs the communities have for the near future. They also met lecturers from Cherkasy State Technological University and Uzhgorod National University who showed the results of their activities within the CED Project. One of the objectives of the mission was to determine whether or not the CED Project should be extended. Their report is expected by the end of May 2007.

Food for Thought:

Features of Community Organizations and Community Enterprises

While working with communities, one is often faced with the questions: "What kinds of organizations can be called community organizations?" and "What kind of enterprises can be called community enterprises?"

1. Introduction

The Community Economic Development (CED) Project was designed to encourage the formation of community organizations and to support their development. Below are two principal types of community organizations which the CED Project is able to support:

- The first is an organization which serves to enable or facilitate individual, group, and community efforts to establish business ventures. It could be supported and run by local government or by community groups using their own funds and other property – or by a combination of both. One example is a community-based local or rural development agency.
- The second is the locally owned and managed business, a community enterprise. Some examples are co-operatives, credit unions and community development corporations. The CED Project is also able to support locally owned and managed business ventures that are established as private businesses. These do not have to be cooperatives, credit unions or community development corporations, but they should have characteristics that root them in the community.

2. Community Organizations

The features of community organizations listed below are recognized as ideals to be worked toward and attained as far as possible. It is acknowledged that, in the Ukrainian setting, it may not be possible to create or establish a community organization with all these features included to the fullest extent.

- Its membership should be open to all adults in the community who wish to join.
- It should be relatively straightforward to join the organization as a member.
- Provisions should be in place to encourage the participation of young people.
- The founders of the organization should be generally representative of the community, including vulnerable groups.

- The number of founders should be greater than the minimum of three required by law.
- The organization's board of directors should be broadly representative of the community in which the organization is situated.
- Wherever feasible, to increase community participation, the organization should make use of one or more advisory committees drawn from the community.
- The organization will adopt and follow principles and practices of good governance: participation, transparency, openness, and accountability.
- The organization's by-laws, members, founders, and directors should be public knowledge.

3. Community-Based and Community-Owned Enterprises

Community-Based Enterprise. A community-based enterprise is a trading or business organization which is owned by people (individuals or groups) in a local community. It is therefore locally controlled. It makes use of local resources to the extent possible. It aims to create sustainable jobs and related training opportunities for local people and/or to provide commercial services. Profits remain in the community and thus money is circulated locally rather than being immediately sent out to external investors. The community-based enterprise overtly seeks to protect or enhance the local environment in its area of operation.

Community-Owned Enterprise. Vasyl Polujko, president of the West-Ukrainian Resource Centre (Lviv), suggests that a definition put forward by Community Business Scotland be used as the foundation: "A community-owned enterprise is an organization owned or controlled by the local community and conducting production or commercial activities."

It has the characteristics listed above for a community-based enterprise. However it also aims to use profits made from its business activities either to create more employment, to provide local services, or to support local charitable works. A community-owned business is likely to have several purposes. It may be based on a geographical community or on a community of interest (that is, individuals with common interests from different geographical areas who have come together to achieve common goals and objectives). The following criteria taken from the materials of The Plunkett Foundation Oxford can be used to identify such enterprises in Ukraine:

1. A community-owned enterprise aims to make profits and to become financially self-supporting and to use profits only for investment in its business operations, for limited bonus payments to its workers, and for community benefit.
2. Membership or share-holding in the community-owned enterprise is organized on democratic one-person-one-vote principles.
3. A community-owned enterprise must be registered either as a company or as a co-operative society using a model or legal structure which is recognized as acceptable.
4. The assets of the community-owned enterprise are owned on behalf of the community and are held in trust by the directors such that the assets may not be disposed of to benefit financially individual members or directors.
5. The membership of the community-owned enterprise must be open to all persons within its agreed area of benefit. In some circumstances a "community of interest" or a "community of need" can be established.
7. The community-owned enterprise is committed to being a good employer regarding wage levels, terms and conditions, equal opportunities and employee participation.
8. The community-owned enterprise is committed to evaluating and reporting annually on the effectiveness of its impact on the local community.

This issue introduces a partner of the project – Banya Lysovytska Village Community, Stryj Rayon, Lviv Oblast

The village of Lysovychi (Stryj Rayon, Lviv Oblast) is situated on the left bank of the Sukil River. Prior to 1991, Banya Lysovytska did not exist as an independent entity. Its territory was part of Lysovychi. In April 1991, Lysovychi and Banya Lysovytska were officially separated into two independent villages. These two independent villages fall within the jurisdiction of Lysovychi Village Council. The population of Lysovychi is about 1,170 people, and that of Banya Lysovytska – 1,827 people.

Banya Lysovytska is situated on the highway between Stryj and Ivano-



Core group meeting, Banya Lysovytska community, 2007

Frankivsk, in the vicinity of a resort town, Morshyn. Within the territory of Lysovychi Village Council, there are sources of health-promoting mineral water. In 1985, a social and cultural complex was built on the territory of Banya Lysovytska. A noteworthy and unusual architectural feature of the complex is that, under one roof, it houses such entities as the village council, a drugstore, the House of Culture seating 500 people, a library with a reading hall, the Museum of Local Lore, R.Ya. Savytskyi Museum, a sight-seeing tower 31 meters tall, a branch of the Savings Bank, the post-office, a store, a dental surgery, a sauna, and a restaurant. There are also two resorts in the village – Prykarpatska Vatra and Nyva.

A brief historical note is of interest. To start with, here are a few facts on the education process in the community. A school subordinated to the Lviv Archdiocese was opened in Lysovychi in 1848. The seven-grade school was transformed into a high school in 1948 (during Soviet times). The school was moved to the House of Shcheltsi (young Polish officers) built in 1937 in the territory of Banya Lysovytska. In 1985 the building was pulled down. An evening high school started operating within the high school in 1957. Students from Morshyn, Dovhe, Stankovo, and Volya-Zaderevatska went to the Lysovychi high school.

In 1969 the construction of a new school building to cater for 520 students was completed. New elementary school premises were built in 1990. Over the past 150 years, the dynamics have significantly changed: in 1866 only 66 out of 176 school-age children went to school, while in 2001 the school was attended by 501 students. Currently this is a lyceum school. Adult community members are aware of the need for continuous education. They are increasingly involved in a number of academic programs organized within projects such as the Community Economic Development Project.

During 2003-2004 the community of Banya Lysovytska was actively participating in the SERTSE (Heart) Project implemented by a community-based organization, “Western-Ukrainian Centre of Human Rights and Civic Initiatives”. In 2005 the community’s most active members started working towards involvement in the CED Project.

Based on the Banya Lysovytska’s appeal to tourists, its historical monuments and the wishes of its residents, the community’s operational plan came to include the components of tasks promoting the development of rural tourism. In addition, the community of Banya Lysovytska put forward the idea of creating a milk processing plant on the territory of communities involved in the CED Project. There are a number of other interesting ideas and proposals. What the community needs is to make efforts and achieve results. Assisted by the Banya Lysovytska Council, the community’s core group is able to provide for the organizational preconditions of community economic development within the CED Project and continuation of CED activities after the Project has ended.

Forthcoming Events

- June 9 – 10, 2007: The third and final Lessons Learned Conference of the CED Project will take place in Cherkasy, hosted by the Cherkasy State Technological University.
- June 11, 2007: The fifth meeting of the Joint Steering Committee of the Project will take place in Cherkasy.
- Late June, 2007: Leaders of partner communities of the CED Project will go on a short study visit to Poland to see and learn about CED success stories and visit organizations involved in CED initiatives.

The newsletter is issued within the Community Economic Development Project (January 2004 – December 2007), a Ukrainian-Canadian initiative managed by the Canadian Bureau for International Education and funded by the Canadian International Development Agency. The CED Project was launched in January 2004 and will be completed in December 2007.

You can find further information about activities, publications, and other materials of the Project on our web-site at www.ced.org.ua. This web-site contains links to other organizations working in the CED area, presents information about the Project’s partners, describes activities of partner communities within the Project, provides materials for CED academic courses and seminars. There are a number of exciting photos – you are most welcome to visit our web-site!!!

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