



**GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE – UNITED NATIONS
PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK
2018–2022**

Table of Contents

Abbreviations	3
Executive Summary	5
Declaration of Commitment.....	7
PART 1: Partnership Framework 2018-2022 - new stage of Ukraine-UN partnership.....	9
1.1. Ukraine’s development context.....	9
1.2. National reform agenda framework and SDGs	11
1.3. UNPF Formulation Process.....	12
1.4. Results of previous cooperation and lessons learned.....	12
1.5. UN repositioning and comparative advantage.....	13
1.6. Programme Strategies.....	14
PART 2: STRATEGIC PILLARS	19
2.1 Pillar 1: Sustainable economic growth, environment and employment.....	20
2.2 Pillar 2: Equitable access to quality and inclusive services and social protection	25
2.3 Pillar 3: Democratic governance, rule of law and civic participation.....	30
2.4 Pillar 4: Human security, social cohesion and recovery with particular focus on Eastern Ukraine	33
2.5 Risk management.....	37
PART 3: RESOURCES REQUIREMENTS AND MOBILIZATION	38
PART 4: IMPLEMENTATION	39
4.1. Delivering as One.....	39
4.2. Management and accountability	39
PART 5: MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION.....	42
PART 6: COMMUNICATING AS ONE	44
Annex 1. Results Matrix	45
Annex 2. Results alignment and Theories of Change.....	54
Annex 3. Legal documents.....	55

Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CA	Country Analysis
CBOs	Community-based organisations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCA	Government Controlled Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOU	Government of Ukraine
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCD	Non-communicable diseases
NGCA	Non-Government Controlled Area
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PLHIV	People living with HIV
RPA	Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment
SC	Steering Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNPF	United Nations Partnership Framework

UN Country Team Ukraine:

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OCHA	UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

UNCT Ukraine – Non-Resident Agencies engaged in country programme and operation:

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteers

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is composed of representatives of the United Nations funds and programmes, specialized agencies and other United Nations entities in a given country, including non-resident or project-based agencies and representatives of Bretton Woods institutions.¹

¹ UNDG (2014), “Guidance Note on United Nations Country Team Conduct and Working Arrangements”, <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Approved-Guidance-Note-on-UNCT-Conduct-and-Working-Arrangements.pdf>

Executive Summary

The Government of Ukraine - United Nations Partnership Framework² represents the common strategic partnership framework between the Government of Ukraine (GOU) and the United Nations (UN) System for the period of 2018-2022. It was formulated with strong participation from the GOU, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Ukraine, civil society and other stakeholders and affirms the commitment of all partners in support of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 in areas that coincide with national development priorities.

The following four Pillars were identified:

1. Sustainable economic growth, environment and employment;
2. Equitable access to quality and inclusive services and social protection;
3. Democratic governance, rule of law and civic participation;
4. Human security, social cohesion and recovery with a particular focus on Eastern Ukraine.

Results formulated under these Pillars respond to the national development challenges and make use of the UN's comparative advantages, capacity and resources. Through these Pillars, the UNCT will support the GOU in achieving the global and national targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With the strong emphasis on the national and regional priority goals identified for Ukraine, such as Goal 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and strong institutions), the UNPF design addresses the SDGs in their interconnectedness.

With its strong focus on the people of Ukraine, the UNPF consolidates the efforts of the UN agencies and partners to address structural issues of poverty, inequality and vulnerability in the country and aims to build stronger coherence between humanitarian, recovery and development programmes to produce maximum impact in the areas of strategic priorities. The UNPF gives special attention to the needs and aspirations of the most marginalized and vulnerable populations in Ukraine. This approach builds on the core SDG concept of equitable development for all, 'leaving no one behind' and the key message to '*reach the furthest behind first*'³.

The UNPF underpins the efforts of the UN to assist the country to meet its human rights obligations and to enable the GOU to increase its ownership of the development process and respond adequately to the needs of all people of Ukraine as the key pre-requisites for development of an inclusive, peaceful and prosperous society. Sustainable Development Goals and the national reform agenda will provide the framework for mainstreaming human rights and gender equality into humanitarian recovery and development programmes of the UN agencies that will be implemented in close cooperation with the GOU and other stakeholders, guided by relevant UN Security Council and UN General Assembly resolutions.⁴

Guided by the core UN programming principles of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, sustainability and resilience, and accountability, the UN will support decentralization reform and conduct advocacy for greater accountability and development of a more dynamic and equal partnership between GOU, civil society and private business. The UNCT will work together with the GOU and partners to strengthen social protection systems and improve access to quality public services, livelihoods and decent employment for all

² Developed in line with United Nations Development Assistance Framework Guidance, 2017, UNDG <https://undg.org/document/2017-undaf-guidance/>

³ Transforming our world: [The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), UN General Assembly Resolution, 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1. Part 4.

⁴ Including A/RES/68/262 and A/RES/71/205

people in Ukraine, particularly targeting those who are most in need. Furthermore, the UN will contribute to the creation of a more enabling environment for reforms and the sustainable development of the country through providing expertise and facilitating access to best global and regional practices. The UN will also provide support to the development of data that informs on human rights and gender equality in key thematic areas to strengthen the accountability of governmental institutions towards right holders, empower those who are left behind or at risk of falling behind, monitor progress of social policies and hold duty bearers accountable.

The UNPF will be implemented by the UNCT together with the GOU ensuring synergies and programmatic alignment with national processes and priorities. The coordination structure that includes the High-Level Steering Committee (SC) for the UNPF and four Result Groups will be established to strengthen the partnership between the GOU and the UN in Ukraine. The Joint Result Framework and monitoring and evaluation plan will provide the structure to build mutual accountability and ownership of results.

The GOU and the UN System agreed to work under the UNPF in a spirit of cooperation, respect and transparency and with the ultimate goal of contributing to the wellbeing of all people of Ukraine and prosperity of the country.

Declaration of Commitment

The United Nations is committed to working together with the GOU to make a lasting contribution to national human rights and development priorities and to improve the living conditions of all people in the country, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. Building on the results achieved under the Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPF) 2012–2016, the GOU and the UN system will pursue the achievement of national development priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framed by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the country's international human rights commitments and the reform agenda linked to the European Union association process.

The UN Partnership Framework for 2018–2022 (UNPF) is a medium-term strategic planning document that articulates the collective vision and response of the UN system to national development priorities and activities to be implemented in partnership with the Government of Ukraine and in close cooperation with international and national partners and civil society throughout the time period indicated.

The strategic direction and vision of the UNPF is aligned with national development priorities and country needs. The UNPF serves as a framework for mutual accountability between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations in four thematic areas:

1. Sustainable economic growth, environment and employment;
2. Equitable access to quality and inclusive services and social protection;
3. Democratic governance, rule of law and civic participation;
4. Human security, social cohesion and recovery with a particular focus on Eastern Ukraine.

Completed in Kyiv on 30 November 2017 in two original copies in Ukrainian and English, both texts are equally authentic.



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First Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine –
Minister of Economic Development and Trade



Neal Walker
UN Resident Coordinator in Ukraine

Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022

By signing hereunder, the participating parties endorse the Government of Ukraine - United Nations Partnership Framework and underscore their joint commitment to the fulfilment of its goals.



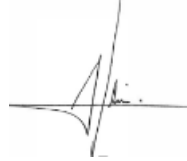
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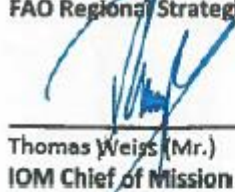
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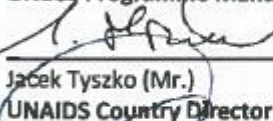
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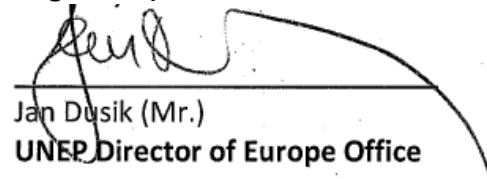
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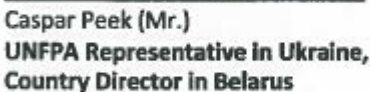
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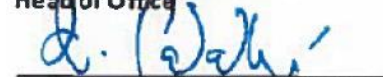
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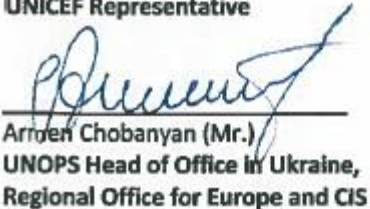
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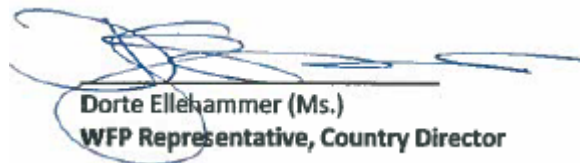
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PART 1: PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK 2018-2022 – NEW STAGE of UKRAINE-UN PARTNERSHIP

1.1. Ukraine’s development context

Ukraine is a Middle-Income Country, with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of US\$ 2,115 in 2015.⁵ The demographic situation in Ukraine features below replacement birth rates, high mortality (especially among men of working age). The aging population is expected to shape the face of the Ukrainian society over the next decades. In 2016, the total demographic dependency rate in Ukraine was 452 persons below and above working age per 1,000 people of working age. While this rate is not so bad as of now, the fact that it is projected to rise to 531 in 2030 and further to 721 in 2050⁶- is cause for concern.

According to the Human Development Index, Ukraine is considered as a country with high human development. Ukraine’s Human Development Index (0.743 in 2016) has been increasing since the early 2000’s, ranking the country at the 84th position globally (UNDP 2016). As to the UN’s Gender Inequality Index (0.284), Ukraine was ranked significantly higher (55th position in 2016), indicating certain gender advantages of human development. For both indices, the largest positive contribution is provided by the high educational attainments of the population.

Ukraine ranked 131 out of 176 countries in Transparency International’s 2016 Corruption Perceptions Index showing a minor improvement by 3 points (compared to 2014). Transparency International estimates that 30 percent to 50 percent of all Ukrainians have faced governmental corruption. In 2013-2014, large-scale demonstrations in Ukraine’s capital Kyiv and other cities demanded a break with endemic corruption, and called for the adherence to European standards of democratic governance. The protests most fundamentally reflected deep-seated dissatisfaction with a system perceived as corrupt and lacking accountability, marked by weak rule-of-law institutions and a judiciary that was neither independent nor able to ensure due process and also perceived as being highly corrupt⁷.

The dramatic and turbulent events of the past three years have left Ukraine in a level of crisis unprecedented in its history as an independent state, and brought rapid change in its political, social, and economic landscape. However, these events have also presented opportunities for reform. The “Revolution of Dignity” ultimately precipitated a change in government. In May 2014, Mr. Petro Poroshenko won the Presidential election on a pro-Western reform and peace platform, and one month later, Ukraine signed the European Union Association Agreement.

The ongoing conflict has had severe impacts on the national economy and people’s social capital. In total, from mid-April 2014 to 15 October 2016, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission (HRMM) recorded 32,252 conflict-related casualties in Ukraine, including 9,688 people killed and 22,564 injured. Gender-based violence (GBV) and human trafficking remain serious problems aggravated by the conflict. Women are disproportionately affected by the conflict and its consequences (74 percent of those affected) due to persistent gender inequality, discrimination, and reinforced stereotyping. A direct consequence of the conflict has been the displacement of hundreds of thousands of individuals and families and, as of August 2017, some 1 586 439 people have registered as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)⁸ in Ukraine. The financial and social strain of supporting the large number

⁵ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

⁶ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/publication/ukraine-economic-update-fall-2016>

⁷ UN Human Rights Council. 2014. “Report of the UN Commissioner for Human Rights on the Situation of Human Rights in Ukraine.” Report, UN Human Rights Council, Geneva.

⁸ Ministry of Social Policy <http://www.msp.gov.ua/news/13732.html>

of IDPs has further exacerbated the challenges for authorities and communities alike in all areas from livelihoods to health and education.

Ukraine has the second-highest HIV prevalence rate in Eastern Europe and accounts for 8 percent of new infections, 25 percent of AIDS deaths and 19 percent of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. With the estimated 220,000 PLHIV Ukraine registers annually, up to 3,500 deaths of AIDS and 20,000 HIV cases, 70 percent of which occur through sexual transmission. Ukraine carries a high burden of TB (2nd largest in Europe) and ranks the 4th in the world with multi-drug resistant tuberculosis burden. Vulnerability in the Ukrainian humanitarian context is exacerbated by the fact that the conflict occurs in areas mostly affected by HIV and TB⁹. As of 1 January 2017, more than 130,000¹⁰ PLHIV of which 57 percent are men and 43 percent are women, are registered in Ukraine¹¹. Among them, 25 percent (or 33,000) live in the Donetsk and Lugansk region. Half of 33,000 PLHIV living in Donetsk and Lugansk region, among them 60 percent on ART remain in the non-government controlled areas (NGCA)¹².

The life expectancy at birth in Ukraine is 76 years for women and 66 for men and has increased since 2004, with an increase of 3 years for women and 4 years for men (HFA, WHO/Europe, 2014). Non-communicable diseases (NCD) are estimated to account for 90 percent of deaths, with cardiovascular diseases as the main cause constituting 68 percent of deaths from NCD, followed by cancer with 13 percent, and injuries with 5 percent (GHO, WHO, 2012). Premature death or living long term with NCD or related disabilities have socioeconomic consequences and constitutes a double burden to sustainable social and economic development.

The conflict has created unprecedented challenges to the realization of children's rights throughout Ukraine, and especially in the conflict-affected areas. Most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) declared in the field of gender equality have not been met in full due to a lack of political will and policy failings. Major gender gaps include: women's low political representation and participation in decision-making; the gender pay gap and multiple constraints to entrepreneurship opportunities; unequal patterns of employment; and persistent gender stereotypes.

The bold reforms of 2014-2015 helped to stabilize confidence and some growth in economy was registered. However, according to the World Bank data¹³, significant recovery and growth have not yet taken hold except in select sectors. The outlook for economic growth is subject to serious risks, including an escalation of the conflict, further deterioration in the external environment, and difficulty to advance reforms in a complex political environment. In light of the gradual economic recovery, poverty is projected to decline gradually but remain elevated through 2018¹⁴. The slowdown in inflation is contributing to some recovery in real wages in select sectors. Households were also impacted by higher energy prices in 2015, although the new means-tested housing utility subsidy program partly mitigated the impact. Unemployment increased to 9.1 percent at end-2015 compared to 7.2 percent at end-2013.

Ukraine's development context is characterized by high dependence on imported oil and gas and its low domestic

⁹ UCDC/Ministry of Health (2016). HIV Bulletin #44, 45

¹⁰ Statistical HIV Report 01.01.2017 by Ukrainian Center for Disease Control, <http://phc.org.ua/uploads/documents/83da57/582407606b6036307d75611eb87a32e2.pdf> (the figures exclude NGCA and Crimea)

¹¹ "HIV Infection in Ukraine. Information Bulletin #45", 2015. Ukrainian Center for Disease Control of the Ministry of Health, Institute of Epidemiological and Infectious diseases named after L.V. Gromashevski

¹² The National HIV Council meeting 16.06.2016. Presentation of the UCDC.

¹³ According to the World Bank data as of September 2016.

¹⁴ World Bank, as of September 22, 2016, <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/88201459504749749/Ukraine-Macroeconomic-Update-April-2016-ENG.pdf> <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/705541474523591719/WB-Economic-Update-September-2016-en.pdf>

production rates. Despite some progress in reducing energy intensity and increasing efficiency and use of renewable energy, the need to improve the relevant regulatory and legal frameworks with regards to energy efficiency and energy security as well as raise awareness of and access to information on energy efficient technologies remain of prime importance.

Ukraine has considerable natural resources, the most valuable of which are land and minerals. The country does not however have an all-encompassing natural resource management mechanism to ensure sustainable use and preservation. The share of protected areas, as a proportion of national territory, has increased, but less than planned. There are risks of a chemical emergency in the East due to shelling close to the largest chlorine stocks of the main water purification plants which affects the quality of drinking water.

In the international arena, Ukraine was elected to the UN Security Council as a non-permanent member for 2016-2017. Ukraine has supported the 2030 sustainable development agenda that defines the SDGs. In July 2016 Ukraine ratified the Paris Agreement adopted at the Paris Climate Change Conference. Ukraine ratified the Protocol on Water and Health to the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes in 2003.

Ukraine is a party to most core UN human rights treaties including a party to all eight fundamental ILO Conventions embedded in the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. In 2015, it acceded to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and ratified in 2016 the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure. Ukraine adheres to the International Health Regulations 2005 and reports all public health threats of international concern. This legally binding instrument is to improve both the reporting mechanism of and the response to public health risks of international importance. Ukraine is not a party, however, to the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights. Ukraine went through two human rights reviews under the Universal Periodic Review procedure, and issued open invitations to the Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council. In February 2017 Ukraine was reviewed under CEDAW.

1.2. National reform agenda framework and SDGs

Since 2014, the programming documents of the Verkhovna Rada, President and Government were mostly designed to ensure achievements of international commitments under the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement and the International Monetary Fund Extended Fund Facility (IMF EFF) Programme. While Ukraine faces security, stabilization and recovery challenges, specific attention was paid to development and implementation of national reforms in accordance with international standards.

The European Union Association Agreement is considered as a roadmap for reforms aimed at meeting the requirements for eventual EU membership. The government has initiated 18 reforms including constitutional, electoral, judicial, security and defense; as well as reforms dealing with decentralization, social policy and health. The Government's mid-term priorities articulated in the Cabinet of Ministers Action Plan are comprised of 11 priorities and action points. A National Reform Council headed by the President was created to ensure political consensus during the reform process.

The process of formulating national strategies in the new reality of Ukraine coincided with the SDGs adoption and their prioritization in the national reform agenda framework. In partnership with the UN, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, on behalf of the GOU, rolled out a nationwide SDG local consultation in 2016 in Kyiv and in ten regions across Ukraine and engaged approximately 1,000 participants from Government (at

national and local levels), academia, civil society and UN agencies.

Across the country, participants identified an inspirational vision for change based on the principle of ‘leave no one behind’. The top three priority goals identified for Ukraine were Goal 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and strong institutions) with Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) identified as the third priority goal at the regional level.

1.3. UNPF Formulation Process

To ensure national ownership and wide UN support, the GOU and the UNCT, as well as other partners, have been actively engaged and consulted with at all stages of the common country programming process. From the GOU side, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) has been assigned to act as the government body responsible for the UNPF elaboration. The MEDT facilitated, coordinated and ensured engagement of all line ministries and other government actors at all stages of the UN common country programming process.

The UNPF elaboration process provided an opportunity for the UN to further the dialogue with the GOU, as well as civil society and other partners and stakeholders, on implementation of the new 2030 sustainable development agenda and mainstreaming SDGs into national development planning and programming. It was also critical to review the set of assumptions and risks pertinent to achievement of SDGs and implementation of the new UN-GOU partnership framework under the changed political, social and economic circumstances.

The UNPF formulation process followed the UNDG guidelines. The forward-looking evaluation carried out by UNCT end 2015 – early 2016 provided insights into the progress made with the implementation of the UNPF for 2012-2016, reflected key challenges and identified lessons learned. Following the evaluation, the Country Analysis (CA) was conducted in early 2016, with the broad representation of UN agencies and participation of government and civil society counterparts. Guided by the Human Rights Based approach, the CA provided an in-depth analysis of development challenges and structural causes of vulnerability and discrimination in Ukraine and the findings and recommendations were fed into the analytical and prioritization work during the preparation of the UNPF.

The Strategic Planning workshop was organized on 29-30 November 2016 to build consensus on development priorities and challenges to be integrated in the UNPF. The workshop, opened by the First Vice Prime Minister / Minister of Economic Development and Trade, brought together over 150 partners from: government at Deputy Minister level and senior technical staff; development partners; members of the Parliament, civil society, academia; and UN agencies, both resident and non-resident, at Heads of Agency, deputy heads and senior program staff levels.

1.4. Results of previous cooperation and lessons learned

The United Nations Partnership Framework has been the common strategic planning framework for UN development operations and assistance at the country level for the period 2012-2016. The Partnership Framework was extended by one year until December 2017.

The basic assumptions underlying the framework were overtaken by events in 2014. During 2014-2015, to adjust to the changing country context, the UNCT carried an internal discussion with the following three dimensions agreed and prioritized for short-, medium- and long-term operations and programmes:

- humanitarian response, including for conflict-affected regions and most vulnerable internally-displaced persons;
- recovery, stabilization and rehabilitation for eastern Ukraine and other affected regions;
- long-term country-wide governance reforms to promote and strengthen social stability and democratic governance.

The key findings from the forward-looking evaluation of the framework highlighted fairly good progress on its planned outputs for most outcomes and suggest that national capacities have been enhanced in government, civil society and NGOs primarily through increased partnership with counterparts and improved technical capacities. Nevertheless, the planned outcomes have not been achieved in most cases; complementarities, collaboration and synergies fostered by the framework have not contributed significantly to greater sustainability of the results of the country programmes and projects of individual UN agencies.

The lessons learned from implementing the current cycle have proven to be valuable to the UNCT as the team embarked on the development of the new UNPF. Extensive participatory consultations with all stakeholders were ensured during key processes including the localization of the SDGs, the country analysis and the strategic prioritization. The UNCT reached consensus on four key strategic areas that focus on addressing root causes of existing challenges; ensuring greater coherence and synergy, better coordination and joint monitoring of results; better engagement with other stakeholders, CSOs, private sector and academia; and greater flexibility to respond to emerging needs and opportunities that may arise with positive development in the environmental context of the country including the resolution of the conflict in the East.

1.5. UN repositioning and comparative advantage

Challenges in security, political, economic and social spheres faced by Ukraine have a huge impact on the work of the UNCT. The crisis, increased unrest and instability, and profound development challenges required bringing global experience and expertise in the areas where the UN has most comparative advantage. These include¹⁵:

- The UN in Ukraine can be an impartial convener for dialogue among authorities, business and civil society stakeholders; The UN works with stakeholders at all levels: international, national, regional, local, and it can build powerful partnerships; the “neutrality” and “objectivity” of the UN can be used to strengthen the “facilitator” role of UN agencies in creating platforms for discussions among various government and non-government actors, especially with respect to the situation in the Eastern part of the country;
- The position of the UN System is one of a promoter of global values, a coordinator of specific multi-party initiatives, a leader of humanitarian and early recovery response, a respected provider of specialized services and a “niche” provider of technical assistance in areas where there are gaps and particular national sensitivities;
- The UN is the custodian of international treaties and the global normative agenda. It knows how to apply human rights and gender equality instruments and the HRBA to enhance the fulfilment of rights for rights-holders and underline responsibilities and obligations for duty-bearers;
- The UN System has a critical role to play in ensuring that the gender perspective is properly reflected in national humanitarian, recovery and development processes, and a responsibility to address gender equality thorough operational activities at the country level. In achieving gender equality and eliminating all forms of discrimination, the UN applies a twin-track strategy - gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment;

¹⁵ Ukraine Country Analysis In Preparation Of Next UN Development Assistance Framework/UNFP 2018 – 2022

- The UN has access and uses international technical expertise and access to best practices that it acquired globally. UN agencies bring specific expertise and have credibility in the country. They can promote approved standards and experiences that are vetted based on an international consensus among experts.
- The UN has a strong coordination mandate and an operational mandate to support the SDGs implementation process.

The GOU's request for greater UN involvement in national programs focused on technical assistance and financial support to assess and plan priority recovery and peace-building efforts in the conflict-affected regions of Eastern Ukraine has required the UN to scale up its presence to respond to humanitarian and recovery needs. UN efforts in this regard will be guided by relevant UN Security Council and UN General Assembly resolutions, in particular A/RES/68/262 and A/RES/71/205.

The major challenge facing the UN is to foster an effective integrated response that builds national resilience, supports the Government to prioritize actions and secures the funding required for real upscale and impact in the national context. The final evaluation of the current framework (2012-2016) has shown that in a complex environment like Ukraine, the UNCT must carefully position itself in a few areas of first order national priority where alignment of the SDGs and national priorities allows it to amplify its message through concerted advocacy, and where there is space not filled by large donors, and where the in-country capacities of the UN provide a good operational platform¹⁶.

Implementation of the new UNPF will draw on the UN's strengths: the promotion of the SDGs in the Ukrainian context; advocacy for gender equality and full human rights for women and all vulnerable groups; support to the development of data for evidence-based decisions in key areas; decentralization and accountability of government; multi-sectoral approaches; improvements in social service access and quality; and the development of a more dynamic and equal partnership between government and national civic groups and international partners.

1.6. Programme Strategies

'Leave no one behind'

The UNPF priorities and strategies focus on fulfilling the rights of the most marginalized and vulnerable populations in Ukraine. This approach builds on the core SDG principles of "leaving no one behind"¹⁷. It also underpins the efforts of the UNCT to assist the country to meet its human rights obligations, ensuring healthy lives and wellbeing for all, and to enable the GOU to increase their ownership of the development process and to respond adequately to the needs of most vulnerable populations as the key pre-requisites for development of inclusive, peaceful and prosperous societies.

Out of the vulnerable groups identified in the CA the following were incorporated in the UNPF design: people living below the poverty line; people living in rural areas; young people; unemployed people; elderly people; the directly conflict-affected populations of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions; children from vulnerable groups including in residential care institutions; children from IDP families; children and persons with disabilities; children and adolescents in conflict with the law; victims of gender-based violence, including domestic violence and human trafficking; people living with HIV (including people who inject drugs, commercial sex workers and men having sex with men) or suffering from NCDs; elderly people, migrants and IDPs; ex-combatants; and ethnic

¹⁶ Ukraine Country Analysis In Preparation Of The Next UN Development Assistance Framework (UNFP) 2018 – 2022

¹⁷ Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN General Assembly Resolution, 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1. Para 4.

minorities. The groups who tend to be left behind include (to varying degrees): women living below the poverty line, elderly women, women with disabilities, rural women, young women and girls living in the conflict affected areas, ethnic minorities, particularly Roma, and women IDPs.

To address immediate needs and structural causes of vulnerabilities, the UNCT will build upon already existing collaboration mechanisms with the GOU, and other national and international partners and will proactively seek new solutions and establish new partnerships to achieve national and global targets under the 2030 Agenda.

Under each thematic area, the UN, together with stakeholders, will promote the rights of those 'left behind' and raise capacity and accountability of the State as the main duty bearer to systematically identify, prioritize and include those who are marginalized, excluded and require the most protection. At the same time, the principle of empowerment of the right holders from most vulnerable groups will be pivotal and the UNPF will be implemented through participatory and inclusive approaches and will enhance opportunities for the right holders and raise their capacity to actively participate in decision making regarding their non-discriminatory access to enjoyment of human rights protection.

Coherence between humanitarian, development actions and building resilience

In the UNPF 2018-2022, the strategic objectives of protection, humanitarian access and the need for emergency life-saving interventions remain a priority together with the restoration of livelihoods, and support for durable solutions. The UNCT support to the GOU-led efforts will build on the UN comparative advantage in terms of experience in conflict sensitive programming, as well as the capacity to gather information and disaggregated data on targeted groups, conduct vulnerability assessments, and map the conflict and assess its potential impact.

The UN will promote integration of the concept of resilience into the development of national and regional policy and will support strengthening capacities of national and local institutions and communities to respond to social and economic shocks, natural hazards and prevent their impact on sustainable development of communities, and those that face multiple risks.

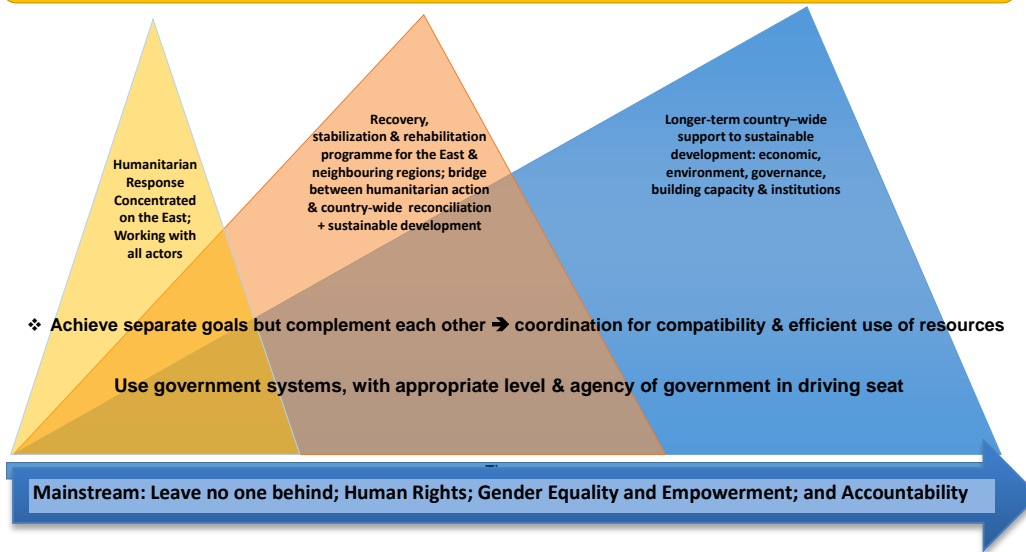
At the same time, the UN will emphasize collaborative efforts between humanitarian, recovery and development areas by targeting the structural causes of vulnerability, discrimination and poverty. The UN will focus on the protection of people most at risk, including displaced populations and those most likely to be affected by climate change and natural disasters.

Coherence to tackle the identified challenges will be ensured by creating operational frameworks that incorporate both a long-term perspective into humanitarian work, and issues of vulnerability and risk into development work. In this regard, the UN has specific expertise in determining synergies from implementing humanitarian and development programming in conflict-affected areas under the previous framework.

Moreover, support to mainstreaming the 2030 agenda into national planning has resulted in the common vision (see Figure 1 below) of the new UNPF. The new UNPF will be implemented in more strategic, coherent and responsible manner and in the spirit of the UNDG principles¹⁸. An integrated approach to joint programming will be promoted through four interconnected programming strategies that will inform interventions under the humanitarian, recovery and development clusters: Leave no one behind, Human Rights Based Approach, Gender Equality and Empowerment, and Accountability.

¹⁸ UNDG (2016) 'UNDG delivering together in support of the 2030 Agenda' UNDG Discussion note.

UNITED NATIONS IN UKRAINE: Serving short- and long-term interests of Ukrainian people
Humanitarian: urgent, saving lives **Early Recovery:** bridging **Development:** sustainable livelihoods, effective institutions.
Each has different horizon; targets different parts of population; led by specialized agencies; draws on different funds.



Human Rights

Ukraine faces unprecedented challenges affecting the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Their roots can be found in deep-seated systemic shortcomings, which have not been addressed – including a weak rule of law and endemic corruption – and conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The growing socio-economic challenges in the country as well as the necessity to support a large population of displaced persons has exacerbated the pressure on the Ukrainian system to respond to human rights violations and impacted all service providers working to ensure the enjoyment of social and economic rights, particularly for some vulnerable categories which were marginalized and excluded before the conflict.

The UN supports Ukraine in meeting its obligations under the UN Charter and international human rights treaties. The objective is to ensure the effective integration of international human rights norms and standards in the processes, policies, programs and activities of the state at all levels.

The UNPF integrates to a great extent the results of the in-depth Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) assessment. In the areas of national priorities, development problems were identified and analyzed from the perspective of the HRBA and its core principles¹⁹ and with the strong people-centered approach, focusing on the needs of those most discriminated and marginalized.

SDGs and the National Human Rights Strategy will provide a framework to mainstream the HRBA into humanitarian and development efforts and to monitor and report the progress achieved by the GOU to protect human rights and to respond adequately to the needs of the most vulnerable populations. The focus of the UN work in 2018-2022 will be oriented towards comprehensive support of production of data needed for

¹⁹ These principles include: universality and inalienability; indivisibility; interdependence and inter-relatedness; non-discrimination and equality; participation and inclusion; accountability and the rule of law. Cited as in UNGD (2003) The Human Rights Based Approach to Development Cooperation Towards a Common Understanding Among UN Agencies,

accountability around human rights. Particular attention will be given to the most vulnerable populations, including those affected by the conflict in the East. In this regard, Human Right Monitoring Mission in Ukraine will continue providing expertise to support the implementation of the UNPF in line with the UN Secretary-General’s “Human Rights Up Front” Plan of Action.²⁰

Gender equality and women’s empowerment

The UN has a long-standing partnership with the GOU, Parliament, the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsperson), and civil society in advancement of gender equality and women’s human rights. UN agencies provided policy and technical support in development of the state programmes and legislation, building skills and knowledge on mainstreaming gender equality into national and local planning and budgeting, preventing and responding to GBV and in other areas.

Ukraine faces a number of challenges affecting the enjoyment of equal opportunities and rights by women in general and those facing compound discrimination in particular. The root causes can be found in stereotypes and deeply rooted systemic gaps which have not been addressed – including a weak rule of law, low capacity of the institutional mechanism on gender equality and lack of political will.

The gender equality situation receives little attention in the ambitious national reform agenda. Women remain underrepresented in the Parliament making up only 12.3 percent of the Verkhovna Rada.²¹ Representation of women in decision-making in executive power also remains low with women making up 12 percent of the Cabinet of Ministers²² and 36.9 percent of all executive civil servants in the top level of public administration.²³ Gender inequality in economic opportunities, as well as discrimination in recruitment and at work, have limited women’s access to employment, income and career promotion. Comprehensive, reliable and comparable data on GBV including domestic violence is largely unavailable. The national institutions lack methodology for systematic data collection. The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), signed by Ukraine in 2011, remains un-ratified which delays creating the necessary and comprehensive policies and programs to prevent and combat violence against women.

The adoption by the Government of National Action Plan for Implementation of the UN Security Council’s Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security is a commendable step towards integration of rights and opportunities of women, peace and security agenda in the reforms, recovery and peacebuilding processes. However, its actual implementation requires strengthening of the cross-sectoral coordination, monitoring and oversight mechanisms as well as capacities of line ministries and local authorities. It also requires better alignment of the National Action Plan 1325 with on-going reforms. The Government’s capacity to comprehensively mainstream gender as a cross-cutting issue in its strategic planning and state reforms, to effectively enforce policies and legislation at all levels, to effectively deliver gender-responsive services requires strengthening, both human resources and system-wise.

The UN will continue supporting Ukraine in meeting its obligations on gender equality and women’s rights under international human rights treaties, such as CEDAW, UNSC Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, the Beijing Platform for Action, ILO Conventions and the SDGs. Guided by the internal accountability policies and mechanisms, such as the UN System-Wide Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the UN global knowledge and good practices, the UN will provide the GOU with policy advice, capacity development

²⁰ <https://undg.org/home/guidance-policies/country-programming-principles/human-rights/rights-up-front-initiative/>

²¹ Website of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine, http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/site2/p_deputat_list

²² Website of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/officialcategory?cat_id=247077361

²³ Data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

and advocacy through its humanitarian, recovery and peace building, and development programming and will continue strengthening the mandates of the Parliament and Ombudsperson in monitoring women's rights and gender equality, and building civil society partnerships with women's groups.

Accountability

In Ukraine, despite the existing policy and legal frameworks on many issues, the implementation of national and international commitments remains patchy and the accountability and oversight mechanisms are weak. Among the root causes is that the country has had a long history of centralized decision-making, where there has been little space for civil society or individuals to influence decision-making processes. Also, there is a lack of governance capacity to formulate and implement evidence-based policies that are both human rights and gender equality oriented and economically sound.

Overall, capacity of duty-bearers (i.e. governmental ministries, regional and local administrations) is restricted due to lack of accountability, insufficient use of a result-based approach, responsibilities that focus on processes instead of results, centralized decision-making, low salaries for public sector employees, job insecurity, lack of merit-based public services, insufficient performance system for individuals and corruption.

Creating a national consciousness of the role of the state as a duty-bearer toward its citizens, and of citizens as empowered rights holders will be at the centre of the UNPF and it is expected that mutual accountability of the GOU and the UN for the results envisaged under the national 2020 Strategy and SDGs will be promoted. Therefore, improving capacity of duty bearers in formulating and implementing evidence based policies and in monitoring the impact of social policy measures is seen as a priority across all thematic areas.

The UN and the GOU have a long and fruitful record of collaboration around the MDGs (2000-2015). Furthermore, the fact that 33 key national development indicators were regularly monitored over a period of 15 years is a useful starting point for advancement of the national data and statistical systems in the context of the 2030 Agenda. However, the scarcity of data to monitor SDGs remains critical, leading to a call for generation of necessary data and analysis to guide action.

Specific strategies to support the GOU are integrated into the Pillars and outcomes with a multi-fold purpose in mind: to enable them to track progress in compliance with international standards; to build capacity and improve result-based and evidence-supported decision making; and to increased transparency of data and accountability to right-holders including those most in need: women, IDPs and other populations affected by the conflict in the East, people with disabilities, elderly people, people with HIV and AIDS, youth and children.

Access to reliable data is essential for policy making to address actual priorities and needs. Insufficient accountability for conflict-related human rights and humanitarian law violations, and the increase in sexual and gender-based violence – poses additional challenges for the authorities, civil society and development and humanitarian partners. There is a lack of qualitative data; rigorous big data analysis (economic, social, geographical, resources, infrastructure); disaggregated data by sex and age, and on vulnerable populations; and a lack of user-friendly e-databases.

There is consensus that the UN has a special role in the development of data series to enable evidence-based decision making, and through data-based advocacy to empower citizens to hold public institutions to account politically and administratively across a range of governance and service functions. The new focus on decentralization of authority and empowerment of citizens and civil society has increased the importance of

having data available to the public - on the 'where and what' of problems and issues, on service performance relative to other providers, and on accountability of officials for budgets.

Access to data for both officials and citizens will be given a priority in the UNPF. This includes engaging those who are in need and receive little or no attention in the national reform agenda through open data systems, e-governance platforms and other tools to achieve higher standards of social accountability and to ensure that voices of rights holders are heard and influence decision-making. Support to the GOU to develop a national baseline report for SDGs is seen as a significant contribution to greater accountability of the state towards the citizen and international community for effectiveness of social policies and sustainability of democratic reforms.

PART 2: STRATEGIC PILLARS

The UN remains committed to ensuring strategic positioning of the UN within programmes focused at addressing structural issues of inequality and vulnerability, advocacy for rights and access to social services, including health and education, strengthening national coordination systems and processes on humanitarian coordination, human rights instruments, and adaptation of national legislation in areas of UN agencies' mandates.

The key challenges to be addressed under the new UNPF include: low level of civil society participation and inclusion (particularly women and young people) in social, political and economic development; lack of access to the means of production for successful development of entrepreneurship, especially in rural areas; hindered by corruption and vested interests access to justice and , in particular , 'leaving behind' the unique needs of children; insufficient and inappropriate measures in the human capacity formation agenda to address the needs of economically disadvantaged people and the most vulnerable groups including children, women, elderly people, persons with disability, IDPs, people with HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis, and NCDs and those living in areas that are economically disadvantaged and most affected by the conflict; low government capacity and lack of democratic governance which affect the protection of the population against the social shocks , the economic crisis and environmental degradation.

The four strategic Pillars agreed between UN and GOU are:

1. Sustainable economic growth, environment and employment.
2. Equitable access to quality and inclusive services & social protection
3. Democratic governance, rule of law and civic participation
4. Human security, social cohesion and recovery with a particular focus on Eastern Ukraine

The choice of priorities for the UNPF 2018-2022 is based broadly on the following global and national criteria:

- Support to national efforts to achieve goals and targets that are both national and global (SDGs) with a strong emphasis on promotion of human rights and gender equality;
- Facilitation of national priorities, including achievement of European integration within the context of implementation of the Ukraine-EU Association Agreement, government strategies and sector and thematic plans and programmes;
- Needs and anticipations of people of Ukraine including most vulnerable identified in the process of SDGs consultations and supported by the UNCT-led analytical work e.g. Country Analysis, vulnerability assessments, etc.;
- Optimal use of UN comparative advantages (both local and global) and alignment of partners to support the UN actions;
- Lesson learned from previous cooperation under the partnership framework 2012-2017.

The theories of change (Annex B) illustrate the alignment with the Ukraine Strategy 2020, the SDGs, the change process and its expected outcomes and explain horizontal and vertical coherence between the four Pillars.

They are based on the logic that *high-quality governance* - that particularly includes rule of law, democratic and accountable structures, eradication of corruption, and a genuine commitment of the state to people's needs - is a pre-requisite to achieve *maximum security and protection* for people and the state and *create favorable conditions for post-conflict recovery, reconciliation and sustainable development*.

Realization of *good governance* by 2022 in the framework of decentralization will be critical to improve access for people to *social protection*, health services, *livelihoods* and *democratic participation*, *reduce poverty* and *build resilience of people, communities and the state towards economic and social shocks and natural disasters*.

Decentralized, inclusive and democratic public structures will boost *participation of people including women and the most vulnerable populations*, build *trust* and promote realization of a *new human capital* that, in turn, will undertake *greater responsibility* ("a new compact") for reforms and will drive the *sustainable and inclusive economic development* of the country to achieve Ukrainian people's aspirations and national and global targets.

A stronger economy that is socially inclusive will in turn have a positive impact on *higher human security and standards of living* for all people of Ukraine, so that they are able to develop their potential and take responsibility for their own well-being and contribute to building a new Ukraine that is *strong, peaceful, cohesive* and takes "the rightful place in the world".

2.1 Pillar 1: Sustainable economic growth, environment and employment

Under this Pillar, the UNPF will focus on: improvement of the legislative environment for development of sustainable enterprises, particularly small and medium enterprise; promotion of employment – intensive investments and equal access to entrepreneurship and employment for women and men including from vulnerable groups; improvement of funding schemes to support agriculture and business development in rural areas; support to sustainable and inclusive economic development that is environmentally responsive.

Rationale

The economy in Ukraine is on track for a slow recovery though there are still no durable structural improvements to help the country emerge from the economic crisis. More than 40 percent negative contribution to GDP growth is associated with the situation in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts²⁴. The GOU has identified outdated production technology and excessive use of raw materials as major problem areas. Priorities include the need to raise industrial competitiveness and foster structural rebuilding.

A substantial share of the population during 2014-2015 became poorer than before because of inflation, job loss and the evolving situation in Eastern Ukraine.²⁵ The recession has already caused the reduction of workplaces and growth of unemployment. In 2016, unemployment is at 7.5 percent for women and 11.1 percent for men

²⁴ http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=248801311&cat_id=244274130 - Report on the progress and results of the Program of Cabinet of Ministry of Ukraine in 2015

²⁵ The Impact of Social and Economic Changes on Factors of Social Vulnerability of Children in Ukraine, Kyiv School of Economics, 2015.

between the ages of 15 and 70.²⁶ The gender-based segregation in employment is progressing in Ukraine, being traced across occupations and economic activities.

Despite the legislation in place on equal remuneration of work²⁷, there was an increase in the gender pay gap over the recent years. The gender disparities in average wages contribute to the gender gap in pensions. Women engage disproportionately in unpaid work due to traditional reproductive roles and family duties.

Over 20 years of agrarian transformation has not resulted in the improvement of rural well-being. Unemployment and poverty in rural areas are widespread; logistical and social infrastructure (e.g. social services systems, health, culture, kindergartens etc. are in a bad shape; human capital (education levels etc.) is not developing well. Ukraine has substantial national resources, in particular land and minerals. Sustainable use of these resources requires introduction of sustainable management practices with a people-centered approach. The needs of rural women are not fully recognized at the national level. The situation of rural women is worse than those of rural men, and urban women and men.

Difficult living conditions in rural areas results in internal migration - especially of young people - to cities. According to a study conducted by IOM, in 2014-2015 the number of internal migrant workers in Ukraine exceeded 1.6 million people, reaching 9 percent of the economically active population; internal labour migration is expected to further increase by 50 percent. Additionally, international labour migration has been characterized by an increasing tendency since 2006 and is still ongoing, with significant increase of migration flows in 2010 and in 2014, due to the impact of the global economic crisis on Ukrainian economy as well as the conflict in the East. Currently, approximately 700,000 Ukrainian citizens are working abroad and an additional 310,000 are planning to migrate. The conflict, the internal displacement and the poor economic situation in the country are push factors for a further potential increase of internal and external migration²⁸.

Despite the favourable legislative framework, opportunities of entrepreneurship are associated with multiple constrains in Ukraine, with access to finance and high expectations of corruption mentioned as the major obstacles by entrepreneurs. Other barriers include: lack of information; lack of proactive engagement and motivation of local executive government to create/inform the opportunities; and lack of educational programs and promotion of entrepreneurship. The gender-based segregation also contributes to the structure of entrepreneurship as well, as women's firms are mostly operating in the 'female-dominated' sectors. Whereas women and men have the equal access to finance through bank accounts, the gender gap is observed in obtaining bank loans²⁹.

Environmental degradation, air pollution and toxic chemicals released into the environment has been contributing to a high NCD burden and other worsened health outcomes. Among occupational risks, asbestos is the most dangerous health threat. The Ukrainian national legislation does not comply with the European norms and WHO and ILO recommendations. Innovative steps are required for harmonization of the Ukrainian and EU legislation in this area. The situation with environmental safety is also deteriorating in rural areas. Emissions of pollutants and carbon dioxide by stationary sources of ambient air contamination in the agriculture sector are comparable with those in the mining sector.

Considering Ukraine's high dependence on imported oil and gas and its low domestic production rates, it is

²⁶ State Statistics service of Ukraine, <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

²⁷ Ukraine ratified ILO Equal Remuneration Convention (1951) in.....

²⁸ Migration as an Enabler of Development in Ukraine: Study on the nexus between Development and Migration-Related Financial Flows to Ukraine – IOM Mission in Ukraine, 2016 -

http://www.iom.org.ua/sites/default/files/iom_migration_as_an_enabler_of_development_in_ukraine.pdf

²⁹ World Bank (2006). Ukraine Country Gender Assessment.

important to improve the relevant regulatory and legal frameworks with regards to energy efficiency and energy security and raise awareness and access to information on energy efficient technologies. However, improved legislation framework and awareness raising only will not be enough as the implementation of energy efficiency requires skills and new jobs. Green economy and/or green jobs will help Ukraine increase overall productivity of the economy by changing production patterns and transitioning to greener technologies.

Environmental Policy Strategy 2020 and National Action Plan on Environmental Security (2016–2020) that aim at the integration of environmental policy in economic and social development to ensure environmental safety for people, the introduction of environmentally balanced system of resource use and conservation of natural ecosystems, creates more favourable conditions for strengthening cooperation in this area between the UN and GOU.

UN Comparative advantage

Under the previous framework, UN has focused on enabling small and medium enterprise development. The regional approach has shown promise and potential for replication and upscaling. The UN has done very effective work in community development and addressing rural poverty and the new UNPF will build upon that work in support of decentralization, with a focus on community-based associations and more responsive services, and in line with the recommended HRBA approach for UN work.

The UN has also worked towards promotion of liberalization of trade in land, establishment of an agricultural land market and effective and rational use of land, as well as increased employment opportunities for the rural population. The cooperation with the GoU under the UA-EU Association Agreement and SDGs opens ample opportunities for the UNCT to promote integration of international standards, in particular integrating gender equality into labour regulations and job security.

Regarding the environmental challenges, the UN is well placed technically to address a number of them. The UN is a pioneer in promoting energy efficiency at the global level which enables it to support Ukraine in transposing best international practices and knowledge and adopting measures to reduce energy, material and carbon intensity. As the custodian of several international environment treaties the UN has technical expertise in all issues related to energy efficiency in order to support the GOU to meet the commitments undertaken in this area. The UN has wide access to best international practices in management of natural resources, including sustainable and safe management of water supply and sanitation services and sufficient experience in policy support in this area.

The UN and the GOU agreed to work together to achieve the following Outcomes:

Outcome 1.1. By 2022, all women and men, especially young people, equally benefit from an enabling environment that includes labour market, access to decent jobs and economic opportunities

Alignment to national agenda: Poverty Reduction Strategy (2017-2020), Decent Work Country Programme (2016-2019), State Programme on Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men (2017-2021), Strategy 2020, Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy (2016-2020)

Alignment to SDGs: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

Implementing UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNECE, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN WOMEN, WFP

Vulnerable Groups: youth, people with disabilities; IDPs, migrants, rural population, women facing multiple forms of discrimination

The UN will work together with the partners to promote the following changes in this area:

- More enabling legislative environment for domestic and foreign investment and development of sustainable enterprises, entrepreneurship and innovations;
- Responsiveness of employment policies, legislation and greater investments to the needs of women and men from vulnerable groups;
- Decreased disparity in regional development particularly in rural areas;
- Increased capacity of national institutions and regional governments to promote rural development and development of business;
- Stronger cooperation of employer's and business associations with the GOU in development of employment-intensive policies and measures;
- Increased employability and access to entrepreneurship;
- Economic empowerment and equal employment standards for men and women including from vulnerable groups;
- Expanded and more inclusive job market particularly for youth, women, IDPs, and populations in conflict-affected areas.

The UN will support revision of legislation and regulations and provide policy advice in creating incentives for business development and employment-intensive investments. Furthermore, the UN will work with Parliament and central executive authorities, partners, workers and employers' organizations to promote legal and institutional frameworks for decent work and removing barriers to entrepreneurship. Special focus will be on capacity building of the target ministries and regional development authorities to develop policies that promote rural development, development of small and medium enterprise and improvement of infrastructure and innovations, provision of policy support to the target institution for revision of the legislation. Moreover, the UN will advocate for the development of a compact between the Government, private businesses and other stakeholders to facilitate access to job market for vulnerable groups such as youth, women, IDPs, and others. In partnership with employers and business associations, the UN will conduct advocacy for a more secure business development environment e.g. protection of rights of businesses and implementation of the Concept of Sustainable Enterprises which will serve as good entry point for Green Economy related initiatives. At the local level, the UN will support the local authorities especially in the conflict-affected areas to create employment opportunities through rehabilitation of social infrastructure interventions, develop cooperatives, setting up business and start-ups.

To contribute to the generation of jobs, the UN will support the target ministries in the development of market information (disaggregated by sex and region) to increase the link between the supply and demand. Special focus will be on improvement of employability skills to meet labour market demands and needs and the UN will support the target ministries and vocational training institutions to increase quality of training programmes and better alignment with labour market opportunities. The UN will provide technical expertise to national and regional agencies in several sectors to integrate into development plans, employment-centred policies and measures. Specific attention will be given to employment generation and access to livelihood in conflict-affected regions. Working together with social partners, the UN will reach out vulnerable populations and promote entrepreneurship development through advisory services and training. Furthermore, and together with partners

from the government, civil society organizations, academia and private business, the UN will advocate for volunteering schemes at the national and local level and promote youth volunteerism in the areas of employability and social inclusion.

Outcome 1.2. By 2022, national institutions, private business and communities implement gender-responsive policies and practices to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, preservation of ecosystems, mitigation, adaptation to climate change and generation of green jobs

Alignment to national agenda: Environmental Policy Strategy 2020, National Action Plan on Environmental Security (2016-2020)

Alignment to SDGs: 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

Implementing Agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO

Vulnerable groups: people living in highly industrialized and urbanised areas, people living in agriculture areas

Under this Outcome, the UN together with partners will work towards:

- Improved regulatory framework and policies that facilitate implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation measures including energy efficiency;
- Increased capacity of the target ministries and agencies in sustainable management and use of natural resources, and preservation of ecosystems;
- More favourable environment for development of green economy and climate-friendly enterprises;
- Integration of sustainable development and community resilience goals into regional and local development planning.

The UN will provide policy support to the Parliament in development of legislation on energy efficiency and advocate for more favourable fiscal policies for climate - friendly enterprises. The UN will work with the private sector to promote new technologies, operated by new employment/skills (i.e. green jobs), to achieve carbon neutrality (a net zero carbon footprint). The UN together with civil society partners will raise awareness on environmental issues and conduct advocacy on environmental rights that along with basic human rights, such as food, clean water, etc. The UN will advocate for integration of sustainable development and risk reduction strategies into national and regional plans and within the interventions targeting the decentralization reform will support communities facing multiple risks (e.g. communities that are affected by the conflict, suffering from the deterioration of the environment, and exposed to a high risk of natural hazards) to build the resilience to respond to and prevent these risks.

The UN will continue promoting knowledge and practices in sustainable use of natural resources. Special focus will be on institutional capacity development of the target ministries in sustainable management and use of natural resources; and preservation of ecosystems. To this purpose, the UN will support the GOU in seeking solutions that promote sustainable economic growth and use of high technologies that are energy efficient and environmentally friendly.

2.2 Pillar 2: Equitable access to quality and inclusive services and social protection

Equitable access to social services and protection are directly linked with improvement of governance and the rule of law. These are also critical pre-conditions for enjoyment of human rights, improving living standards and enlarged opportunities for human development. Better access and more effective social protection mechanisms will contribute to more active participation of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable populations in social and economic processes to achieve security for their families, develop their potential and contribute to the prosperity of the country.

Health and education are universal and inalienable human rights and are enshrined in the SDGs; improved and effective access in these areas is critical for human development and the formation of new generations that will foster the development of a peaceful and prosperous Ukraine. Equitable access to quality essential health services along the health promotion and protection, and disease prevention, treatment, care and support continuum, and access to safe, effective, quality-assured and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all as well as inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all have direct impact on human development resulting in better social cohesion and political and social stability. Access to water and sanitation is a basic human right and equitable and universal access to safely managed water and sanitation services are among the SDG targets.

The UNPF addresses the issues of social protection, inclusion and human development through three outcomes that focus on: support to the development of a National Integrated Social Protection System and provision of social services; support to implementation of the state health-care reform and access to medicines and vaccines; promotion of healthy life-styles, as well as active ageing; improving access to pre-primary education, especially for vulnerable groups and conflict-affected populations, and improving the quality of education that promotes life skills learning and safe learning environments.

Rationale

Access to and use of quality services is a key national problem, especially in rural areas and for socio-economically disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. Whilst some services have improved in many areas, these problems have again become more acute in the crisis context. It is due to the transformation of the old centralized health system and a decentralization process in which main responsibilities on providing and financing social services have been transferred to the local level but relevant capacities have not yet been built. Healthcare reform has come out as one of the top three national priorities of citizens in the nation-wide SDG consultations.

With the level of government spending on healthcare in Ukraine significantly above the global average for countries at the same income level, the health outcomes are much poorer compared to other CIS countries. The risks of disability, early retirement or mortality caused by non-communicable disease are high and have the socio-economic impact such as increased demands for social care and welfare support as well as the burdens of the impact of absenteeism from school or work, decreased productivity and employee turnover. Losses through corruption and outdated methods are significant. These point to inefficiencies in healthcare provision, financing and organization. The paucity of quality demographic data has impacted the ability to build a responsive healthcare system for responding adequately to the needs of patients suffering from non-communicable and communicable diseases.

With the established national mechanisms that coordinate the HIV response³⁰, HIV prevention for key populations, including in local areas of high vulnerability – the NGCAs and among IDPs in the GCA, is fully funded

³⁰ National TB/HIV Council (CCM) and the National M&E System (governed by the M&E Centre of the UkrCDC – currently the PHC)

by the donors and is not a part of the national health governance and finance system. Access to treatment and prevention requires a shared long-term vision on sustainable HIV financing and wider health sector reforms including new financing models. Domestic HIV financing needs to be strengthened to reduce dependency and ensure sustainability of both treatment and prevention services for key populations. The establishment of the Centre for Public Health opens an opportunity to promote a general public health approach as well as an approach focusing on HIV, AIDS, Hepatitis C, TB and vaccination programmes and advocate for stronger government leadership in prevention and treatment. The Comprehensive HIV Protocol 2016 should become a guarantee of the effective HIV services cascade to ensure the quality and effectiveness of response till 2020 to stop the epidemic, reach 90-90-90 targets³¹ and beyond. From the ongoing decentralization reform perspective, challenges to distribution of additional functions to regional and local levels and strengthening public - private partnerships of services providers, including supporting community-led health service provision in the area of primary health care, should also be addressed. Public Health Reform and the Strategy for sustainability of HIV response after the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria phases out affords the window of opportunity for institutionalizing the current NGO services.

In the context of the economic crisis in 2015, Ukraine faced acute problems with child vaccination, resulting from poor vaccine supply, public mistrust of vaccination, low quality of care and corruption in the health care system. About 50 percent of children in Ukraine are not fully immunized against polio, measles, rubella, and other diseases. The polio transmission was interrupted in 2016 though significant gaps in immunization and surveillance put Ukraine at high risk for new outbreaks.

To address corruption in the health care system, a special law was passed in 2015 to allow international organizations to purchase medicines with government funds. This led to the formation of a consortium of UN agencies together with the Ministry of Health to procure medicines on an emergency basis. While there was noticeable progress in access and efficient use of funds, national ownership of the procurement system that is effective and free from corruption is still to be built.

In late 2016, important Concept Papers were passed by the Council of Ministers in support of the planned health reforms. The reform process was initiated demanding a combination of rapid administrative reforms, more effective purchasing and spending, and a focus on results-based decision-making, e.g. non-discriminatory access to quality services, in particular people living with disabilities. The legal basis is in place for the development of more effective approaches to funding health and other social services from domestic sources³², but financing mechanisms for civil society must be improved.

The conflict in Ukraine has severely weakened the child protective environment as it has separated families, depleted resources and caused extreme stress for their caregivers and has weakened the formal child protection system. Children and adults with disabilities and living in state institutions, including those in detention, comprise a large and extremely vulnerable group. The conflict has induced harmful behaviour among youth and adolescents, including harmful use of alcohol, violence, drug addiction and high risk sexual behaviour. Protective environments for children and their families (particularly along the contact line and NGCAs) need to be restored, establishing and/or strengthening tailored assistance and support for recovery, including cash, material assistance and referral pathways to adequate services or through community support.

³¹ “90–90–90” targets to help end the AIDS epidemic: by 2020, 90% of people living with HIV will be diagnosed, 90% of those diagnosed will be on sustained antiretroviral therapy (ART) with 90% viral suppression in those on ART

³² Law On Standards for Providing Social Services (2003)

The financial and social strain of supporting the large number of IDPs has further exacerbated the challenges for authorities and communities alike in all areas from livelihoods to health and education. With respect to education reforms, special attention is needed to eliminate barriers to education for children from conflict-affected territories and of national minorities, in particular Roma and Crimean Tatars children. The above-mentioned challenges require development of public policies that are strong and inclusive at all levels, and ensuring mutual accountability.

UN Comparative Advantage

Under the previous partnership framework, the UN has achieved significant results in a range of areas of social protection of most vulnerable populations: social policy reform, employment services reform, people with disabilities, youth engagement and empowerment, institutionalization of children; refugee services; prevention and protection for victims of human trafficking; services to IDPs; and checking the HIV epidemic. It has addressed laws, regulations and enforcement mechanisms pertaining to the protection of people with disabilities, marginalized groups and vulnerable children. Targeted programmes on reproductive rights, TB-HIV prevention, treatment care and support have raised awareness, helping to prevent and address human rights violations. Much of the UN's efforts have been aimed at promotion of safe and healthy behaviour among young people to raise their capacity to make responsible choices in life and their empowerment and engagement. This strategy supported by the UN Youth Working Group is seen as very positive, and will be built upon in the new UNPF.

Coordinated capacity support was provided to initiate the set-up of a corruption-free national health procurement system. Accessible online systems were launched for the monitoring of medical supplies by patients and their families and for national health institutions to plan supply and distribution of medicines. The Joint Team on AIDS, uniting assistance of 11 co-sponsors to HIV response in Ukraine under the Joint UN Programme of Support on AIDS 2013-2017, through successful advocacy together with the civil society partners and fundraising, contributed to national capacity building for sustainable HIV response. It now needs to bring these together more coherently within the new UNPF strategy to ensure adherence of Ukraine to the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS³³ and to assist in building comprehensive national mechanisms and accountability to reach 90-90-90 targets of the Fast Track Strategy. Efforts will be made to encourage and support community led health service provision. As decentralization takes root, including communities as service providers within a newly formulated health architecture is important as many areas of primary healthcare can be managed by community-led organizations at the local level.

The UN agencies have both the capacity and comparative advantage to support and proactively accelerate the transformation of national and subnational systems in various aspects of human development, particularly in the social sectors, health and education, to effectively respond to the existing and growing challenges, while prioritizing programs for the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of the population. Impact from interventions under this Pillar will be reinforced through synergies with UNCT work in governance and local sustainable development.

³³ Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast-Track to Accelerate the Fight against HIV and to End the AIDS Epidemic by 2030 (2016)

Support to the national priorities under this thematic area will be pursued through following Outcome:

Outcome 2: By 2022, women and men, girls and boys, equitably benefit from integrated social protection, universal health services and quality education

Alignment to national priorities: The Concept of the National Integrated Social Protection System in Ukraine, Anti-corruptions strategy, HR Strategy, State Programme on Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men; State Programme of fighting Human Trafficking 2020, Health 2020, National Poverty Eradication Strategy

Alignment with SDGs: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10

Implementing UN Agencies: ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, WHO

Vulnerable groups: people, especially children, living below the poverty line; people with disabilities, including children; institutionalized populations especially children and young people, IDPs, victims of human trafficking, labour migrants, adolescents and young people (young girls in particular), elderly people, people living with HIV and TB and key populations at risk, minorities

Achievement of this Outcome will entail:

- Improved national level access and use of data, e.g. child-related statistics, by the target institutions as a basis for development of evidence-informed policies;
- Increased capacity and coordination of the targeted national institutions to implement the integrated social protection policy;
- Strengthened capacities of sub-national authorities, particularly newly consolidated municipalities, on integrated social planning and the design of local social programmes for vulnerable populations, especially those with children;
- Provision of integrated social services, including creation of centres of social support for children, by local authorities and private service providers according to minimum social protection norms;
- Improved cooperation between public and private providers of social services;
- Increased capacity of local authorities, especially in the eastern part of Ukraine to introduce inclusive and specialised social services to meet the needs of local populations;
- Strengthened national procurement, storage and distribution systems in the area of public sector health services;
- Strengthened national health financing mechanism, including health insurance schemes to protect the population from catastrophic payments for health services;
- Development and maintenance of a national health information system for analysing health trends and for informed decisions in policy-making;
- Increased capacity of the national health institutions to plan and implement the national health strategy, the Fast Track Strategy to End AIDS, the strategy on TB and Hepatitis C;
- Improved access to health services including e-health services, especially for key populations; and quality of services due to introduction of modern treatment and prevention practices;
- Increased cooperation of the national health institutions and civil society in promoting healthy life styles, prevention of use of drugs, cigarettes and alcohol, HIV and AIDS, TB and Hepatitis C and reduction of stigma and discrimination against groups at risk;
- Improved access to local funding for private service providers.

- Increased capacity of the target ministries to provide innovative ways of formal and informal education especially with the purpose to improve access to most vulnerable groups;
- Improved quality of education through integration of learning of life skills into formal and informal education programmes e.g. tolerance, peace education, and healthy life styles through school health programme, targeting all young people, both in school and out of school settings;
- Increased capacity of decentralized regional and local authorities to provide inclusive and equitable quality education services within healthy school environment;
- More inclusive school environment to integrate children and young people with special needs, disadvantaged and marginalized groups;
- Increased cooperation between educational institutions, local authorities and civil society to tackle issues of exclusion, discrimination and stigma as well as informed decision making and expansion of choices.

Regarding social protection, the main strategies will include policy support and capacity development to *duty bearers'* institutions -ministries and local governments- to develop relevant policy changes and integrate new inter-sectorial standards of social service. Special attention will be on strengthening national capacities in the design and application of value for money diagnostic tools in social services to improve efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of the state programmes aimed at vulnerable populations including those with children. The UN will support national authorities to improve the performance of state cash assistance programmes for vulnerable families with children aimed at increasing the coverage and progressively minimizing both the exclusion and inclusion errors. To improve access to quality services for most vulnerable populations, especially in conflict-affected areas, the UN will conduct advocacy and support cooperation development between local authorities and private service providers.

With respect to health services, the UN will continue to support the development of a transparent and corruption-free national health procurement system. The special focus will be on the improvement of health-related data and capacity building of national and local institutions in providing a wider range of public health services including health promotion, disease prevention, treatment and care, and rehabilitation, especially for key populations. The UN will promote changes at the level of *right holders* and intends to contribute to:

- Health reforms for attaining decentralized health services provision;
- Improved routine immunization coverage at all levels;
- Improved access to information and awareness of healthy life styles;
- More demand for services, especially among young people and reduced public stigma.

In cooperation with stakeholders and partners, the UN will conduct advocacy and raising awareness campaigns at national and community levels to promote healthy life styles. The UN System will work with CSOs and CBOs in reaching the most vulnerable populations with information and support. Relevant capacity building of public and private service providers will be provided to integrate more user-friendly approaches to overcome stigma and rejection of services.

The UN will provide policy support to the target institutions and local authorities and conduct advocacy for more accessible pre-primary education. The UN agencies will promote curriculum revision and capacity development for schools' management and teachers so that life skills, healthy life styles and disease prevention are integrated into educational programmes. The special focus will be on the empowerment and raising capacity of youth to advocate for inclusion of disadvantaged groups in the education system.

2.3 Pillar 3: Democratic governance, rule of law and civic participation

The consolidation of democratic governance and the rule of law is critical for Ukraine’s human development not only as an end in itself, but also for the achievement of sustained results under other Pillars. Strengthened decentralized governance structures and law enforcement bodies that are accountable and free of corruption and impunity will guarantee peace and security, gender equality and protection of human rights and will promote a more sustainable recovery process. This should improve public trust in the capacity of the state and promote civic participation; empower communities, men and women and youth including most vulnerable groups, actively contribute to decision-making related to their own well-being and the Ukraine transformational reform agenda.

Under this thematic area, there are two mutually reinforcing outcomes, one focusing on the right holders and the other on the duty bearers, including support to systemic and institutional capacity building of national, regional and local level governance institutions; strengthening accountability of governance, rule of law and civic participation; increasing responsiveness of national policies and public services to the needs of right holders.

Rationale

Ukraine has taken a number of important steps towards a new quality of state-society relations and the functioning of institutions. Decentralization has been the cornerstone of public administration reforms, with territorial amalgamation and fiscal decentralization being used as engines of transformation. The adoption of a Civil Service Law should lead to optimization of the civil service structure at both national and regional levels, as well as to increase financial motivation of civil servants to tackle corruption. A number of important steps towards increased openness and transparency have been taken, as well as specific anti-corruption measures, including the introduction of the electronic public procurement tool *prozorro*, the temporary outsourcing of procurement of medicines to UN agencies and the approval of the Public Procurement Law. Notably, reforms have progressed across central level institutions, including the introduction of e-governance and the adoption of a parliamentary reform strategy, as well as in a number of sectors, in particular the health sector and infrastructure, and at the local and regional level.

The limited progress of public administration reform has however directly and negatively affected the technical capacity of Ukraine to develop and implement other reforms. Corruption remains a profound problem slowing down reforms in all areas and preventing the country from making make a radical transition from political and economic instability to peaceful and sustainable development. Anti-corruption institutions remain young and fragile and more investments are required to promote a culture of anticorruption at all levels. Decentralization reforms have not resulted yet in strong local governance institutions that effectively and efficiently plan and implement development policies through participatory and inclusive mechanisms that provide access to quality public health and other social services, protection and civic participation for all people of Ukraine including most vulnerable groups, in particular in conflict-affected areas.

Lack of disaggregated data and inadequate accountability mechanisms prevent effective monitoring of the human rights situation and hinder promoting gender equality and planning more targeted interventions.

The legal framework for a diverse and thriving space for civil society is in place³⁴ and the recent amendments to legislation – such as the Law on Public Associations (2012), the Law on Charitable Organizations (2012) and the

³⁴ The participation of social partner organizations is defined by the representativeness criteria set out in the Social Dialogue Law; there are several important civil society initiatives aimed at pushing for reforms, most important: the Reanimation Package of Reforms³⁴, a

Law on Volunteer Activity (2015) – increased opportunities for civil society and community organizations to become viable partners in making decisions and providing services. However, despite the considerable progress seen in 2014- 2015, the inadequacies of the policy-making and legislative process prevent effective civil society input, and participation in decision-making processes remains somewhat limited. Given the success stories in other countries, the possibility to engage the Ombudsperson in the coordination of civil society will be further explored.

Women’s groups and organizations have marginal representation and influence on decision-making pertinent to the reforms. New civil literacy studies have highlighted that Ukrainian citizens are not aware of their civic duties and rights; hence more efforts are required in this area. Along with reforms around the implementation of decentralization, support to the roles of civil society in decision-making and service delivery, as well as oversight and monitoring, and will be key areas for the new UNPF.

There has been some progress toward the full participation of women in public life including the legislative framework, but it has not fully been implemented. The new State Social Programme on Providing Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women for the period of 2017 - 2021 looks at strengthening the institutional mechanism on gender equality and an integrated approach to addressing the institutional barriers for the state response to gender inequalities and discrimination. This opens opportunities for the UN to consolidate their interventions in this area.

UN comparative advantage

The UN has evident comparative advantage in this thematic area and the UN’s strength at the oblast and municipal levels gives it a special opportunity to experiment with national partners in bringing all these strands together in building new, decentralized institutions and citizen accountability, as well to promote sustainable local development through social innovation. The expertise that the UN has in applying human rights, gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment instruments to enhance the fulfilment of rights for rights-holders and underline responsibilities and obligations for duty-bearers will be used to mainstream human rights in national reforms and tackle more effectively the exclusion of women from political, economic and social participation.

The UNCT has been supporting the government in rolling out its ambitious agenda for the democratic governance reform and decentralization efforts and in close cooperation with national counterparts, NGOs, and international partners through a number of specific initiatives in various sectors including: a community-based approach to local development; anti-corruption and transparency; constitutional reform; rule of law and justice reforms, public finance and public administration, and health and education reforms and parliamentary development.

The recent opening of the UN Women office in Ukraine and the inclusion of strong gender equality aspects in the restoration and reform of local governance of conflict-affected areas of eastern Ukraine adds to the capacity of the UN system to mainstream gender across all interventions and make stronger advocacy for integration of human rights and gender equality into the national sustainable development agenda.

The GOU and the UN have agreed under this thematic area to work towards the following Outcome.

public scheme, that has the objective of transforming the remonstrative energy of people to generating creative and intellectually sound contributions focused on reform.

Outcome 3. By 2022, women and men, girls and boys participate in decision-making and enjoy human rights, gender equality, effective, transparent and non-discriminatory public services

Alignment to national priorities: Strategy 2020, Anti-corruption Strategy, National Human Rights Strategy (2015-2020) and National Action Plan, State Programme on Fighting Human Trafficking 2020), National Health Reform Strategy for Ukraine 2015-2020, State Programme on Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men (2017 – 2021).

Alignment to SDGs: 4, 5, 10, 16

Implementing UN Agencies: ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN OHCHR, UNOPS, UNV, UN WOMEN, WHO

Vulnerable groups: IDPs, women, youth, elderly people, people living with HIV, migrants, victims of human trafficking, Roma minorities, refugees

Achievement of this Outcome should contribute to the following changes:

- Improved legislative capacity of the Parliament including compliance with international standards, principles, and best practices and more transparent and participatory decision making;
- Empowered community members that identify their needs, influence decision-making at the local level and participate in community-based sustainable local development that is based on principles of equitable access, inclusion and respect for all members of the society;
- Improved cooperation and coordination between local authorities and civil society organizations, in particular community organisations, and private sector in provision of public services and local sustainable development;
- Increased capacity and accountability of anti-corruption bodies and all government institutions to more effectively implement anti-corruption measures;
- Increased trust and cooperation between community members and local authorities in addressing local development challenges.
- Strengthened rule of law including better responsiveness of judiciary system to effectively respond to human rights violations and ensure compliance of law enforcement and penitentiary systems practices with international human rights standards;
- Increased human rights awareness of people in Ukraine and effective access to and use of human rights institutions and increased protection of human rights;
- Increased participation of civil society organizations including women’s groups in monitoring of human rights and implementation of governance reforms;
- More empowered and effective national human rights institutions and instruments e.g. Ombudsperson;
- Increased awareness and capacity of rights holders including the most marginalized and vulnerable to seek protection and have effective access to quality public services;
- Increased capacity of oblast authorities to plan, fund and implement region specific policies and plans;
- Increased responsiveness of local authorities to diverse needs and aspirations of community members, including women and the most vulnerable;
- Stronger participation and influence of civil society and socio-economically marginalized or excluded groups, including youth and women’s groups on public policy debate and implementation of reforms.

At the level of *duty-bearers*, the UN will render policy advice and technical support to parliamentary reform to strengthen democratic processes and accountability and to ensure equal participation in political processes and

decision-making of all segments of society, in particular women and youth. The UN will support revision of national legislation to ensure compliance with international standards, human rights and gender equality.

With regards to *right-holders*, the UN will work with its partners to raise awareness through various means and tools including communication campaigns, free legal assistance and provision of services, education and training. Advocacy and support to development of innovative participatory mechanisms and volunteer engagement, on the national and on the local level, will be enhanced to ensure that right holders have agency to influence decision-making. Special focus will be on the partnership with NGOs and CBOs and their empowerment through capacity development in monitoring of performance of governance institutions and support to community-based development projects.

Special attention will be given to capacity development for all relevant institutions in implementing anti-corruption measures. The UN will work with partners on enhancing rule of law and integrating human rights standards in the judiciary and law enforcement systems. Together with the national HR institutions and civil society, the UN will support development of data on human rights, gender equality and implement joint advocacy interventions. The support will be provided to the target ministries to mainstream HRBA and the SDGs into policy planning, monitoring and evaluation processes.

Special focus will be on institutional and human capacity development of regional and local authorities (in particular newly-amalgamated territorial communities) in connection with the decentralization reform to improve human rights-based and gender-responsive planning, budgeting and implementation of regional and local programmes based on needs analysis and through participatory and inclusive decision-making mechanisms.

2.4 Pillar 4: Human security, social cohesion and recovery with a particular focus on Eastern Ukraine

There is a strong correlation between social exclusion and insecurity. The reduction of disparities, inequalities and social exclusion should lead to a greater sense of security of people and communities and together with rebuilding of social capital and social ties should promote development of a cohesive society in Ukraine. In this regard, Pillar 4 is strongly linked with results under other Pillars that address issues of equal access, participation, and protection since exclusion takes many forms, e.g. political, economic, social and cultural, and there is a need to address all dimensions. At the same time, the focus on justice, security, governance and peacebuilding at the community level within the framework of human rights and gender equality, particular in conflict-affected areas in the eastern Ukraine, should promote transition from early recovery measures to reconciliation and further address longer term goals of social cohesion and sustainable development of the country.

Under this Pillar, the UNPF contributes to the following areas: building resilience of communities, including women, men and children IDPs and most vulnerable populations affected by the conflict in the East; and strengthening social cohesion in conflict-affected communities. While focusing particularly on eastern Ukraine, Pillar 4 contributes to all the other result groups by emphasizing an integrated approach to human security and targeting specific developmental challenges pertinent to building social cohesion, peace and stability in the rest of Ukraine.

Rationale

The conflict in the East over the past years has eroded people's coping capacity, pushing them deeper into vulnerabilities. An estimated 4.4 million are now affected by the conflict — an increase of around 0.7 million compared to 2015. Of these, 3.8 million need humanitarian assistance. The highest unemployment rate was observed in the Lugansk (16.4 percent), Donetsk (14.2 percent) and Poltava (13.1 percent) regions. Evidence

through 2016 indicates that the conflict in Eastern Ukraine will continue simmering, especially in active hot spots along the ‘contact line’³⁵, requiring for comprehensive measures to strengthen protection and build greater resilience of people and communities affected by the conflict.

Some 1.6 million people have registered as IDPs³⁶. In this group, there are 900,000 pensioners and 235,667 children (66,125 of them with disabilities)³⁷. The largest proportion of IDPs resides in GCAs of the five eastern regions, with the largest concentrations in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts. Employment and sustainable housing solutions are the most pressing issues to be addressed. The GOU is yet to address the critical lack of aggregated data on IDPs. In addition, there needs to be an improved comprehensive IDP strategy and adequate legislative framework conducive to durable solutions for IDPs.

The conflict has weakened the rule of law, increased corruption, and led to widespread and often severe violations of human rights, both in areas outside and within government control. Civilians living close to the ‘contact line’ and in territories not under the government control are particularly vulnerable to human rights violations and abuses. Many are exposed to the risk of mines and other explosive remnants of war and children remain particularly vulnerable to these risks. The restrictions on movement have a direct impact on the daily lives of civilians, who also have difficulties obtaining official civil documentation, receiving pensions, and securing access to proper medical care. About 2.7 million people living in NGCAs suffer infringements on their freedoms of expression, assembly and association, and face socio-economic hardship. Among the most vulnerable within these groups are women who face compound discrimination and insecurity and young men with extremely limited employment opportunities. Women are particularly vulnerable in the areas with high military presence along the contact line. Survival sex work was reported as a social manifestation of the conflict in the situation of loss of livelihoods.³⁸ Increasingly, there are reports of women and girls engaging in survival sex.³⁹

Women are disproportionately affected by the conflict. The share of female heads of IDP households is much higher (73 percent). Households with children account for nearly half of all IDP households.⁴⁰ Women and children make up a majority among IDPs (61 percent).⁴¹ The lack of adequate social support services in the host communities has resulted in an increased burden on women. At the same time, while women are actively participating in crisis response and recovery processes, as volunteers and service providers, their needs and interests are largely excluded from decision-making on recovery, community security, and conflict resolution processes. As a crisis response measure, the GOU adopted the National Action Plan for Implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security for 2016-2020 (NAP 1325)⁴². However, addressing the conflict-related gender inequalities requires system-wide actions from the government at the national and local levels and strong engagement of women’s groups and civil society in addition to well-coordinated support from the UN and development partners.

The ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine has had a negative impact on community resilience and social cohesion. While social fragmentation, prejudices, regional divides, and low levels of trust in local authorities and

³⁵ UN Department of Political Affairs (December, 2016). Summary Document on the Views of the UN Country Team Regarding the Conflict in Ukraine—and Some Policy Implications that Emerge from Them

³⁶ According to the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP), as of February 2017

³⁷ UN OCHA (2017). Humanitarian Needs Overview.

³⁸ Rapid Needs Assessment on Gender Based Violence in eastern Ukraine, International Medical Corps, 2015:

<http://reliefweb.int/report/ukraine/gender-based-violence-rapid-assessment-kharkiv-oblast-and-donetsk-oblast-eastern>

³⁹ Triangle Rapid Multi Sectorial Assessment, July 2015.

⁴⁰ Report within National Monitoring System of the Situation with IDPs, June 2016, <http://iom.org.ua/en/periodicals>

⁴¹ Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, 2015.

⁴² Approved by Decree No. 113-p of the Cabinet of Ministers, dated 24 February 2016

institutions existed prior to the crisis, these have been exacerbated as a result of it, particularly in the Donbas region. Impacts are especially acute in areas with a high percentage of IDPs compared to the host communities. Restoring and strengthening the social fabric—within the Donbas, as well as nationally—is therefore a critical requirement for effective and sustainable recovery. According to the Recovery and Peace Building Assessment, priorities include building trust, strengthening the resilience of displaced populations and host communities, better protecting conflict-affected populations and promoting reconciliation, peacebuilding, citizen security, and access to justice⁴³.

The GOU has taken steps to assume leadership in responding to the needs of the displaced population, including through the creation of the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs, which the CMU resolution of 8 June 2016 # 376 has a mandate of “coordination of humanitarian assistance to civil population during armed conflict, as well as peacebuilding, recovery and development in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts”. Implementation of the Concept of the State Targeted Programme on Recovery and Peacebuilding in the Eastern Oblasts of Ukraine⁴⁴ based on the analysis of the Recovery and Peace Building Assessment is a positive sign. The GOU also undertakes all possible measures to ensure safety of the population living at the territories with mines and explosives. The Ministry of Defense (MOD) – being the responsible government body for coordination of mine action activities – elaborated a draft Concept of the State Targeted Programme “Anti-mine actions in Ukraine” (2016). MOD on a yearly basis approves the Plan of humanitarian demining of released territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts with engagement of state government bodies and international partners. However, the multiple dimensions of the crisis (humanitarian, political/diplomatic, security) alongside the country’s broader macro-economic problems hamper the government’s ability to focus on and manage recovery efforts in eastern Ukraine.

Local governments have taken emergency initiatives outside of national-level mechanisms and tried to collaborate with civil society and other local administrations; however, their effectiveness was initially constrained by the limited capacity of local administrations to support, oversee, and manage the implementation of specific recovery measures; limited resources, and the departure of many government workers in the areas directly affected by the conflict. During 2016, local government capacity has been reinforced and more means are now available locally. Ensuring satisfactory provision of social services in host communities is however seriously challenged by the influx of displaced populations, which can create tensions between IDPs and local population.

To tackle such challenges, establishing a joint humanitarian and development planning platform, creating operational frameworks that incorporate both a long-term perspective into humanitarian work and issues of vulnerability and risk in development work is essential. At the central level of government, in response to the need for an inter-agency coordination mechanism with a strong mandate to lead and coordinate recovery and reconstruction efforts among national ministries and authorities and civil society organizations and international humanitarian actors, by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 14 September 2016 #672 “On establishment of the Council on recovery and peacebuilding in Ukraine” such body was established, one of the main functions of which is coordination of activities at level of central and local executive authorities and cooperation with local governance bodies on recovery and peacebuilding at the conflict-affected areas. Regional and local authorities need to be in the position to carry out their responsibilities in implementing the humanitarian and recovery effort within the broader context of regional development.

⁴³ EU, UN, World Bank (2015) Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment, 2015.

⁴⁴ The Concept Note for the State Target Program (STP) for Recovery and Peacebuilding in the Eastern Regions of Ukraine (2016) proposes three pillars: 1) restoration of infrastructure and social services; 2) economic recovery; and 3) social resilience and peacebuilding.

UN comparative advantage

The UN has a strong mandate and the widest array of post-conflict, humanitarian, recovery and development experience, whether in the peacekeeping, humanitarian, development, or peace-making dimensions. Existing institutions in Ukraine have already drawn on this experience in an ad-hoc manner. A recognized leader of humanitarian and early recovery response, and building on prior local development partnerships, the UN paid special attention to development of social infrastructure and mobilizing resources to facilitate settlement of the crisis. The UN contributed to the elaboration of draft laws and by-laws to improve legislation affecting IDP's. The UN supported the establishment of coordination mechanisms on displacement between ministries and among regional and municipal authorities.

Peacebuilding, humanitarian, recovery and political work around conflict resolution remained major areas of UN work under the previous partnership framework. The support from agencies and partners reached hundreds of thousands of people. Inter-agency coordination within the UN system on humanitarian and recovery issues has been strengthened through the UN Eastern Team⁴⁵. Joint advocacy on key issues (legislation, protection, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, access, etc.) was carried out at a high level with a number of concrete results. The UN team has started working on issues related to integration and social cohesion in IDPs' host communities, often in partnership with the media. There is potential to advocate for social cohesion on the national level under the new UNPF through the UN Communications and Advocacy Team.

The UN's neutrality and impartiality strengthens the facilitator role of UN agencies in creating platforms for dialogue among various government and non-government actors, especially with respect to the situation in the eastern part of the country. A trusted partner in humanitarian and early recovery areas, the UN will consolidate efforts of all agencies under this Pillar to address multifaceted challenges caused by the conflict and to promote the synergy between humanitarian, recovery and development efforts. The UNCT has relevant experience of multi-agency initiatives such as implementation of Social Cohesion and Reconciliation (SCORE) which is both a descriptive and predictive tool to measure social cohesion and reconciliation potential. It is being implemented in five eastern districts (GCA) and will guide programmatic activities in this area.

To support the GOU in humanitarian and recovery processes, the UN will pursue the following Outcome:

Outcome 4. By 2022, communities, including vulnerable people and IDPs, are more resilient and equitably benefit from greater social cohesion, quality services and recovery support.

Alignment to national priorities: The Concept of the State Targeted Programme (STP) on Recovery and Peacebuilding in the Eastern Oblasts of Ukraine; National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2016 – 2020)

Alignment to SDGs: 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 16

Implementing UN Agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO

Vulnerable Groups: IDPs, women, men, children, ex-combatants, elderly people, victims of torture, ex-combatants, survivors of GBV

⁴⁵ UNET was established as an internal UNCT mechanism to strengthen the relevance, coherence and impact of UN support for people, under Government leadership, in Government controlled areas of Eastern Ukraine and is represented by 11 UN agencies.

Under this Outcome, the UN in collaboration with national governmental institutions, civil society and other partners intends to contribute to:

- Improved coordination between state, non-state and international agencies of humanitarian, recovery and development measures;
- Local governance, law enforcement and justice institutions are increasingly effective in implementing recovery measures and addressing justice and security at the community level;
- Greater sense of security among women, men and children IDPs and other conflict-affected populations and more trust to government institutions;
- Increased women’s participation in recovery processes, conflict prevention and resolution;
- Establishment of a national level dialogue on issues of reconciliation and social cohesion;
- Enhanced cooperation between conflict-affected populations (IDPs, host communities; populations of GCA and NGCA) in development of community-based recovery programmes.

The UN will advocate together with civil society and other actors involved in humanitarian, recovery and development work the need for an interagency coordination mechanism (a joint humanitarian and development planning platform) to address the sustainable solutions for conflicted-affected populations. UN agencies will implement together with local partners community-based recovery programmes that target security and stability such as demobilization, coordinated community response to violence and discrimination, demining, “safe schools and health facilities”, and other. The UN will also provide support to policy development (e.g. joint recovery strategy) and conduct capacity development of Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs, other ministries, regional authorities and communities for an integrated approach to human and community security when planning recovery measures. The UN will support development of relevant data and promote the use of such data for evidence-based decision-making. Together with civil society including women’s groups and activists, the UN will advocate for greater transparency and integrity of humanitarian assistance and the recovery effort and accountability towards targeted communities and populations.

The UN will continue direct support to humanitarian measures, e.g. protection, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, health care, food, livelihoods, psychosocial support and education. At the same time, the UN will provide policy support to removing legal barriers to livelihoods and protection services for displaced people and will bring into the country global and regional experience and best practices in development of integrated services for conflict-affected populations that are accessible and effective. The UN will promote cooperation between public and private service providers to ensure diversification of services based on needs analysis and will advocate for their sustainability and access to funding from local budgets.

The UN will conduct capacity development for local governments (duty bearers) and community members (right holders) in development of community-based mechanisms for working in emergencies e.g. community security planning, public health approach to violence, etc. The special focus will be on empowerment and capacity building of women and men from communities and local CBOs to conduct participatory monitoring of cases of violence and discrimination and government response. Furthermore, the UN will work to promote youth and women’s civic engagement as peacebuilders and will support integration of social cohesion and peace building issues into educational and health programmes.

2.5 Risk management

As the outcome of the current conflict remains uncertain, the UNCT intends to keep the UNPF flexible enough to remain relevant and enable the UN to respond robustly to potential national developments. Regular monitoring and assessment of emerging risks, political and security development scenarios in a concerted manner with

Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022

special emphasis on protection of human rights and well-being of most vulnerable groups remains the priority. The UN East Team will be instrumental to provide analytical input that will inform decision-making regarding the UN interventions during annual revisions of the UNPF.

The UNCT will promote conflict sensitive programming in the planning of Country Programmes of UN agencies to ensure that both the positive and negative impact of interventions are systematically identified and considered. The UN agencies will jointly implement the UNPF in upholding fundamental objectives, principles and standards of the UN System including integration of risk management strategies to prevent potential unintended harm to people and the environment that may result from UN interventions.

PART 3: RESOURCES REQUIREMENTS AND MOBILIZATION

The estimated resources requirements (Common Budgetary Framework) provides an overview of the required and available resources, and any funding gaps, to support achievement of planned outcomes. The budgetary framework will provide the basis for joint mobilization of resources, setting funding priorities, and allocation of resources. The estimations are indicative and will be updated based on the availability of funds.

It is estimated that US\$ 667 million will be required to achieve the UNPF outcomes with an estimated funding gap of US\$ 531 million (table 1) The Common Budgetary Framework will be annually revised by the GoU and the UN agencies to ensure better delivery of the Partnership Framework.

Table 1: Resources by Outcome

Ukraine-UN Partnership Framework 2018 – 2022: Budgetary Framework (in million USD)																
Agencies	Pillar 1: Sustainable economic growth, environment and employment						Pillar 2: Equitable access to quality and inclusive services and social protection			Pillar 3: Democratic governance, rule of law and civic participation			cohesion and recovery with a particular focus on Eastern Ukraine			TOTAL
	Outcome 1.1			Outcome 1.2			Outcome 2			Outcome 3			Outcome 4			
	Planned budget	Available budget	To be mobilized	Planned budget	Available budget	To be mobilized	Planned budget	Available budget	To be mobilized	Planned budget	Available budget	To be mobilized	Planned budget	Available budget	To be mobilized	
FAO/ФАО	1.8	1.25	0.55	1.8	1.8		0.05	0.05					7.4	1.5	5.9	22.1
ILO/МОП	11.568	1.39	10.18				0.837	0.087	0.75	0.237	0.087	0.15	5		5	17.642
ЮМ/МОМ	0.8	0.06	0.74				0.5	0.05	0.45	11	9	2	10	5	5	22.3
UNAIDS/ЮНЕЙДС							0.5	0.5								0.5
UNECE/ЕЕК ООН	0.15	0.15		0.25	0.25											0.4
UNEP/ЮНЕП				3	2	1										
UNDP/ПРООН	28.3	2.2	26.1	42.4	3	39.4				91.8	3.2	88.6	76.5	3.6	72.9	239
UNFPA/ЮНФПА	4.5	0.5	4				4.3	0.3	4	2.65	0.65	2	15.7	0.7	15	27.15
UNHCR/УВКБ ООН	2.74	0.54	2.2				47.77	16.11	31.66	38.75	10.03	28.72	14.03	3.74	10.28	103.29
UNICEF/ЮНИСЕФ				0.4	0.21	0.19	15.6	2	13.6	13.75	2	11.75	6.8	1	5.8	36.55
UNIDO/ЮНИДО				7.5	7.5											
UNOPS/ЮНОПС	10		10				30		30	50	35	15	50		50	140
UNOHCHR/УВКПЛ ООН										19.6	3.5	16.1	8.4	1.5	6.9	28
UNV/Волонтери ООН										0.12	0.07	0.05				0.12
UN WOMEN/ООН ЖІНКИ	0.8		0.8							12.2	5.34	6.86	6		6	19
WFP/ВПП	2	2											15			19
WHO/ВООЗ				0.025	0.025		1.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	2.5	1	1.5	5.025
TOTAL/УСЬОГО	62.66	8.09	54.57	55.375	14.785	40.59	101.057	20.097	80.96	241.107	69.377	171.73	217.33	18.04	184.28	675.529

The UN agencies will aim to jointly mobilize resources for the implementation of the results set out in the UNPF. The UN will enhance its collaboration with other development partners, including global funding facilities, the private sector, and civil society and the public. Within a launched Multi-Partner Trust Fund by the GOU to channel

grant funding for recovery and peacebuilding in an efficient and transparent manner, the UN agencies will intensify their coordination efforts in Eastern Ukraine.

PART 4: IMPLEMENTATION

4.1. Delivering as One

The UN in Ukraine believes that the appropriate response is to work in a coherent and coordinated fashion and with development and humanitarian partners to address short-, medium- and long-term challenges facing the country concurrently. The UN agencies are committed to implementing the UNPF in the spirit of Delivering as One and Sustainable Development Agenda and to ensure that their programmes and activities are clearly linked to national development priorities and outcomes jointly agreed with the GOU. The continuing complexity of the situation in Ukraine together with significant growth of the UN in both staffing and resources required the UNCT to make an intense effort towards inclusive action and creation of a coherent and coordinated team. In 2016, the UNCT approved the UN Principles of Collaboration to strengthen team spirit, collaboration and operation. The Principles will be transformed into a fully-fledged Code of Conduct as a part of the new UNPF.

4.2. Management and accountability

The UNPF will be implemented by the UNCT together with the GOU ensuring synergies and programmatic alignment with national processes and national priorities. The High-Level Steering Committee for the UNPF, co-chaired by the First Vice Prime Minister / Minister of Economic Development and Trade and the UN Resident Coordinator, is established to strengthen the partnership between the GOU and the UN in Ukraine and will ensure the implementation of the UNPF according to the core UN programming principles of *accountability*, *national ownership* and *inclusiveness*. Members will be comprised of representatives of key government ministries, the Chairs of the four UNPF pillars at the Head of agency level; development partners and national stakeholders⁴⁶ as mutually agreed by the GOU and the UN.

The Steering Committee has the primary mandate to provide strategic guidance and oversight for UN programmatic and operational development interventions in Ukraine. It also acts as a national consultative forum for the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. An *annual meeting of stakeholders* will be convened by the SC to ensure that the UNPF remains relevant and is supported by a broad national and international partnership.

UNPF Result groups

At the implementation and operational level, the four UNPF Results Groups will guide the UNPF implementation. These Results Groups, co-led by the GOU (at the deputy minister level) and the UN (at the Head of Agency level), will be comprised of members from UN agencies involved in the specific UNPF thematic areas and from relevant ministries and organizations.

Reporting directly to the UNCT, the Result Groups are the main mechanisms for coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the UNPF. Result Groups members come from different agencies and commit to contributing to the achievement of the relevant UNPF outcomes. The

⁴⁶ National stakeholders include: workers' and employers' organizations; civil society and non-governmental organizations business/private sector, academic institutions

Result Group Chair does not represent her or his specific agency, but provides leadership on behalf of the UNCT as a whole. The Chairs are empowered by the UNCT to take appropriate decisions.

Operation Management Team (OMT) provides leadership on the implementation of a coordinated, efficient and effective common operational support agenda at the country level. The OMT provides recommendations to the UNCT on common services and business-related issues and identifies opportunities for collaboration and innovation to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of UN programmatic work under the UNPF.

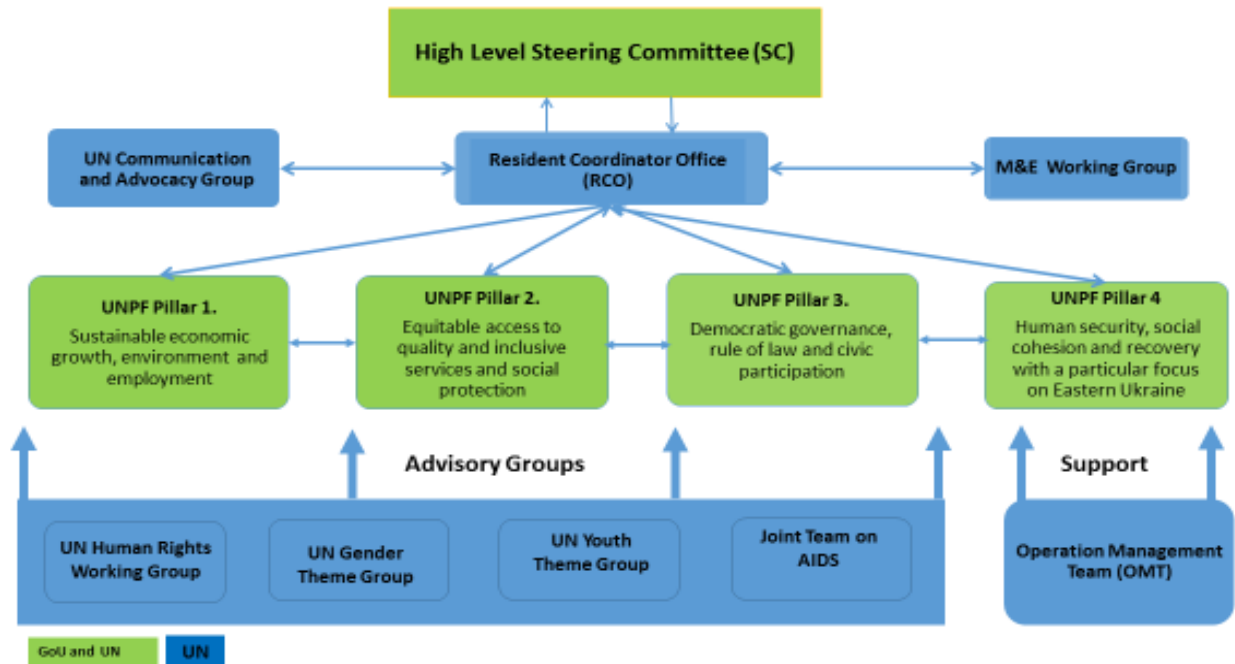
A joint Business Operations Strategy (BOS) will be developed and provide a strategic, medium-term focus on UN common operations in support of enhanced programme delivery. The BOS will focus primarily on efficiency gains, with an ultimate goal to enhance internal transaction cost avoidance and improve the quality of services, including cost savings on externally sourced goods and services.

The UN Gender Theme Group will provide oversight of the implementation of the UNPF according with respect to gender equality and gender mainstreaming principles. The Ukraine UNCT was among the first five countries that piloted the SWAP-Scorecard assessment, using its new methodology to assess the UNCT effectiveness in gender mainstreaming. The results of the exercise will serve as a baseline and will be used for elaboration of a joint action plan to improve the UNCT in gender mainstreaming effectiveness and accountability. The UN Gender Theme Group will support the UNCT, Result Groups and other inter-agency groups to ensure that a twin-track approach (gender-specific and gender mainstreaming) is applied throughout the implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation.

Monitoring and Evaluation Group will provide technical support to the UNCT and Result Groups in all monitoring and evaluation-related matters. Furthermore, the group provides technical expertise to the GOU and other partners to enhance capacities for implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in the country.

Other UN Working Groups on Human Rights, on Youth and the Joint Team on AIDS will contribute to the achievement of UNPF goals, will be engaged in planning, operation and implementation activities of UNPF and input by providing substantive advise and technical knowledge on the issues of youth, human rights, HIV/AIDS and TB.

Figure 2 UNPF coordination structure



The UNPF will be made operational through the development of joint work plan(s) (JWPs) and agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible, the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UNPF and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives.

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred to the Implementing Partner:

- a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
- b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement).

Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner.

2. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

PART 5: MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation is crucial for ensuring accountability between the UN and all stakeholders, in particular the GOU, NGOs and other Implementing Partners, donors and the population at large. Moreover, a focus on data and evidence for policymaking and the delivery of development assistance is a key priority for the UN in Ukraine. Monitoring and evaluation is a joint responsibility of the UN and the GOU, and national systems will be used to the maximum extent possible. The UNPF results matrix serves as the main tool against which progress will be measured.

The UN will implement the UNPF in compliance with the result-based management principles. This includes maximum alignment with the Government planning framework and Sustainable Development Agenda. The UNPF Result Framework reinforces cooperation between GOU and the UN system.

The UN will support capacity development of the GOU to produce data and report achievement of nationally-set targets. Special focus will be on addressing information gaps on vulnerable groups (disaggregated data), human rights and gender equality data. With the purpose to contribute to global data and raise accountability on the national level, the UN will build statistical and monitoring capacity of the state agencies to report achievement of SGDs and make the data open to the public.

The SDGs national baseline report developed with the UN assistance will be jointly used by the GOU and the UN when planning cooperation under the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy, and to monitor and evaluate implementation of the UNPF. The UN agencies will focus its support in the area of data collection and analysis for indicators and cooperate with the state agencies in data sharing to promote evidence-based decision making and accountability.

The Co-leads of the Results Groups will be responsible for the overall performance of the Groups and will be mutually accountable for the coordinated achievement of the respective results as stipulated in the UNPF. Their major role will be to ensure that outcomes remain relevant and are implemented through coherent and integrated response between UN agencies and the national counterparts.

With support by the UNPF M&E Group, the Results Groups will collect data and incorporate feedback from bilateral discussions and prepare evidence – and results-based annual reports for the Joint Government – UN Steering Committee (SC) on progress in their UNPF Pillars during the Joint UNPF Annual Reviews, highlighting best practices and lessons learned.

The GOU and the UN will undertake an annual review of progress against the UNPF results matrix. The annual review is an opportunity to make refinements and adjustments of the UNPF and/or the joint WPs, taking into account changes in the country context and the progress made. By the end of year 3 (2020) of the UNPF implementation, the SC will commission an external final evaluation of the UNPF with technical support from the M&E Group and organizational support from the RCO.

Commitment of National Implementing Partners in Monitoring and Evaluation Activities and Audits

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for administration of cash provided by UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies.
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring.
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.

Commitments of the Government

Joint leadership and ownership of this UNPF by the GOU and the UN system agencies is essential to ensure the quality of the process and the full achievement of planned results.

The GOU commits to co-lead through the Joint National – UN Steering Committee and supports the planning, review and reporting process for the UNPF as well as to address or mitigate against major institutional, partnership or logistical constraints that may impede the achievement of its planned results. It will maintain and

strengthen country development coordination structures, and promote the fullest possible links between these structures and those for UNPF management and implementation.

The GOU will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this UNPF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of UNPF; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for UNPF from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Ukraine.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the International Civil Service Commission circulars).

The GOU will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in chapter "Partnerships, values and principles".

The GOU shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN agencies to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition, the GOU will accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the GOU. The GOU will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by GOU and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

PART 6: COMMUNICATING AS ONE

The UN team believes that its greatest comparative advantage is in the area of advocacy. With the purpose to build advocacy and social mobilization around the UNPF outcomes, the UN has enhanced the role of UN Communication and Advocacy Group (UNCAG). The UNCAG assists the UNCT to communicate the UNPF priorities and outcomes in a more coordinated way and will support advocacy and resource mobilization strategy. It promotes visibility of the UN work and awareness raising by the people of Ukraine of the cooperation results between the GOU, the UN and civil partners. The work of the UNCAG will be guided by the joint UN Communication Strategy and annual communication plans. The strategy will provide a framework, guidance and strategic vision for joint communication and ensure that the UN agencies speak with one voice and communicate effectively with all stakeholders. The strategy will help explain the role and work of the UN in Ukraine, promote and strengthen the UN public image, demonstrate results, support advocacy, outreach and resource mobilization, and raise awareness on key development challenges.

In addition, the role of the UNCAG will encompass promotion of innovative approaches and external communication and advocacy tools and development of partnerships with implementation partners, civil society and media. It will support the UNCT in promotion and advocacy of UN vision 2030, SDGs, social mobilization, awareness raising, improving transparency and accountability to contribute to achievement of the UNPF outcomes.

Annex 1. Results Framework

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines, Targets, Means of Verification and Frequency	Indicative budget (USD, mln)
Thematic Pillar 1: Sustainable economic growth, environment and employment			
Alignment to national agenda: Poverty Reduction Strategy (2017-2020), Decent Work Country Programme (2016-2019), State Programme on Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men (2017-2021), Strategy 2020, Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy (2016-2020)			
Alignment to SDGs: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15			
National implementing partners: Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry for Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Ecology, Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of temporarily occupied territories and IDPs, Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine, Ukrainian National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine, Ministry of Agriculture Policy, National Bank of Ukraine (by agreement), State Employment Service, National Tripartite Council, Trade Unions and Employers Organizations, Social partners, civil society organisations (by agreement)			
Outcome 1.1. By 2022, all women and men, especially young people, equally benefit from an enabling environment that includes labour market, access to decent jobs and economic opportunities	1.1.1. The share of the added value (by cost of production) in small and medium enterprises, % of total added value (by cost of production) (8.6.2. (UA))	Baseline (2015): 59% Target (2020): 70% Source: State Statistics Service Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: IOM, UNDP	FAO: 1.8 ILO: 11.568 IOM: 0.8 UNECE: 0.15 UNDP: 28.3 UNFPA: 4.5 UNHCR: 2.74 UNOPS: 10 UN WOMEN: 0.8 WFP: 2 Total: 62.66
	1.1.2. Ranking of Ukraine in Ease of Doing Business Index (8.6.4 (UA))	Baseline (2015): 81 Target (2020): 30 Source: World Bank Ease of Doing Business Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: ILO, UNDP	
	1.1.3. Wage gap between men and women (5.6.1. (UA))	Baseline (2015): 1.34 Target (2020): 1.25 Source: State Statistics Service Frequency: quarterly Responsible for monitoring: ILO, UNDP, UN Women	
	1.1.4. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (8.4.1. (UA))	Baseline (2015): 17.7% Target (2020): 17.0% Source: State Statistics Services Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO	
	1.1.5. Employment rate of population aged 15-70, disaggregated by sex and age (8.3.1 (G))	Baseline (2016): 24.4% (women 15-24), 29.6% (men 15-24), 51.6% (women total), 61.6% (men total) Target (2020): 27% (women 15-24), 31% (men 15-24), 54% (women total), 63% (men total) Source: State Statistics Service Frequency: quarterly Responsible: ILO, UNDP, UNFPA	
	1.1.6. Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) sources and national legislation (8.8.2 (G))	Baseline (2016): TBD Target (2022): Observations of the ILO Committee of Experts noting progress in the application of each International Fundamental Labour Convention (at least one Observation noting progress per Convention) by 2022. Source: Observations of the ILO Committee of Experts (CEACR) on application of the ILO Fundamental conventions by Ukraine of 2016	

Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines, Targets, Means of Verification and Frequency	Indicative budget (USD, mln)
		for International Fundamental Labour Conventions 29, 87, 98, 105, 138, 182 and Observations from 2014 for International Fundamental Labour Conventions 100, 111 Frequency : Responsible for monitoring: ILO	
	1.1.7. Number of non-fatal accidents at work that resulted in disability for 1 working day or more, and fatal accidents at work, against 2015 (8. 5.1., 8.5.2. (UA))	Baseline (2015): 5,851 non-fatal accidents; 831 fatal accidents Target (2020): 25% decrease in the number of non-fatal accidents at work, compared to 2015; 30% decrease in the number of fatal accidents at work, compared to 2015 Source: State Statistics Service Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: ILO	
	1.1.8. Number of promotional and enforcement labour inspection activities	Baseline (2016): 24,145 (promotional activities), 44,084 (enforcement activities) Target (2022): 27,800 (promotional activities), 48,500 (enforcement activities) Source: State Labour Service of Ukraine Frequency: Responsible for monitoring: ILO	
Outcome 1.2. By 2022, national institutions, private business and communities implement gender-responsive policies and practices to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, preservation of ecosystems, mitigation, adaptation to climate change and generation of green jobs	1.2.1. The share of areas of territories and natural reserves in the total territory (15.1.2. (UA))	Baseline (2015): 6.3% Target (2020): 10.4% Source: Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: FAO	FAO: 1.8 UNECE: 0.25 UNEP: 3 UNDP: 42.4 UNICEF: 0.4 UNIDO: 7,5 WHO: 0.025 Total: 55.375
	1.2.2. The share of energy produced from renewable sources in the total final energy consumption (7.3.1. (UA))	Baseline (2015): 4.9% Target (2020): 11% Source: State Statistics Service Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNDP	
	1.2.3. The energy intensity of GDP (the ratio of the cost of primary energy per unit of GDP PPP), kg o.e. per \$1 by PPP 2011 (7.4.1 (UA))	Baseline (2015): 0.28 Target (2020): 0.20 Source: World Development Indicators Database Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNDP	
	1.2.4. Share of population benefited from improved coverage by cost-efficient and sustainable energy in the public sector, disaggregated by sex	Baseline (2016): 0 Target (2022): 15% (women), 15% (men) Sources: State Statistics Service Frequency: annual Responsible: UNDP	
Assumptions			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ukraine will achieve political stability; - The Government will remain committed to the reform agenda mainstreamed by European Union Association Agreement; - Support from donors continues; - Decent Work County programme (2019) is implemented and sustainable which facilitates engagement with the respective ministries and agencies; - Ukraine implements commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.... 			
Risks			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Escalation of conflict in Eastern Ukraine will worsen investment climate, which will lead to economic turndown. 			

Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines, Targets, Means of Verification and Frequency	Indicative budget (USD, mln)
Thematic Pillar 2: Equitable access to quality and inclusive services and social protection			
Link to National Priorities: The Concept of the National Integrated Social Protection System in Ukraine, Anti-corruptions strategy, HR Strategy, State Programme on Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men; National AP for 2016-2020 against Trafficking in Human Beings, Health 2020, National Poverty Eradication, Poverty Eradication Strategy, National Qualification Framework			
Link to SDGs: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10			
National implementing partners: Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine, Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Youth and Sports, local administration, CSOs			
Outcome 2. By 2022, women and men, girls and boys, equitably benefit from integrated social protection, universal health services and quality education	2.1. The share of the poor ⁴⁷ covered by the state social support in the total number of poor people, disaggregated by sex and age groups (1.2.1. (UA))	Baseline (2014): 56.3% Target (2020): 65% Source: Institute for Demography and Social Studies; State Statistics Services Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNDP, UNICEF	FAO: 0.05 ILO: 0.84 IOM: 0.5 UNAIDS: 0.5 UNFPA: 4.3 UNHCR: 47.77 UNICEF: 15.6 UNOPS: 30 WHO: 1.5 Total: 101.057
	2.2. Percentage of households with children living below relative poverty line (1.1.1 (UA))	Baseline (2015): 28.67% Target (2022): 14.3% Source: State Statistics Service Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNICEF	
	2.3. Percentage of consolidated municipalities that established a system of integrated social protection services	Baseline (2017): 0 Target (2022): 20% Source: Ministry of Social Policy Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNICEF	
	2.4. Percentage of residential care institutions for children aged 0-4 progressively transformed into family care oriented schemes	Baseline (2017): 0.02% Target (2022): 50% Source: State Statistics Service Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNICEF	
	2.5. Percentage of PLHIV knowing their status	Baseline (2015): 58% Target (2020): 90% Source: Ministry of Health Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNAIDS	
	2.6. Percentage of PLHIV receiving treatment	Baseline (2015): 31.1% Target (2020): 81% Source: Ministry of Health Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNAIDS	
	2.7. Percentage of PLHIV on treatment virally suppressed	Baseline (2015): 77.7% Target (2020): 74% PLHIV (equals to 90% of PLHIV on ART) Source: Ministry of Health Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNAIDS	

⁴⁷ The poor are defined as people whose per capita equivalent total spending is lower than the actual minimum income

Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines, Targets, Means of Verification and Frequency	Indicative budget (USD, mln)
	2.8. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (3.7.1 (G))	Baseline (2012): 47.8% Target (2020): 55% Source: Thematic survey (MICS4 in 2012) Frequency: every 5 years Responsible for monitoring: UNFPA	
	2.9. Proportion of population aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of condom during their last intercourse, by gender	Baseline (2012): 53.3% (women), 69% (men) Target (2020): 60% (women), 80% (men) Source: Thematic survey (MICS4 in 2012) Frequency: every 5 years Responsible for monitoring: UNFPA	
	2.10. Mortality of children under 5, cases per 1,000 live births (3.2.1. (UA))	Baseline (2015): 9.3 Target (2020): 8.5 Source: Ministry of Health; State Statistics Service Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNICEF, WHO	
	2.11. Percentage of children covered by third dose of Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) vaccine	Baseline (2015): 23% Target (2022): 100% Source: WHO Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNICEF, WHO	
	2.12. Rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Baseline (2016): 3.3% Target (2022): <1% Source: Centre of Public Health and Research Institute of Epidemiology and Infectious Diseases Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNICEF, WHO	
	2.13. The level of participation of adults and young people in formal and informal types of education and vocational training in the last 4 weeks, % of the population aged 15-70, by age groups (4.5.1. UA)	Baseline (2015): 9.2% Target (2020): 10.0% Source: State Statistics Service Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO	
	2.14. Percentage of students in a given grade who perform at the grade level or higher according to the national assessment benchmarks	Baseline (2017): TBD Target (2020): TBD Source: PISA Survey Frequency: every 2 years Responsible for monitoring: UNICEF	
<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The national health reform remains a key priority; - Political and budget commitment to social protection policies and measures is sustained; - There is clarity on the decentralization reform regarding division of functions and budgeting for social policy planning; - Cooperation between state and non-state service providers is sustained <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreases in health, education, social protection spending due to slow economic growth and political instability; - Lack of skilled human resources with relevant skills due to low salaries and attractiveness of social services sector - Stigma and discrimination of some vulnerable groups prevents them from demanding for services and protection; - Dependence of non-state services providers on external (donor) funding 			

Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines, Targets, Means of Verification and Frequency	Indicative budget (USD, mln)
Thematic Pillar 3: Democratic governance, rule of law and civic participation			
Alignment to national priorities: Strategy 2020, Anti-corruption Strategy, National Human Rights Strategy (2015-2020) and National Action Plan, State Programme on Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men (2017 – 2021), National Health Reform Strategy for Ukraine 2015-2020, State Programme on Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men (2017 – 2021)			
Alignment with SDGs: 4, 5, 10, 16			
National implementing partners: Government: Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Regional Development, Building and Housing of Ukraine Construction and Communal Living, Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry, State Border Guard Service, State Migration Service, National Police, local administrations, National Academy of Sciences, research and academic institutions (based on content)			
3. By 2022, women and men, girls and boys participate in decision-making and enjoy human rights, gender equality, effective, transparent and non-discriminatory public services	3.1. Corruption Perception Index score (16.6.1. (UA))	Baseline (2015): 27 Target (2020): 40 Source: Transparency International Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNDP, UNODC	ILO: 0.237 IOM: 11 OHCHR: 19.6 UNDP: 91.8 UNFPA: 2.65 UNHCR: 38.75 UNICEF: 13.75 UNOPS: 50 UNV: 0.12 UN WOMEN: 12.22 WHO: 1 Total: 241.107
	3.2. Public confidence in the court (16.3.1. (UA))	Baseline (2015): 5% Target (2020): 35% Source: Democratic Initiative Foundation Survey Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNDP	
	3.3. Rule of Law Index ranking	Baseline (2016): 0.49 Target (2022): 0.55 Source: The World Justice Project Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNDP	
	3.4. Percentage of children age 14-17 who received a custodial sentence	Baseline (2016): 14.2% Target (2022): 7% Source: Supreme Court of Ukraine Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNICEF	
	3.5. Availability of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination (5.5.1. (G))	Baseline (2016): 3 Target (2020): 4 Source: Parliament of Ukraine Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UN Women, ILO	
	3.6. Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (17.18.1 (G))	Baseline (2016): TBD Target (2017): TBD Source: State Statistics Service Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNFPA, UNDP	
	3.7. The share of people who reported that they had personally faced discrimination or harassment based on discrimination over the last 12 months, in the total number of	Baseline (2015): 9% Target (2020): 7% Source: New research Frequency: TBD Responsible for monitoring: IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, ILO	

Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines, Targets, Means of Verification and Frequency	Indicative budget (USD, mln)
	group, by sex, age, locality type (10.2.1 (UA))		
	3.8. The share of population satisfied with recent use of public services, disaggregated by sex (16.7.1. (UA))	Baseline (2015): NA Target (2020): 40% Source: UNDP survey Frequency: every 2 years Responsible for monitoring: UNDP, UNICEF	
	3.9. Share of annually evaluated state budget programmes in social sectors.	Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2022): 10% Source: PEFA, PI-8 Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNICEF	
	3.10. Number of applications received by the European Court of Human Rights against Ukraine (per 10,000 inhabitants)	Baseline (2016): 2.03 Target (2022): <1 Source: ECtHR Annual Reports Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: OHCHR	
	3.11. Percentage of women in the Parliament (5.5.1 (G))	Baseline (2015): 12% Target (2020): 30% Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union Database Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNDP, UN Women	
	3.12. Percentage of women in the government (5.4.1. (UA))	Baseline (2016): 12.5% Target (2020): 30% Source: Government of Ukraine Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UN Women	
	3.13. Percentage of women in local councils (5.4.2. (UA))	Baseline (2015): 14% Target (2020): 30% Source: Central Election Commission Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNDP, UN Women	
	3.14. Percentage of young people engaged in volunteer activities	Baseline (2016): 13,4% Target (2022): 15% Source: Ministry of Youth and Sports Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNV	
<p>Assumptions The decentralisation of functions to regional and local governance authorities continues;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Democratic structures and institutions continue to develop positively; - Anticorruption reform is progressing; - Government remains committed to the undertaken obligations under international charters and conventions; - Legislation on civil society is implemented; <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of national ownership of National Human Rights Instruments which leads to their fragility, i.e. Ombudsman - Political will, gender stereotypes are not changed in favour of increasing women's participation in decision making; - Lack of sustainability of policy implementation due to high human resources turnover in the result of elections 			

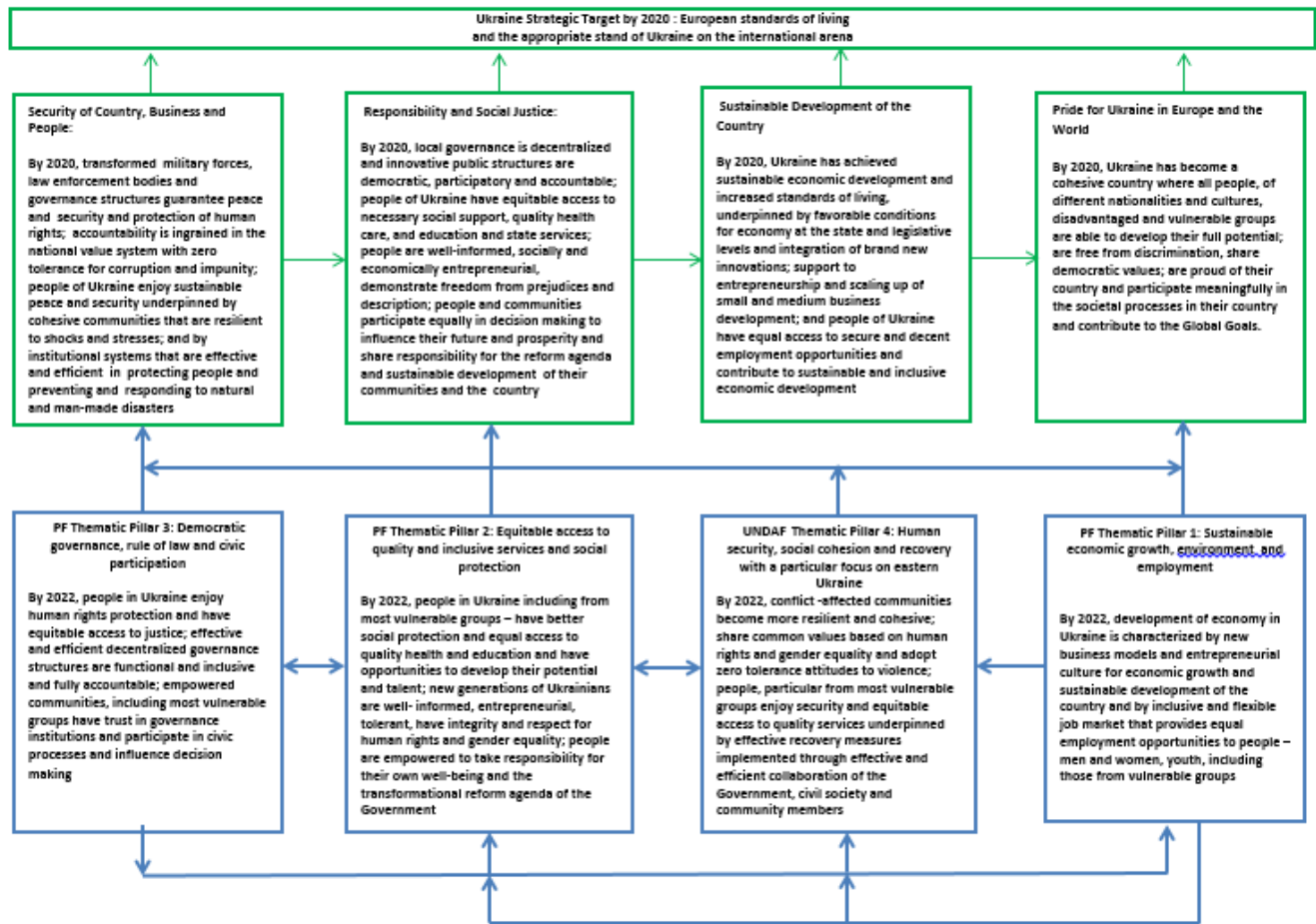
Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines, Targets, Means of Verification and Frequency	Indicative budget (USD, mln)
Thematic Pillar 4: Human security, social cohesion and recovery with a particular focus on eastern Ukraine			
Alignment to National Priorities: The Concept of the State Targeted Programme (STP) on Recovery and Peacebuilding in the Eastern Oblasts of Ukraine; National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2016 – 2020)			
Alignment to SDGs: 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 16			
Implementing partners: Ministry of temporarily occupied territories and IDPs, Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Information Policy, Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Communal Living, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ombudsperson's office Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ukrainian National UNESCO Commission, State Social Insurance Fund, State Employment Service, regional and local governments and authorities, CSOs, other.			
Outcome 4. By 2022, communities, including vulnerable people and IDPs, are more resilient and equitably benefit from greater social cohesion, quality services and recovery support	4.1. The share of spending for food in total household spending in Eastern Ukraine (1.3.2. (UA))	Baseline (2014): 53.6% Target (2020): 50% Source: State Statistics Service Frequency: biannual Responsible for monitoring: WFP, UNDP	FAO: 7.4 ILO: 5 IOM: 10 UNDP: 76.5 UNFPA: 15.7 UNHCR: 14.03 UNICEF: 6.8 UNOHCHR: 8.4 UNOPS: 50 UN Women: 6 WFP: 15 WHO: 2.5 Total: 217.33
	4.2. Unemployment rate of population aged 15-70 in Eastern Ukraine, disaggregated by sex	Baseline (2016): 9,9% (women), 11.4% (men) Target (2022): 7.9% (women), 9.4% (men) Source: State Statistics Service Frequency: quarterly Responsible for monitoring: UNDP, ILO	
	4.3. Percentage of people who are satisfied provision of social and infrastructure services in Eastern Ukraine	Baseline (2016): pending SCORE baseline survey in September 2017 Target (2022): pending baseline survey Source: Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) Frequency: every 2 years Responsible for monitoring: UNDP, IOM, UNICEF	
	4.4. Number of children aged 3-16 in conflict-affected areas have access to Early Childhood Development and basic education	Baseline (2016): 350,200 Target (2018): 408,000 Source: UNICEF Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNICEF	
	4.5. Share of population with access to safely managed drinking water in Eastern Ukraine	Baseline (2016): 92.7% Target (2020): 95% Source: (JMP, WHO/UNICEF, 2017) Frequency: annual Responsible for monitoring: UNICEF, UNDP	
	4.6. Share of survivors of physical or sexual violence who sought help	Baseline (2014): 32% Target (2020): 50% Source: UNFPA survey (DHS-based) Frequency: every 5 years Responsible for monitoring: UNFPA, UN Women	
	4.7. Proportion of women and girls subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence in the last 12	Baseline (2014): 17% (any form), 8.8% (physical), 2% (sexual), 14% (psychological)	

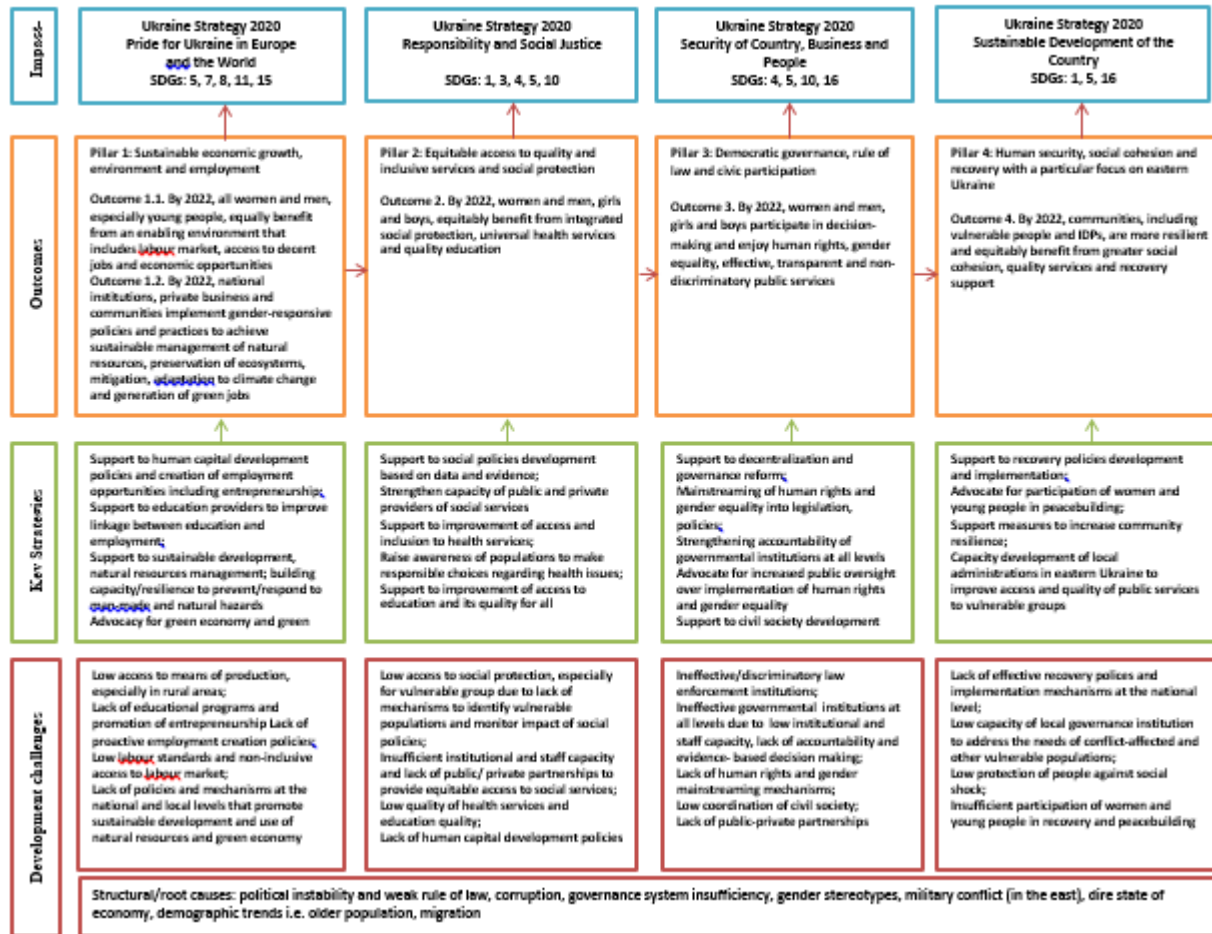
Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022

Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines, Targets, Means of Verification and Frequency	Indicative budget (USD, mln)
	months, by form of violence (5.2.1 (G))	Target (2020): 15% (any form), 6% (physical), 1% (sexual), 10% (psychological) Source: UNFPA survey (DHS-based) Frequency: every 5 years Responsible for monitoring: UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, UN Women	
	4.8. The extent people in Eastern Ukraine feel safe in their community (disaggregated by sex) on a scale from 1 to 10	Baseline (2017): pending SCORE baseline survey in September 2017 Target (2022): pending baseline survey Source: Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) Frequency: every 2 years Responsible: IOM, UNDP, UNICEF	
	4.9. The level of social cohesion in Eastern Ukraine (level of inter-group tensions; level of trust in local and central authorities) on a scale from 1 to 10	Baseline (2017): pending SCORE baseline survey in September 2017 Target (2022): pending baseline survey Source: Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) Frequency: every 2 years Responsible: IOM, UNDP, UNICEF	
<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a strong political commitment at the highest levels in government for recovery efforts; - Protection of human rights, particular of those affected by the conflict, is a key priority; - Conflict-affected, vulnerable populations are empowered and have agency to influence decision making; - Media provides neutral, gender and conflict sensitive coverage of the conflict and recovery measures; - State, civil society and other actors coordinate their recovery efforts. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The conflict could escalate and expand, or become a “frozen” conflict; - Coordination mechanism on recovery on the national level will not be established or will lack capacity to provide for responsive, targeted, and effective implementation of recovery measures; - The level of political polarization of the society will not be decreased and will not allow achieving significant improvement in human security and social cohesion; - Insufficient technical, financial and staffing capacity of local governance institutions will not allow addressing human security and social cohesion in a holistic and integrated manner 			

Annex 2. Results alignment and Theories of Change: UNPF 2018-2022. Transforming Ukraine’s Inspirational Vision of Change



Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022



Annex 3. Legal Annexes

Whereas the Government of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) entered into the following:

- a) With the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the Country Partnership Strategy 2016-2019 signed on 13 July 2016.
- b) With the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the IOM on the Status of the International Organization for Migration in Ukraine and on Cooperation in the Field of Migration signed on 3 December 1999.
- c) With the International Labour Organization (ILO) the Decent Work Country Programme for Ukraine 2016-2019 between the Ministry of Social Policy on behalf of the Ukrainian Government, Employers' and Workers' Organizations and the ILO.
- d) With the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Government of Ukraine concerning the deployment of a short-term UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine signed 31 July 2014.
- e) With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) a basic agreement to govern UNDP's assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement SBAA) signed by both parties on 18 June 1993. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP's assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP's Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of 'execution' and 'implementation' enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision, UNPF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNPF) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- f) With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Exchange of letters of 22 March 2006 stating that mutatis mutandis the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Ukraine and UNDP signed on 18 June 1993 applies.
- g) With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 23 September 1996 ratified by the Parliament of Ukraine on 21 October 1999.
- h) With the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 7 September 1998.
- i) With the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) agreement on the establishment of the UNOPS Office in Ukraine signed on 22 November 2016.
- j) With the World Food Programme a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme signed by the Government and WFP.
- k) With the World Health Organization (WHO) based on the Basic Agreement on the status of the Office of the World Health Organization in Ukraine signed on 12 June 1997 between the Government of Ukraine and the World Health Organization as well as Biennial Collaborative Agreements (BCAs) between the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe and the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, on behalf of its Government.
- l) The Government of Ukraine agrees to apply to the United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the SBAA between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 18 June 1993.
- m) For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures.

The UNPF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.