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## **Country programme document for Ukraine (2018-2022)**

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## I. Programme rationale

1. Since its independence in 1991, Ukraine has been building a competitive market economy supported by accountable and responsive public institutions. The global financial crisis truncated the rapid growth of the 2000s, triggering a 15 to 20 per cent contraction of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2008-2009. The post-crisis recovery was short-lived as the country became mired in political instability, leading to conflict, economic decline and high unemployment. Between 2013 and 2015, GDP collapsed from \$181 billion to \$91 billion (\$3,986 to \$2,005 per capita GDP).<sup>1</sup> Fifty-seven per cent of Ukrainians live below the poverty line; nearly 40 per cent of households rely on social payments.<sup>2</sup> The 2017 economic outlook is more positive, with a forecast of 2 per cent growth.<sup>3</sup> The business environment remains challenging: Ukraine ranks 80 of 190 countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index.<sup>4</sup>

2. Instability and conflict compound economic woes. In 2013-2014, the so-called "Revolution of Dignity" protested poor governance, corruption and impunity and ousted the administration. Conflict subsequently erupted in eastern Ukraine, where separatists took control of local government offices in parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Since then, fighting has killed around 10,000 people, injured more than 22,000 and displaced more than 1.7 million. The conflict resulted in widespread human rights violations, sexual and gender-based violence and economic decline. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are particularly vulnerable (59 per cent of IDPs are elderly, 58 per cent are women and 8 per cent are children).<sup>5</sup> While the ongoing conflict undermines stability and economic recovery, emergency and early recovery needs continue to exist in eastern Ukraine.

3. Governance challenges and vulnerabilities persist. Ukraine's Government Effectiveness Index (- 0.51 in 2015)<sup>6</sup> reflects poor public service delivery and slow institutional reform. Despite improvements, the country is ranked 131 of 176 countries in the 2016 Corruption Perceptions Index<sup>7</sup> and 78 (of 113) in the Rule of Law Index.<sup>8</sup> Ukrainian women remain underrepresented at all levels of decision-making, occupying only 12 per cent of parliamentary seats and 15 per cent of positions in oblast councils. On average, women earn 36 per cent less than men. Rural women are particularly vulnerable: 48 per cent do not have access to local medical services, 36 per cent do not participate in decision-making in their communities and 67 per cent cannot access the Internet from home.<sup>9</sup> Gender-based violence is prevalent and increasing. Demographic decline is exacerbated by policy inattention to youth, particularly in the areas of education and employment.<sup>10</sup> Notably, people living with HIV, persons with disabilities and drug users face significant barriers in accessing health care, education, employment and opportunities for civic participation.<sup>11</sup>

4. Sustainable development is constrained by environmental degradation, including air pollution, unsafe drinking water, contamination from the Chernobyl disaster and deforestation. Forty per cent of Ukraine's territory is eroded land (expanding at 100,000 hectares annually),<sup>12</sup> leading to \$6 billion in annual economic losses.<sup>13</sup> Despite rich natural environments and resources, Ukraine is one of the most polluted countries in the region. One

<sup>1</sup> [www.data.worldbank.org/country/ukraine](http://www.data.worldbank.org/country/ukraine).

<sup>2</sup> International Labour Organization, 'Social security system of Ukraine in 2014-15 and beyond: towards effective social protection floors'. 2016.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank Ukraine Economic Update, 2016.

<sup>4</sup> [www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/ukraine](http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/ukraine)

<sup>5</sup> [www.un.org.ua/en/publications-and-reports/un-in-ukraine-publications/3700-humanitarian-needs-overview-in-ukraine-2016](http://www.un.org.ua/en/publications-and-reports/un-in-ukraine-publications/3700-humanitarian-needs-overview-in-ukraine-2016).

<sup>6</sup> [www.theglobaleconomy.com/Ukraine/wb\\_government\\_effectiveness/](http://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Ukraine/wb_government_effectiveness/).

<sup>7</sup> [www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption\\_perceptions\\_index\\_2016#table](http://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2016#table)

<sup>8</sup> [www.data.worldjusticeproject.org/#/groups/UKR](http://www.data.worldjusticeproject.org/#/groups/UKR)

<sup>9</sup> UNDAF Country Analysis 2016.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> [www.hrw.org/world-report/2016/country-chapters/ukraine](http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2016/country-chapters/ukraine).

<sup>12</sup> Ukraine National Academy of Agrarian Sciences, Report on Finalizing Land Reform, 2015.

<sup>13</sup> Tarariko O.H., Iliencko T.V. & Kuchma T.L., 'Sustainable Land Use Management and Soil Conservation: Urgency and Challenges in Modern Conditions,' Ukrainian Geographical Journal 3, 2016.

of the least energy-efficient countries in the world, Ukraine relies heavily on high-cost imports.<sup>14</sup>

5. The Government has stabilized the economy, restrained inflation and achieved modest growth,<sup>15</sup> but recognizes the critical need for innovative sustainable and inclusive development strategies. The President has declared that the Sustainable Development Goals will serve as a common foundation for reform. A multi-stakeholder approach was implemented in all stages of adapting the Goals, with United Nations agencies, government, academia and civil society organizations (CSOs) participating in 50 national and regional consultations.

6. The 2020 Strategy for Sustainable Development of Ukraine prioritizes key reforms including corruption, justice, health care and environmental protection.<sup>16</sup> The European Union (EU) Association Agreement and the International Monetary Fund Memorandum on Reform outline further reform commitments, designed to promote an inclusive economy, accountable government and human rights safeguards.<sup>17</sup> The State Targeted Programme (to be endorsed in 2017) prioritizes recovery and peacebuilding in eastern Ukraine. All UNDP programme outcomes reflect government priorities.

7. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) evaluation commended the early response by UNDP to the eastern Ukraine crisis.<sup>18</sup> The Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment determined that the UNDP reputation as an honest broker and its close working relationships with national and local governments strongly positioned UNDP to support the Government in managing the recovery of conflict-affected areas.<sup>19</sup> Due to effective performance on the ground and its emphasis on democratic governance, UNDP became a partner of choice in eastern Ukraine.<sup>20</sup> The outcome evaluation recommended clearer identification of the UNDP niche in recovery and economic development, and effective targeting of vulnerabilities in conflict-affected areas; the new country programme addresses these issues.<sup>21</sup>

8. Outcome evaluations highlighted the relevance of the current programme and successful contributions to several reform initiatives, especially anti-corruption. The UNDP-supported electronic asset declaration was recognized as one of Ukraine's most important anti-corruption initiatives.<sup>22</sup> In a 10-year partnership with the EU, UNDP advanced participatory and inclusive approaches to development through the Community-Based Approach to Local Development programme, resulting in a high impact on individuals and communities.<sup>23</sup> These approaches will be scaled up and integrated with other programmes funded by the EU and United States Agency for International Development to support ongoing decentralization reforms. Outcome evaluations also noted the benefits of South-South cooperation, particularly from EU accession States, in areas of energy efficiency, civic engagement, decentralization and anti-corruption.

9. UNDP outcome evaluations<sup>24</sup> and the United Nations Country Team scorecard highlighted weaknesses in gender mainstreaming in programming. Studies have highlighted women's disproportionate vulnerabilities in conflict-affected areas and the need to recognize and

<sup>14</sup> Desilver, Drew. "The most – and least – energy-intensive nations." Pew Research Center, 20 October 2015.

<sup>15</sup> [www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/publication/ukraine-economic-update-fall-2016](http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/publication/ukraine-economic-update-fall-2016).

<sup>16</sup> [www.reforms.in.ua/sites/default/files/imce/2020booklet21\\_11engpreview.pdf](http://www.reforms.in.ua/sites/default/files/imce/2020booklet21_11engpreview.pdf).

<sup>17</sup> United Nations in Ukraine, 'Post-2015 Ukraine: The Future We Want', 2013 Kiev.

<sup>18</sup> Olver, Richard, 'United Nations Partnership Framework 2012-2017. Forward Looking Evaluation & Comparative Advantage Analysis', 2016.

<sup>19</sup> [www.un.org.ua/images/V1-RPA\\_Eng\\_Vol1.pdf](http://www.un.org.ua/images/V1-RPA_Eng_Vol1.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> Ukraine country case study: Evaluation of the UNDP Strategic Plan 204-2017, Outcome 6. Julian Murray Consulting, March 2017.

<sup>21</sup> Vera Devine, Final Evaluation of Poverty Reduction/ Recovery Outcome, 2017.

<sup>22</sup> CNN, "Fighting Corruption: Ukraine Breaks New Grounds with Mandatory Asset Declaration," 2016.

<sup>23</sup> Assessment of the Community-Based Approach to Local Development Project, Phase III, Ukraine, 2017.

<sup>24</sup> Kran, Marcia, Evaluation of UNDP Ukraine's Democratic Governance Assistance 2012-2016. 2016.; Devine, Vera Final Evaluation of Poverty Reduction/ Recovery Outcome, 2017; Bajraktari, Elinor, Environment and Sustainable Development Outcome Evaluation, 2017.

support the role of women in conflict prevention, resolution and reconciliation.<sup>25</sup> The new country programme will ring-fence at least 15 per cent of resources for gender equality and women's empowerment, strengthen gender expertise and prioritize the needs of women in conflict-affected areas and in other vulnerable situations.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. The country programme, developed in consultation with Government, CSOs and other partners, will support the Government's National Development Strategy and Action Plan by promoting sustainable and inclusive human development with a focus on empowerment and the needs of vulnerable and marginalized people. UNDP will ensure efficient use of resources by: promoting risk-informed development; pursuing opportunities for South-South collaboration (particularly with new EU Member States); integrating gender equality and human rights into programme interventions; assessing environmental and social impact of all initiatives; using data, analysis and research to generate policy dialogue; and by scaling up cost-effective, innovative models (including open data platforms) to reach out to vulnerable groups.

11. The programme strategy is built on three interlinked development pathways: inclusive and effective democratic governance; inclusive and gender-responsive sustainable development; and recovery and peacebuilding in conflict-affected areas. These are in line with the priorities of the Government's development strategy and reform agenda, and anchored in the UNDAF, 2018-2022. The programme builds on the United Nations common country analysis, national consultations, theory of change and lessons learned from evaluations, which identify the UNDP comparative advantage based on its proven successes, nationwide field presence, strong partnerships with national and local administrations, and recognized leadership and coordination (e.g., as chair of the anti-corruption and human rights coordination groups). While maintaining a country-wide focus, the programme will target the needs of vulnerable populations in conflict-affected regions and poor rural areas. Other target groups include unemployed youth and women, victims of violence (including domestic violence), persons with disabilities, people affected by HIV and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersexual individuals.

### Pathway I. Inclusive and effective democratic governance

12. In line with the national strategy and reform agenda, UNDP will support institutional and policy reforms that foster inclusive, gender-responsive and sustainable human development.

13. **Inclusive and responsive decision-making and policies.** Working with the Ministry of Regional Development, UNDP will strengthen capacities to integrate the sustainable human development agenda into development plans and statistical systems, and to engage civil society, women and youth in transparent development processes. UNDP will use its convening power to forge effective partnerships among the private sector and community-based organizations (including women's organizations and civil society hubs established in the previous cycle). Partnering with EU and building on successful community-based programming, UNDP will support local governments to strengthen public service delivery, focusing on poverty reduction and environmental sustainability. Responding to the parliamentary needs assessment,<sup>26</sup> UNDP will continue partnering with the EU and its Member States to strengthen parliamentary capacities. Working closely with the Parliament's Gender Public Council and with local authorities, UNDP will promote women's national- and local-level representation and leadership.

14. **Accountable institutions and human rights.** UNDP will enhance institutional capacities for democratic representation and accountability at central and local levels. Co-chairing the anti-corruption donor coordination group, UNDP and partners will support the development of transparent systems and processes. South-South partnerships will be harnessed to

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<sup>25</sup> Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 'Voices from Ukraine: Strengthen the Role and Contribution of Ukrainian Women in Conflict Prevention, Resolution, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation', 2014.

<sup>26</sup> Pat Cox, European Parliament's Needs Assessment Report of Ukraine, 2016.

strengthen Ukraine's anticorruption architecture (e.g., engagement with the Romanian anti-corruption agency on electronic verification and conflict of interest). UNDP will work with the Ombudsperson, Ministry of Justice and CSOs to strengthen systems, laws and policies that advance realization of human rights, and to improve access to justice, especially for vulnerable groups. Other initiatives will focus on empowering vulnerable persons and groups to assert their rights and seek remedies for grievances, including discrimination and domestic and gender-based violence. UNDP will continue to work with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to support implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

## **Pathway II. Inclusive and gender-responsive sustainable development**

15. To maximize Ukraine's economic potential and protect its natural resource base, UNDP will assist the Government, communities and the private sector to plan and manage a low-carbon, energy-efficient economy, ensuring equitable access to resources, particularly for marginalized groups. Programme interventions will be guided by environmental and social assessments to avoid adverse impact, and address the environmental risks of Chernobyl-contaminated areas, conflict-affected areas, industrial regions, land erosion and waste management.

16. **Green economic development.** Through dedicated policy advocacy and capacity-building interventions, UNDP will support the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and other ministries to align Ukraine's Sustainable Development Strategy with national policies and promote climate-resilient policies. With the International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNDP will invest in the creation of green jobs and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups, with a special focus on youth employment and business development in new economic sectors, such as information and communication technology and biotechnology. Following the results of assessments<sup>27</sup> and building on partnerships with regional business associations, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and ILO, UNDP will strengthen advocacy and programming to address gender pay gaps and promote women's economic empowerment.

17. **Improved energy efficiency and sustainable access to energy.** UNDP will provide policy advice and technical assistance to the Cabinet, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Regional Development and the State Agency for Energy Efficiency on addressing barriers that hinder implementation of Ukraine's energy efficiency strategy. Building on its partnership with the International Finance Corporation, UNDP will partner with the banking sector to launch a new financing mechanism for energy efficiency. Harnessing its convening power, UNDP will bring together the Government, private sector, CSOs and communities to debate policy settings and scale up proven solutions for promoting energy efficiency, use of renewables and biodiversity, turning environmental challenges into economic opportunities. South-South and triangular cooperation will be pursued with new EU Member States that have implemented sustainable and modern energy-efficient solutions and funding mechanisms.

## **Pathway III. Recovery and peacebuilding in conflict-affected areas**

18. UNDP interventions in eastern Ukraine will support post-conflict recovery and longer-term development by strengthening institutions and building people's skills. This focus is based on the United Nations, EU and World Bank Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment endorsed by the Government in August 2015. UNDP will work closely with the World Bank Group and United Nations agencies in operationalizing the Multi-Partner Trust Fund to target at-risk/vulnerable groups, and to build a more vibrant, cohesive and resilient Ukraine.

19. **Sustainable economic recovery.** UNDP will facilitate stakeholder cooperation to restore critical conflict-affected social and economic infrastructure. Working closely with regional and local authorities in targeted, conflict-affected regions and building on the seminal UNDP-European Investment Bank partnership, UNDP will ensure that all infrastructure and

<sup>27</sup> UNDP, In-depth capacity assessment of selected business membership organizations, 2016.

rehabilitation work is designed in line with joint assessments of social and environmental impacts, integrity, gender, human rights and "building back better" principles. In partnership with business membership organizations, programme interventions will focus on job creation and small- and medium-sized enterprise development, scaling up successful practices to other regions. Partnering with ILO and building on a functional assessment of the State Employment Service, UNDP will facilitate cooperation between the Ministry of Social Policy and counterparts in Western Balkan countries to promote employment for vulnerable women and men.

**20. Restoring and reforming local governance structures.** In line with the Government's decentralization reform agenda, UNDP will support the Ministry of Regional Development and local authorities to strengthen institutions and processes that address socioeconomic and environmental needs in conflict-affected areas. Working with UN-Women, the programme will prioritize women's empowerment by strengthening the organizational and advocacy capacities of women's groups to address gender and conflict risks. Interventions will focus on sharing knowledge within Ukraine and with other countries via South-South learning and will scale up successful practices on decentralization and economic development.

**21. Building resilience.** UNDP will provide policy advice and technical assistance to the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs, local governments, law enforcement agencies and CSOs to improve services, build trust, promote dialogue and citizen security and protect conflict-affected populations, women and girls. UNDP will work with justice sector agencies to scale up community-based early warning and monitoring systems in conflict-affected regions. UNDP will work with administrative service centres and UN-Women to ensure that identified concerns about women's safety and gender-based violence are being addressed.<sup>28</sup>

### III. Programme and risk management

22. Implementation modalities will be agreed with country authorities. UNDP will transition from a predominantly direct implementation modality to a national implementation modality (NIM). When using NIM, UNDP will conduct micro-assessments (following the harmonized approach to cash transfers) of the ability of potential implementing partners to manage resources. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to projects, as per Executive Board decision 2013/9.

23. UNDP will continue to regularly update and monitor risk management plans through proactive analysis, management and adaptive programming. Key risks and mitigation strategies, based on the theory of change analysis, include:

(a) **Conflict.** The ongoing conflict presents risks to programme sustainability and staff security. Community insecurity has increased, affecting especially women. UNDP will partner with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other United Nations agencies to implement the humanitarian contingency strategy. Risk assessment and mitigation will be addressed through weekly political economy analysis and consultations with key partners and security service providers. Tested business continuity and security plans and standard operating procedures are in place and updated regularly to mitigate the impact of existing and potential threats to UNDP staff. Attention will be paid to addressing women's vulnerabilities and risks in eastern Ukraine through direct services;

(b) **Fiduciary and reputational risks.** Vested economic interests challenge UNDP-supported procurement of medicines and anti-corruption systems. To mitigate the risks, UNDP will continue to monitor media and strengthen communication and quality control mechanisms. UNDP will proactively engage all key stakeholders to promote transparency and will harness South-South and triangular cooperation to apply best European and international standards;

(c) **Strengthening resource mobilization and programme sustainability.** Reductions in regular resources and reliance on a few donors may affect programme sustainability. UNDP

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<sup>28</sup> UNDP, Security and Justice in Ukraine, 2017.

will deepen and diversify resource mobilization by targeting emerging donors and international financial institutions. UNDP will continue to work with United Nations agencies and the World Bank to operationalize the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for recovery and peacebuilding. UNDP will pursue joint resource mobilization and programming with UN-Women, OHCHR, the United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization in areas where joint assessments have identified synergies/complementarities. UNDP will also continue to serve as a trusted partner for implementation of government resources. Additional risk management strategies include: regular reviews of the UNDP financial sustainability plan and results of a recent change management process (which include a "Plan B" to scale down interventions in case of reduced funding); pursuing direct project costing and cost-efficiencies; and additional cost-saving measures to be prepared for potential shocks. UNDP will further buttress donor confidence by strengthening results-focused communication, using social media and undertaking value-for-money assessments;

(d) **Monitoring and evaluation and data quality.** Risks related to data quality and monitoring and evaluation are posed by the credibility of survey data, the sufficiency of funding for surveys and real and perceived assessment objectivity and security risks (particularly in eastern Ukraine). UNDP risk mitigation strategies include: earmarking at least 5 per cent of resources for monitoring and evaluation, collaborating with statistics units and research organizations to ensure data quality and corroboration, developing transparent checklists for annual assessments and using innovative data gathering methods.

24. UNDP will work closely with its partners to turn challenges into opportunities by strengthening programming and responding to emerging needs. In eastern Ukraine, UNDP will continue to cooperate with other United Nations agencies to build resilience of conflict-affected communities. A joint programme with UN-Women will strengthen women's economic empowerment through investments in women's entrepreneurship, enhanced advocacy and integration of gender-responsive budgeting into development strategies. UNDP engagement with the Ministry of Health on procurement of medicines will provide additional opportunities to offer lifesaving medicines and spearhead reforms in building an open and effective health care system.

25. Across all programming, UNDP will undertake environmental risk assessments and mapping of hazards using the Flash Environmental Assessment Tool,<sup>29</sup> monitor compliance with environmental and social safeguards and implement "do no harm" principles for each programme/project. Opportunities will be leveraged from existing UNDP-facilitated South-South partnerships, e.g., between the Ukrainian Ministry of Infrastructure and local authorities from Republic of Korea on green and clean infrastructure models.

#### IV. Monitoring and evaluation

26. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in partnership with the Government, civil society and United Nations agencies through programme/project board meetings and evaluations. Chairing the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation group, UNDP will lead United Nations efforts in ensuring coherent and quality monitoring, data collection, analysis, corroboration, reporting and evaluation. UNDP will promote the use of national systems to monitor outcome indicators, and will support strengthening of data management capacities. UNDP will work with partners to ensure adequate analysis, use and dissemination of data to promote evidence-based programming and policymaking. Following upgrades to the monitoring and evaluation and communication units, the country office will invest in innovative data gathering methods, such as feedback loops and big data. Successful pilots on open data platforms for Parliament, civil society and medicine procurement will be scaled up across other programming areas (e.g., decentralization, anti-corruption). UNDP will continue to invest in staff monitoring and evaluation capacities.

27. UNDP will strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and other line ministries to monitor implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals,

<sup>29</sup> [https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/FEAT\\_Version\\_1.1.pdf](https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/FEAT_Version_1.1.pdf)

including through development of measurement methodologies and ensuring alignment with international standards. UNDP will work with the State Statistics Service to address issues of missing data, quality and disaggregation by sex, age, geographic area and vulnerability. The Goals will frame a multi-year research and knowledge management agenda, to be developed in collaboration with leading think tanks, CSOs and university-based research centres.

28. Challenges persist regarding availability, reliability and frequency of national data and statistics, including on social cohesion in Eastern Ukraine, trust in justice and security institutions and the effectiveness of transparent procurement by the Ministry of Health. UNDP will address these gaps by supporting key surveys, such as annual surveys of social cohesion and reconciliation and trust in key justice institutions, and annual cost-effectiveness analyses of procurement of medicine and medical products (in collaboration with State Statistics Service, United Nations agencies and research organizations such as Kiev School of Economics and Institutes of the National Academy of Sciences). For seven output indicators, UNDP will partner with institutions such as State Statistics Service and oblast administrations on annual assessments of secondary data.

29. The programme builds on multiple assessments that have identified gender gaps across the three pathways. It includes gender-explicit outcomes, outputs and indicators in each pathway; the UNDP gender marker will be used to monitor results for gender equality. Marker results will be corroborated with results from mandatory gender analysis provided by gender experts in each programme/project. In addition, UNDP will ensure that at least 15 per cent of all resources contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for Ukraine (2018-2022)

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Responsive, efficient and accountable governance institutions are able to respond to citizens' needs and provide high-quality public services				
<b>RELATED NATIONALLY ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:</b> 5,10,16				
<b>UNDAF OUTCOME:</b> 1. 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				
<b>Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 OUTCOME:</b> 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners/ Partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in \$)
<p><b>1.1. Share of population satisfied with recent use of public services, by sex and age (SDG)</b>  <b>Baseline (2017):</b> N/A  <b>Target (2020):</b> 40%</p> <p><b>1.2. Availability of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination (SDG)</b>  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 3  <b>Target (2020):</b> 4</p> <p><b>1.3. Public confidence in the courts (SDG)</b>  <b>Baseline (2015):</b> 5%  <b>Target (2020):</b> 35%</p> <p><b>1.4. Percentage of women in the Parliament (SDG, UNDP)</b>  Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) 2.3)  <b>Baseline (2015):</b> 12%  <b>Target (2020):</b> 30%</p> <p><b>1.5. Corruption Perception Index</b></p>	<p><b>Source:</b> UNDP survey  <b>Frequency:</b> biennial  <b>Responsible:</b> UNDP, UNICEF</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Parliament  <b>Frequency:</b> annual  <b>Responsible:</b> UN-Women, ILO</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Democratic Initiatives Foundation survey  <b>Frequency:</b> annual  <b>Responsible:</b> UNDP</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Inter-Parliamentary Union database  <b>Frequency:</b> annual  <b>Responsible:</b> UNDP, UN-Women</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Transparency</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1.</b> Regional and local authorities have scaled-up knowledge and skills to engage communities in planning, coordination, delivery and monitoring of public services provision</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.1:</b> Share of people with improved access to health and social services, provided with UNDP support  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0%  <b>Target (2022):</b> 20% (women), 20% (men); 20% (vulnerable groups)  <b>Source:</b> Annual reports of Ministries of Health and of Social Policy</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.2:</b> Number of people with scaled-up access to administrative services with UNDP support  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 13,496 (men), 14,621 (women)  <b>Target (2022):</b> 23,500 (men), 26,500 (women)  <b>Source:</b> Community-Based Approach to Local Development programme database</p> <p><b>Output 1.2.</b> National institutions, systems, laws and policies advance the equitable realization of human rights, especially among vulnerable groups</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.1:</b> Number of new policies and institutional reforms targeting the most vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities [IRRF 1.2.1]  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 7</p>	<p>Cabinet of Ministries, Ministries of Interior, of Justice, of Education, of Health, of Social Policy and of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs; National Agency for Corruption Prevention, National Anti-Corruption Bureau, Ombudsperson's Office, Parliament, State Statistics Service</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>ILO, UN-Women, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO EU, Governments of Canada, Denmark, Sweden, USAID</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> \$944,000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> \$90,800,000</p>

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<p>score (SDG)  <b>Baseline (2015):</b> 27  <b>Target (2020):</b> 40</p> <p><b>1.6. Share of survivors of physical or sexual violence who sought help</b>  <b>Baseline (2014):</b> 32%  <b>Target (2020):</b> 50%</p>	<p>International  <b>Frequency:</b> annual  <b>Responsible:</b> UNDP, UNODC  <b>Source:</b> UNFPA survey  <b>Frequency:</b> every five years  <b>Responsible:</b> UNFPA, UN-Women</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> CSOs/line ministry reports</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.2:</b> Share of 2017 universal periodic review recommendations implemented  <b>Baseline (2017):</b> 0%  <b>Target (2022):</b> pending recommendations of 2017 universal periodic review  <b>Source:</b> Ombudsperson annual reports</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.3:</b> Number of cases addressed by the Ombudsperson (per 10,000 population)  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 5.3  <b>Target (2022):</b> 8  <b>Source:</b> Ombudsperson annual reports</p> <p><b>Output 1.3.</b> Civil society is more engaged in national development processes</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.1:</b> Number of new policies and strategies developed and operationalized with active CSO participation  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 10  <b>Source:</b> CSOs/line ministry reports</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.2:</b> Number of CSO hubs with strategies and funding to scale up civic engagement  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 6  <b>Target (2022):</b> 15  <b>Source:</b> CSO reports</p> <p><b>Output 1.4.</b> Rule of law institutions have capacities and functions to effectively fulfil their mandates</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4.1:</b> Share of people who trust justice institutions supported by UNDP  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 23.5%  <b>Target (2022):</b> 33%  <b>Source:</b> Democratic Initiatives Foundation survey</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4.2:</b> Extent to which the Parliament has improved its administrative and human resource capacities required to discharge its</p>		
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		<p>mandates in relation to law-making, oversight and representation [IRRF 2.1.1.A]<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Baseline (2016):</b> 2 <b>Target (2022):</b> 4 <b>Source:</b> Annual assessment of UNDP based on administrative records of the Parliament</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4.3:</b> Share of public officials declaring assets in open registry annually <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 17.5% <b>Target (2022):</b> 95% <b>Source:</b> National Agency for Corruption Prevention reports</p> <p><b>Output 1.5.</b> Measures scaled up and implemented to prevent and respond to domestic and gender-based violence</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.5.1:</b> Number of victims of domestic and gender-based violence provided with scaled-up legal and security services, provided with UNDP support <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0 <b>Target (2022):</b> 5,000 <b>Source:</b> MSP reports</p>		
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> To create favourable business environment, support development of small and medium enterprises, attract investments, facilitate international trade and enhance labour market efficiency				
<b>RELATED NATIONALLY ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:</b> 1,8,9,10				
<b>UNDAF OUTCOME:</b> 4.1. 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				
<b>Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 OUTCOME:</b> 1. Growth is inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
<b>2.1. Employment rate of population aged 15-70, by sex and age (IRRF 1.1)</b> <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 24.4% (women 15-	<b>Source:</b> State Statistics Service <b>Frequency:</b> quarterly <b>Responsible:</b> ILO, UNDP, UNFPA	<b>Output 2.1.</b> National and subnational institutions are better able to develop and implement policies and measures that generate sustainable jobs and livelihoods	Cabinet of Ministers, Ministries of Economic Development and Trade, of Regional Development, of	<b>Regular:</b> \$377,600 <b>Other:</b>

<sup>1</sup> UNDP is not building capacity of Parliament (0), capacity has not improved (1), very partially improved (2), partially improved (3), largely improved (4)

<p>24), 29.6% (men 15-24), 51.6% (women total), 61.6% (men total)  <b>Target (2020):</b> 27% (women 15-24), 31% (men 15-24), 54% (women total), 63% (men total)</p> <p><b>2.2. Wage gap between men and women (IRRF 4.1)</b>  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 1.34  <b>Target (2020):</b> 1.25</p> <p><b>2.3. Ranking in Ease of Doing Business Index (SDG)</b>  <b>Baseline (2015):</b> 81  <b>Target (2020):</b> 30</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> State Statistics Service  <b>Frequency:</b> quarterly  <b>Responsible:</b> ILO, UNDP, UN-Women</p> <p><b>Source:</b> World Bank Ease of Doing Business Index  <b>Frequency:</b> annual  <b>Responsible:</b> ILO, UNDP</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.1:</b> Number of new jobs and other livelihoods generated [IRRF 1.1.1]  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 90,000 (men), 130,000 (women), 30,000 (youth)  <b>Source:</b> Annual assessment by UNDP based on project databases and reviews</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.2:</b> Extent to which policies, systems and/or institutional measures are in place and scaled up at the national and subnational levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods [IRRF 1.1.2]<sup>2</sup>  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 1  <b>Target (2022):</b> 3  <b>Source:</b> Annual assessment based on project databases and reviews</p> <p><b>Output 2.2.</b> Public institutions and private entities effectively cooperate to improve the business environment</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.1:</b> Share of members of UNDP-supported business membership organizations satisfied with the business environment  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> pending baseline survey (October 2017)  <b>Target (2022):</b> pending baseline survey  <b>Source:</b> Business association reports/enterprise surveys</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.2:</b> Number of businesses that benefit from scaled-up advisory support  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 30 (total); 10 (women-led)  <b>Source:</b> Business Associations/Chamber of Commerce reports</p>	<p>Social Policy, President's Office</p> <p>Business associations, CSOs, ILO IFC EU, Government of Sweden, USAID,</p>	<p>\$27,900,000</p>
<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Improvement of the quality of environment, maintenance of ecosystem stability, energy security and transit to innovative, efficient and sustainable use of energy resources</p>				
<p><b>RELATED NATIONALLY ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:</b> 6,7,11,12,13,14,15</p>				
<p><b>UNDAF OUTCOME:</b> 4.2. 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</p>				

<sup>2</sup> Not adequately (1), very partially (2), partially (3), largely (4)

<b>Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 OUTCOME:</b> 1. Growth is inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
<p><b>3.1. Share of areas of territories and natural reserves in the total territory (SDG)</b>  <b>Baseline (2015):</b> 6.3%  <b>Target (2020):</b> 10.4%</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources  <b>Frequency:</b> annual  <b>Responsible:</b> FAO</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1.</b> Comprehensive measures on climate change adaptation and mitigation across various sectors are scaled up</p>	<p>Ministries of Agriculture, of Energy, of Infrastructure, of Ecology and Natural Resources, of Economic Development and Trade, of Regional Development, State Agency for Energy Efficiency, President's Office</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> \$566,400</p>
<p><b>3.2. Share of energy produced from renewable sources in the total final energy consumption (SDG)</b>  <b>Baseline (2015):</b> 4.9%  <b>Target (2020):</b> 11%</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> State Statistics Service  <b>Frequency:</b> annual  <b>Responsible:</b> UNDP</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1:</b> Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures (plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets) to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives have improved [IRRF 1.4.2]<sup>3</sup>  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 1  <b>Target (2022):</b> 4  <b>Source:</b> Annual desk review (plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets)</p>	<p>CSOs,  GEF, IFC,  EU, USAID</p>	<p><b>Other:</b> \$41, 900,000</p>
<p><b>3.3. Share of population benefiting from improved coverage by cost-efficient and sustainable energy in the public sector, by sex [IRRF 1.4.]</b>  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 15% (women), 15% (men)</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> State Statistics Service  <b>Frequency:</b> annual  <b>Responsible:</b> UNDP</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of local civil servants and CSO members with improved knowledge and skills on effective climate change-related planning and management because of UNDP training</b>  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 300 (women), 300 (men)  <b>Source:</b> project databases, training documents</p>	<p><b>Output 3.2. Local authorities and communities adopt gender-responsive and sustainable solutions for increased energy efficiency and modern energy access, especially of renewable energy</b></p>	
		<p><b>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of new renewable energy generation sites</b>  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 20  <b>Source:</b> Ministry of Energy reports</p>		
		<p><b>Indicator 3.2.2: Number of public spaces and buildings with improved level of energy efficiency in target municipalities</b>  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 20 (public spaces), 20 (buildings)  <b>Source:</b> Ministry of Regional Development reports</p>		
		<p><b>Indicator 3.2.3: Number of new green jobs created with UNDP</b></p>		

<sup>3</sup> Not improved (1), improved to a very partial extent (2), partial extent (3), large extent (4).

		<p><b>support, disaggregated by sex</b>  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 1,400 (men), 1,600 (women)  <b>Source:</b> Project databases/annual assessment</p> <p><b>Output 3.3.</b> Local authorities develop gender-responsive solutions at subnational levels for the sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.1:</b> Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystems services, chemicals and waste at subnational level [IRRF 1.3.1]  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 17  <b>Source:</b> Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, regional administration reports</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.2:</b> Number of new partnerships for sustainable management of natural resources that integrate gender equality and women's empowerment principles  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 10  <b>Source:</b> Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, regional administrations reports</p>		
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Recovery and peacebuilding in eastern Ukraine, which involves facilitation of socioeconomic development of local communities to improve quality of life by strengthening their capacities and stability				
<b>RELATED NATIONALLY ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL:</b> 16				
<b>UNDAF OUTCOME:</b> 3.1. By 2022, communities, including vulnerable people and IDPs, are more resilient and equitably benefit from greater social cohesion, quality services and recovery support				
<b>Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 OUTCOME:</b> 6. Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster situations				
<p><b>4.1. 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</b>  <b>Baseline (2017):</b> pending baseline survey (September 2017)</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> Social cohesion and reconciliation (SCORE) surveys  <b>Frequency:</b> biennial  <b>Responsible:</b> IOM, UNDP, UNICEF</p>	<p><b>Output 4.1.</b> Conflict-affected communities feel safer and satisfied with security services, following UNDP support</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1.1:</b> Share of conflict-affected women and men that feel safe outside the home  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 37% (women), 75% (men)  <b>Target (2022):</b> 47% (women); 85% (men)</p>	<p>Local authorities and communities,  Ministries of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs, of Regional Development, of Social Policy, of Youth and Sports;</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b>  \$944,000  <hr/> <b>Other:</b>  \$75, 600,000</p>

<p><b>Target (2022):</b> baseline survey</p> <p><b>4.2. Proportion of women and girls subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence in the last 12 months, by form of violence (SDG, IRRF 4.3)</b>  <b>Baseline (2014):</b> 17% (any form), 8.8% (physical), 2% (sexual), 14% (psychological)  <b>Target (2020):</b> 15% (any form), 6% (physical), 1% (sexual), 10% (psychological)</p> <p><b>4.3. Extent to which people in eastern Ukraine feel safe in their community, by sex and age on a scale from 1 to 10</b>  <b>Baseline (2017):</b> pending baseline survey (September 2017)  <b>Target (2022):</b> pending baseline survey</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> UNFPA survey (DHS-based)  <b>Frequency:</b> every 5 years  <b>Responsible:</b> UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UN-Women</p> <p><b>Source:</b> SCORE surveys  <b>Frequency:</b> biennial  <b>Responsible:</b> IOM, UNDP, UNICEF</p>	<p><b>Source:</b> UNDP justice and security surveys</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1.2:</b> Share of conflict-affected women and men satisfied with quality of security services with UNDP support  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 53% (women); 68% (men)  <b>Target (2022):</b> 63% (women); 78% (men)  <b>Source:</b> SCORE surveys</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1.3: Intergroup tensions score</b>  <b>Baseline (2017):</b> pending baseline survey (September 2017)  <b>Target (2022):</b> 20% above baseline  <b>Source:</b> SCORE surveys</p> <p><b>Output 4.2. Crisis-affected women and men have more sustainable livelihoods opportunities, including jobs, created with UNDP support</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.1:</b> Number of people benefiting from emergency jobs and other livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings [IRRF 6.1.1]  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 100,000 (women), 50,000 (men)  <b>Source:</b> Annual assessments by UNDP/Regional administrations</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2.2:</b> Number of conflict-affected women and men benefiting from improved infrastructure and quality public services with UNDP support  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 1,000,000 (women), 1,000,000 (men)  <b>Source:</b> Annual assessments by UNDP, regional administrations</p> <p><b>Output 4.3. National and regional authorities have the knowledge and skills to engage communities in gender-responsive planning, coordination, delivery and monitoring of recovery efforts</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 4.3.1:</b> Number of national and regional governmental agencies with improved capacity in community engagement, gender-responsive planning, coordination and monitoring of recovery efforts  <b>Baseline (2016):</b> 0  <b>Target (2022):</b> 6  <b>Source:</b> Annual assessments by UNDP, regional administrations</p>	<p>National Police, State Employment Service</p> <p>ILO, IOM, UN-Women, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNV</p> <p>EIB, EU, Governments of Czech Republic, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, UK Aid, USAID,</p>	
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