



Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework between the United Nations and the Government of Ukraine

**A partnership for recovery and development
2025-2029**

Declaration of commitment

The Government of Ukraine and the United Nations are committed to work together to achieve the strategic recovery and sustainable development priorities of Ukraine:

- » Recovery from the destruction caused by the ongoing war and full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation;
- » The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and nationalized targets as important vehicles that can also drive progress towards the long-term national vision of EU integration; and
- » The human rights commitments of Ukraine and other agreed international and regional development goals and treaty obligations.

The UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, herewith referred to as the Cooperation Framework, builds on the successes of our past cooperation. It represents a joint commitment to work together and with country partners for the achievement of the strategic goals of Ukraine including the sustainable development agenda.

The transformational changes from cooperation will support Ukraine to recover and rebuild on a path toward sustainable and green economic growth, the creation of decent jobs, more effective and accountable public institutions, and delivery of essential social services. These will help all people in Ukraine to enjoy a more prosperous, inclusive and resilient economy and a fair and liveable society

In signing hereafter, the cooperating partners endorse this Cooperation Framework and affirm their commitment toward the achievement of its results.

On behalf of the Government of Ukraine



**Deputy Prime Minister for European
and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine**
Taras Kachka


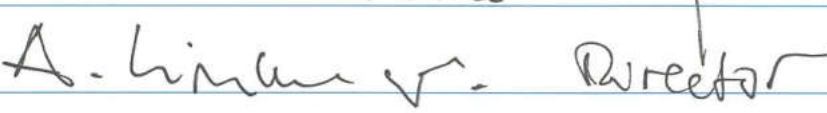

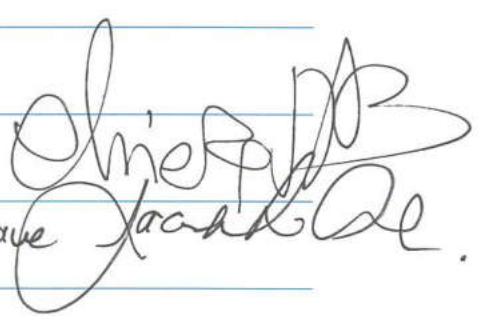
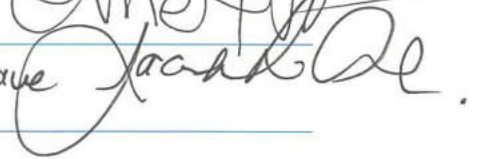

On behalf of the United Nations in Ukraine

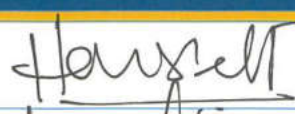
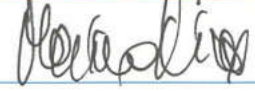





**The UN Resident and Humanitarian
Coordinator in Ukraine**
Matthias Schmale

Signatures

In witness thereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Government of Ukraine and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the period 2025-2029 on ___2025 in Kyiv, underscoring their joint commitment to its priorities and planned results.

Organizations the UN system	Name and Title	Signature
FAO	Luis Amaya - Deputy Head of Office	
ILO	A. Limun - Director	
IOM		
ITU		
OHCHR		
UNAIDS	Gabriela Ionascu, Director	
UNDP		
UNDRR		
UNECE		
UNEP		
UNESCO	CHIARA DEZZI BARDECHI	
UNFPA	Jacqueline Mahon, Representative	
UN-Habitat	Jacqueline Neumeier	
UNHCR		
UNICEF		
UNIDO		

Organizations the UN system	Name and Title	Signature
UNODC	HARSH EIT V IRR	
UNOPS		
UN Women	Tetyana Kudina, OIC	
WFP	NANNA SKAT OIC	
WHO	JARNO HABICHT, Representative	

Executive Summary

The people of Ukraine are bearing the brunt of a full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation. This is a violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine and of the UN Charter. The war against Ukraine by the Russian Federation is a major escalation of the previous eight years of conflict. It is characterized by indiscriminate and illegal attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure and services and the deliberate destruction of the energy generation capacity of the country. The war has caused the tragic deaths of civilians, including children, caused the largest mass displacement of people in Europe since World War II, and it has destroyed cities and communities and their critical infrastructure. The war has wiped-out gains for sustainable development and pushed a quarter of Ukrainians into poverty. The fourth [Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment](#) (RDNA4) finds that direct damage in Ukraine has reached almost USD \$176 billion. As of 31 December 2024, reconstruction and recovery will cost an estimated USD \$524 billion over the next decade¹.

Undeterred, people in Ukraine, the Government and civil society all continue to demonstrate resilience and solidarity. Communities across Ukraine have been affected. Some in the west are hosting significant numbers of displaced persons and struggling to find adequate resources and maintain social cohesion. Others in the central, south and north regions of the country are moving forward with recovery, reconstruction and conditions for sustainable return. Meanwhile communities in the east and south closest to the frontline continue to be directly affected by the conflict and need significant humanitarian assistance.

This Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (CF) between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations (UN) system is the strategic framework to guide cooperation for the period 2025-2029. It is a clear and unambiguous statement of support for a path towards a more prosperous future for the people of Ukraine. It will support the people and the Government to design and implement community recovery and development efforts, strengthen social cohesion and national unity, rebuild national and sub-national systems and services and create the conditions for people to voluntarily return to their homes and rebuild their lives and livelihoods.

The CF contains four strategic priorities and outcomes for cooperation that are anchored by the strategic recovery and sustainable development priorities of Ukraine:

Strategic Priorities	Outcomes
Priority I. Human capital and population dynamics	Outcome 1. By 2029 people, and especially vulnerable groups, benefit from increased investment in human capital and more equitable access to stronger social services and social protection systems
Priority II. Inclusive economic growth	Outcome 2. By 2029, people benefit from a strong economic recovery and decent work, with inclusive labour force participation, increased productivity, and reduced regional disparities
Priority III. Environment	Outcome 3. By 2029, people benefit from inclusive and sustainable management of natural resources, responding to major climate and environmental challenges
Priority IV. Peace, justice and strong institutions	Outcome 4. By 2029 society is more inclusive and cohesive with active civic space and more effective, accountable institutions that enable reform and recovery and safeguard rule of law, human rights and gender equality

¹ Ukraine, Fourth Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA4), February 2022-December 2024, The World Bank, the Government of Ukraine, the European Union, the United Nations, February 2025

The war has eroded every dimension of progress Ukraine had made in the years since its independence toward sustainable development. CF priorities and results are focused on all of Ukraine and reaching vulnerable groups to ensure they are not left behind during the recovery. While the challenges are considerable, recovery and development offer significant opportunities to build back better. The UN system will support tangible changes in the capacities and performance of State institutions at national, regional and local levels to address major challenges, while simultaneously supporting reconstruction and recovery of community-based infrastructure that is critical for resilience. The overall approach will integrate international standards and best practices, and support Ukraine on its path towards EU integration. Implementation will also ensure linkages between humanitarian, recovery and development interventions and have a strong focus on social inclusion and cohesion. These will help to build the resilience of the most vulnerable communities and groups affected by the war.

Partnership is a defining element of the CF. The Government of Ukraine and the UN have mutual accountability for CF results. Implementation by the Government and the organizations of the UN system complements and leverages the work of other partners including civil society, community groups, human rights institutions, academia, media, the private sector, and international partners.

Mechanisms to deliver CF results include:

- » A **CF Joint Steering Committee (JSC)** co-chaired by the Government and UN Resident Coordinator that provides strategic guidance and direction for overall implementation of the CF.
- » A **Programme Management Team (PMT)**, including a data task force, to offer technical oversight, guidance and support to effectively implement and monitor CF results.
- » **Outcome Results Groups (RG)** comprising programme staff will work to ensure effective, coordinated implementation, monitoring, and reporting about the achievement CF results.
- » **Joint Work Plans (JWP)** for outcomes showing detailed outputs, indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, and assumptions and risks, including a common budget framework.
- » **Annual reviews** to enable the partners to adapt CF results and strategy and make course corrections at output level to reflect changes from the war, socio-economic conditions, and emerging priorities.
- » An **annual One UN Country results report** describing actual results delivered against those in the JWP and *progress towards* the CF outcomes and to country priorities and related SDG targets.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Organizations of the UN System

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
OMT	Operations management team	UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
PMT	Programme management team	UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team	UN Water	United Nations Water
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	WB	World Bank
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	WHO	World Health Organization
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission Europe		

Other

ALMM	Active labour market measures	JWP	Joint work plan (<i>for CF outcomes</i>)
CCA	UN system Common Country Analysis	ME	Monitoring and evaluation
CF	Sustainable development cooperation framework	MEA	Multilateral environmental agreement
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide (Greenhouse gas)	MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprise/ agri-enterprise
CSO	Civil society organization	NCD	Non-communicable disease
DRR	Disaster risk reduction	NEET	Not in education, employment or training
ECA	Eastern Europe and Central Asia region	NGO	Non-governmental organization
ECD/ECE	Early childhood development/ education	PFM	Public financial management
FDI	Foreign direct investment	PWD	Person with disabilities
GBV	Gender-based violence	RG	CF outcome results group
GDP	Gross domestic product	SDGs	Sustainable development goals
GEF	Global environment facility	SOE	State-owned enterprise
GEWE	Gender equality and women's empowerment	TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
GhG	Greenhouse gases	UNFCCC	UN framework convention on climate change
HDI	Human development index	UPR	Universal periodic review
HDPN	Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus	VAC	Violence against children
IDP	Internally Displaced Person(s)	VAW	Violence against women
IFI	International financial institution(s)	VNR	Voluntary national review of progress toward SDGs
IHR	International health regulations	WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
JSC	Joint steering committee for the CF		

1. Introduction

Purpose of the Cooperation Framework

1. The Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (CF) between Ukraine and the United Nations (UN) system is the strategic framework to guide UN Cooperation for the period 2025-2029. It is a clear and unambiguous statement of support for a path toward a more prosperous future for the people of Ukraine. The CF contains four strategic priorities and outcomes for cooperation that describe how the UN system will contribute to the strategic recovery and sustainable development priorities of Ukraine:
 - » Recovery from the destruction caused by the ongoing war and full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation;
 - » The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)² and nationalized targets that will drive progress towards the long-term national vision of EU integration³; and
 - » The human rights commitments of Ukraine and other agreed international and regional development goals and treaty obligations⁴.

Structure of the Cooperation Framework

2. The CF contains five parts. Following this introduction:
 - » Part 2 describes the context for sustainable development and challenges that will influence the achievement of country priorities and the SDGs;
 - » Part 3 describes the CF priorities and outcomes and the theory of change for cooperation;
 - » Part 4 contains the implementation plan with mechanisms and processes for CF governance and management; and
 - » Part 5 describes arrangements for monitoring, evaluation, and learning.

The results framework is provided in **Annex A**. The standard legal annex for cooperation is in **Annex B**.

2. Progress toward the 2030 Agenda

2.1 Country context⁵ *(Note. The final draft will be updated to reflect current data)*

3. On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, causing death, widespread destruction, displacement and suffering. The Russian war against Ukraine (hereinafter, 'the war') is a major escalation of the previous eight years of conflict. It has wiped-out gains for sustainable development. The fourth [Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment](#) (RDNA4) finds that **direct damage** in Ukraine has reached almost USD \$176 billion and increases as the war continues. As of 31 December 2024, reconstruction and recovery will cost an estimated USD \$524 billion over the next decade⁶ or approximately 2.8 times the nominal GDP of Ukraine for 2024. The ongoing war is characterized by indiscriminate and illegal attacks by the Russian Federation on civilians and civilian infrastructure and services, including the deliberate destruction of 70 percent of energy generation capacity.
4. Prior to the escalation of the war, Ukraine was a lower middle-income country with an estimated population of 44 million. The country was making concrete progress toward achievement of the SDGs. This has changed. Communities are grappling with the complex challenges of the war, efforts to integrate displaced populations, the loss of human capital abroad, and the imperative to address

² Order of the President of Ukraine №722/2019 'On the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030'.

³ On 8 November 2023 the European Commission (EC) adopted the [2023 Enlargement package](#) and recommended to open negotiations for EU accession with Ukraine. The [Ukraine 2023 Report of the EC](#) will inform the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA).

⁴ In line with accepted recommendations of the [Ukraine UPR](#) and other [human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms](#) and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) ratified by [Ukraine](#) at [InforRMEA](#)

⁵ UNCT Ukraine, Common Country Analysis (DRAFT), August 2023. Unless noted otherwise, all data are from the CCA.

⁶ Ukraine, Fourth Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA4), February 2022-December 2024, The World Bank, the Government of Ukraine, the European Union, the United Nations, February 2025

housing, employment, and social cohesion needs. In this context the Government commitment to EU accession and to NATO integration is a priority.

5. The war has triggered a profound economic and social crisis: per National Academy of Sciences, poverty rose 1.7 times, from 20.6 percent in 2021 to 35.5 percent in 2023, undoing 15 years of progress. The war has amplified structural weaknesses in the economy: in real terms, GDP for 2024 is 78 percent of 2021 GDP. Direct damage to the commerce and industry sector to December 2024, is estimated at US\$17.5 billion, which is nearly 12% higher than in 2023. The war has caused significant loss of jobs and workers. Around a fifth of adults employed before February 2022 have reported losing their jobs and 56 percent report loss of income.⁷ This intensifies challenges for an aging population and is a migration trigger that threatens the availability of human capital especially educated young people to engage in recovery efforts. These concerns are especially difficult for women and girls and other groups who experience multiple vulnerabilities and face significant gaps and barriers to protection and livelihood opportunities⁸.
6. In areas occupied by the Russian Federation the human rights situation is dire, including arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, torture and ill-treatment, and conflict-related sexual violence. The application of assimilationist policies by the Russian Federation in occupied territories has serious human rights implications for Ukrainians, both now and in the future. This includes 'passportization', systematic measures to dismantle and suppress Ukrainian culture and identity, the continued imposition of a Russian curriculum and language, militarizing children through youth groups, and using intimidation to prevent access to Ukrainian education.
7. The war has affected all of Ukrainian society, not only those areas closest to the frontlines that are under constant attack. The war has had profound impacts on women, girls, and LGBTIQ+ persons: gender inequalities have been exacerbated and support networks disrupted. Displacement patterns, both internally in Ukraine and externally abroad, based on gender and age have altered traditional roles and intensified vulnerabilities. Children, especially those displaced, face grave risks, with up to 5.7 million having their education disrupted. The war has caused severe environmental damage and aggravated existing gaps in monitoring and climate policy. The degradation of ecosystems and water supply infrastructure has contributed to increased pollution. The war has also significantly impacted cultural livelihoods and heritage.
8. Undeterred, people in Ukraine, the Government and civil society all continue to demonstrate resilience and solidarity to restore the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine⁹. Communities across Ukraine have been affected. Some in the west host significant numbers of displaced persons and struggle to find adequate resources and maintain social cohesion. Others in the central, south and north regions of the country are moving forward with recovery, reconstruction and conditions for sustainable return. Ukraine also has the daunting task of supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of millions of war veterans and supporting their families¹⁰.

2.2 Vulnerability

9. The war has eroded every dimension of progress toward sustainable development. Human security has been severely compromised and the war has created new categories of vulnerable groups while increasing the vulnerabilities of those already marginalized, excluded, and at risk¹¹. Vulnerabilities are

⁷ Ukraine RDNA4, *ibid.*, 23, 105, 126.

⁸ For example: Only 20% of seats in parliament are held by women while 21% of cabinet ministers are women. Approximately 30% of seats on local councils are held women; no woman serves as mayor of a major city. UNCT Ukraine CCA (DRAFT), August 2023, 14.

⁹ The 2014 [UN GA resolution 68/262](#) affirms the sovereignty, political independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine, within its internationally recognized borders.

¹⁰ United Nations in Ukraine: [Transitional Framework](#), Sept 2022-Dec 2024.

¹¹ **Vulnerable groups:** The CCA identifies the following vulnerable groups (VGs): Children; Young people (15-24)¹¹; Older people; Persons with disabilities (est. 3 million); Women and girls at risk or survivors of gender-based violence; Internally displaced persons (IDPs, est. 5.4 million); returnees (3.8 million, of whom 2.5 million are in need); Ukrainian [refugees](#) globally (6.5 million); refugees and asylum-seekers inside Ukraine (est. up to 3,000); National minorities; Stateless persons (est. 395,000 without identity documents); the Roma community (est. 200-400,000); LGBTQIA+ persons; and war veterans (est. up to 3 million by end of war) and their families, widows and orphans of war veterans. Those people located in areas of active combat and under the control of the Russian Federation are acutely vulnerable and at

often intersectional and overlapping and can apply to multiple groups or individuals simultaneously. There are seven main **drivers** of vulnerability, caused or worsened by the war. These also constitute the major gaps and challenges to achieve the SDGs:

- » **Poverty** has increased nearly five times since the full-scale invasion, affecting nearly 1 in 4 persons. This is worsened by inflation and high prices for basic commodities. The effects of poverty are disproportionate for women and children and other vulnerable groups.
 - » **Mass displacement:** With millions displaced internally and millions more made refugees the war has disrupted Ukrainian society and economy in fundamental ways and made it difficult for people to access basic social services and disrupted access to education. The displaced and refugees, especially women and girls, face heightened risks of human trafficking, exploitation, and abuse¹².
 - » **Infrastructure loss**, including housing, transport, energy, communications, and water, affects a significant proportion of the population¹³, particularly the most vulnerable, as well as impeding economic activity, social service provision, governance, and delivery of humanitarian assistance
 - » **Trust in institutions:** While confidence with the conduct of the war remains high, people have lower trust in the economic performance of the Government, tackling crime, justice, and anti-corruption efforts. Efforts to restore trust between government and people are essential with a common vision for the recovery, efforts to strengthen the social contract through delivery of effective, inclusive services and active participation of people and their local administrations.
 - » **Climate change** and extreme weather events are having significant consequences for Ukraine: human suffering, economic damage, chronic water scarcity, loss of ecosystems and biodiversity, and food insecurity. Greening the development path, reforming environmental governance and supporting the transition toward sustainable consumption and production will help to address the effects of war and overcome the polluting industrial legacy of the Soviet era.
 - » **Under-investment in human capital and social protection for the poorest and excluded:** Major new fiscal investments are needed in quality and affordable health, education, and social protection services, along with effective monitoring to address exclusion errors. Higher quality education is critical to create and sustain the skills base for recovery.
 - » **Challenges in relation to governance and rule of law:** Governing institutions must be re-oriented toward stronger horizontal coordination and service delivery with a focus on the poorest and excluded groups. Corruption is a key obstacle producing significant economic and social distortions and costs¹⁴. This requires stronger public sector accountability systems and capacities, including public financial management and procurement, stronger human rights institutions, more effective judicial and law enforcement practices, and robust mechanisms for civic participation.
10. These drivers fragment social cohesion and resilience, with the risk of increasing social disparities and marginalization of vulnerable groups. Three key obstacles hinder progress:
- (a) Ukraine relies heavily on **external financing** for recurrent budget needs and reconstruction. Predictable, large-scale international financing is crucial for immediate needs and recovery.
 - (b) Martial law limits data availability and sharing, hindering effective policy implementation. Addressing **data gaps** and enhancing management information systems are crucial for inclusive recovery policies and plans.

risk. Vulnerabilities and characteristics are often intersectional and overlapping and can apply to multiple groups or individuals simultaneously.

¹² **Protracted displacement** is becoming more prevalent; Over half (59 percent of all IDPs) had been displaced for more than two years. Ukraine, RDNA4, *ibid.*, 91.

¹³ Damage to **housing** is estimated at over US \$57.6 billion and inhibits the return of those displaced, RDNA4, *ibid.*, 90

¹⁴ Governance reforms and full anti-corruption efforts are estimated to generate an additional USD \$8.6 billion in government revenue annually or about 6 percent of GDP in 2020. UNCT Ukraine, CCA, *ibid.*, 3.

(c) **Gender-based discrimination** persists, exacerbated by the war, with inequalities evident in various areas such as labor force participation, access to resources, and political representation¹⁵. Investing in gender equality is essential for sustainable recovery and SDG achievement.

11. While the challenges are considerable, recovery and development offer significant opportunities to **build back better**. The UN will support tangible changes in the capacities and performance of State institutions at national, regional and local levels to address major challenges, while simultaneously supporting reconstruction and recovery of community-based infrastructure that is critical for resilience. The overall approach will integrate international standards and best practices, and support Ukraine on its path towards EU integration.

3. Cooperation for country priorities

3.1 From country analysis to CF priorities

12. The CF strategic priorities and outcomes were informed by the CCA and validated through structured consultation and dialogue with country and international partners. CF preparation began in mid 2023 with a review of **major country trends** working for and against the achievement of country priorities and the SDGs. The UN system identified key **working assumptions** for cooperation until 2030. Development challenges identified in the CCA were reviewed and prioritized to ensure a **cross-sector** and **multi-stakeholder approach** and to identify synergies and development solutions. **Priorities** were identified and sharpened by review with country and international partners and to ensure alignment with the **comparative advantages** and positioning of the UN system. Final priorities, outcomes, and strategies were reviewed and validated during consultations across the country in November 2023. These involved over 280 partners from government, local authorities, civil society, the private sector, humanitarian partners and international development partners, including IFIs¹⁶.
13. There are four strategic priorities and outcomes for cooperation.

Strategic Priorities	Outcomes
Priority I. Human capital and population dynamics	Outcome 1. By 2029 people, and especially vulnerable groups, benefit from increased investment in human capital and more equitable access to stronger social services and social protection systems
Priority II. Inclusive economic growth	Outcome 2. By 2029, people benefit from a strong economic recovery and decent work, with inclusive labour force participation, increased productivity, and reduced regional disparities
Priority III. Environment	Outcome 3. By 2029, people benefit from inclusive and sustainable management of natural resources, responding to major climate and environmental challenges
Priority IV. Peace, justice and strong institutions	Outcome 4. By 2029 society is more inclusive and cohesive with active civic space and more effective, accountable institutions that enable reform and recovery and safeguard rule of law, human rights and gender equality

14. **Mutual accountability:** The Government of Ukraine and the UN have *mutual accountability* to achieve CF results. **CF priorities and results are focused on all of Ukraine and reaching vulnerable groups to ensure they are not left behind during the recovery.** This is in line with the Government and UN commitment to the principles to leave no one behind (LNOB), human rights and gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). CF priorities and results are implemented in ways that are gender

¹⁵ In 2023 the Global Gender Gap Index score¹⁵ for Ukraine was 66 out of 146 countries, with worsened performance for economic participation and opportunity, health and survival.

¹⁶ Stakeholder consultations focused on the following regions and types of communities: (1) IDP hosting communities; (2) Recovery; (3) Frontline; (4) National; and (5) with representatives of temporarily occupied communities in Ukraine (virtual).

and conflict-sensitive and risk-informed. They are achieved in broad partnership with civil society, community groups, human rights institutions, academia, media, the private sector, and international partners.

15. **Nexus:** The CF puts a strong emphasis on the linkages between humanitarian, recovery, development, and social cohesion interventions. These will help to build the resilience of the most vulnerable communities and groups affected by the war and offer solutions for displacement. A nexus approach requires strong coordination efforts, coherence and complementarity between planned activities¹⁷. Based upon innovations and lessons from the consecutive [Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans](#) (HNRP) and the [Ukraine-UN Transitional Framework \(2022-2024\)](#) the UN will offer integrated packages of initiatives that respond to priority needs and reduce risks and vulnerabilities. This will be done in close coordination with nationally-led recovery and aid coordination structures, the humanitarian cluster system, the humanitarian and development donor groups, and civil society organizations. CF interventions will be tailored to respond to three types of communities: (1) Communities hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs), (2) Communities recovering from occupation and newly liberated, and (3) Communities in frontline areas.
16. The **sustainability of the cooperation results** draws on the extensive regional consultations held with stakeholders across the country and will be addressed through capacity development¹⁸ and enhanced cross-sector collaboration. This includes regular, substantive engagement between the UN, the Government, regional and local authorities and international partners at the policy and technical levels. In addition to the CF Joint Steering Committee, the UN will implement engagement mechanisms, including thematic dialogues with civil society and community groups, to ensure that the viewpoints and feedback of Ukrainians, especially from vulnerable groups and communities, are heard and used to increase national ownership of the CF and strengthen mutual accountability for cooperation¹⁹.

3.2 Theory of change

17. In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the priorities and outcomes for cooperation are inter-connected and cross-sectoral. This approach is in line with the five Ps of the 2030 Agenda: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnerships. These tangible and transformational changes will strengthen Ukraine's recovery and institutions and reduce inequalities across multiple dimensions: gender, age, ethnic group, income group, and geography. These are expected to contribute to a more robust and resilient green economy and a more inclusive society with prosperity that is more widely shared.
18. The theory of change uses a causality framework for the SDGs: At the top are people with minimum standards for well-being and equality of opportunity. These depend upon inclusive economic growth and shared prosperity defined by sustainable production and consumption. In turn, these require a decoupling of economic development from environmental harm with effective climate change adaptation and mitigation and management of natural resources. Instrumental to all is stronger governance, rule of law and human rights²⁰ (see box).

Cooperation Framework: Summary theory of change (ToC)

By 2030, people in Ukraine enjoy improved living standards and freedoms based upon sustainable economic development and progress towards Agenda 2030 and EU integration;

This goal depends upon a pathway of critical changes for a *sustainable and inclusive recovery*:

¹⁷ UNSDG and IASC, [Strengthening the Humanitarian-Development-Peace \(HDP\) Nexus – Key messages](#), 2019; UNSDG, [Humanitarian-Development-Peace \(HDP\) Collaboration - CF Companion Piece](#), 2020.

¹⁸ Capacity development: Capacity development is the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole create and strengthen their skills and abilities for positive economic, social, and environmental change. A CD approach informs all aspects of this CF.

¹⁹ This is a part of the UN system commitment: [Accountability to Affected Populations](#) (AAP). It refers to commitments and mechanisms used by the UN system to ensure that communities are meaningfully and continuously involved in decisions that directly impact their lives.

²⁰ Adapted from: PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, 2018.

Cooperation Framework: Summary theory of change (ToC)

- » Effective, inclusive, shock-responsive delivery of quality education, health care, and social protection services that are sustainably financed and that address the demographic decline, displacement dynamics and reintegration of war veterans
- » Evidence-based, pro-business policy solutions and direct support for outcome-based mine action and green and inclusive economic development that supports entrepreneurship, expands value chains and trade and creates jobs
- » Policy, regulatory change and monitoring to address the impacts of war on environment, promote effective natural resources management, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and effective disaster risk management
- » Tangible reforms for governance, rule of law and human rights that increase the transparency and accountability of public administration, build greater trust amongst people in their institutions and promote social cohesion and solidarity.

Priority I. Human capital and population dynamics

19. **Rationale:** Recovery from the war and progress toward national SDG targets necessitate renewed investments in human capital and the reduction of vulnerabilities. The war's impact on migration and displacement threatens human capital availability, requiring a reversal of these trends. To enhance competitiveness in the EU market, a focused upstream plan is needed, prioritizing investment in education, health, social services, and protection for vulnerable groups. Efforts to strengthen the social protection system are crucial, given the increased demand for care and protection post-war. Fragmented child protection efforts, particularly in preventing family separation, require attention.
20. The war has exacerbated pre-existing challenges in the health system, reducing access to quality services, damaging infrastructure, and creating staffing shortages. Mental health concerns will pose long-term challenges²¹. Achieving the National Health Strategy 2030 and universal health coverage demands substantial investment in system capacities, especially in primary care and mental health. The devastation of water and sanitation systems has left millions without access to safe drinking water and hygiene services, amplifying health risks²². Education has been severely disrupted, affecting millions of children, especially vulnerable students. Recovery efforts should prioritize alignment of the education sector with international standards, ensuring early childhood education and quality learning to create and sustain the skills base for recovery.
21. Women and children, who account for about 90 percent of refugees and 60 percent of IDPs, are disproportionately affected by the war. Cooperation will involve gender-responsive interventions to address structural barriers such as the burden of unpaid care work and gender-based violence (GBV).

Priority II. Inclusive economic growth

22. **Rationale:** The war has worsened structural weaknesses in Ukraine's economy, hindering diversification and growth while deterring foreign investment. The significant drop in GDP and damage to commerce and industry, particularly in frontline areas or those occupied by the Russian Federation, pose substantial recovery challenges. Employment has declined, disproportionately affecting 2.4 million jobs, especially among IDPs, women, and young people from vulnerable groups. Infrastructure damages exceeding \$50 billion impede recovery efforts and exacerbate outward migration and internal displacement, compounded by the presence of polluting industries hindering a green recovery.
23. Prior to the war, economic weaknesses included skills shortages, trade and transport connectivity issues, limited integration with European markets, widespread informality, and barriers to SME

²¹ Prior to the war, mental health disorders were the second leading cause of disability. The war has aggravated this situation and an estimated 9.6 million people may have or develop a mental health condition, including 1.5 million children. Mental health and psychosocial support services are unavailable in a third of facilities because of an absence of qualified personnel. CCA, *ibid.*, 27-28.

²² An estimated 8.5 million people need essential WASH service. Total physical damage to the WASH sector is estimated at about USD \$4.6 billion. Ukraine RDNA4, *ibid.*, 158-159.

growth and access to finance and technology. These challenges, exacerbated by the war, have driven many to seek opportunities abroad, resulting in a loss of productivity and innovation crucial for Ukraine's economic future in the EU. Enhancing the agri-food sector's productivity, competitiveness, and export orientation is essential for inclusive, green, and resilient growth.

Priority III. Environment

24. **Rationale:** The war against Ukraine by the Russian Federation has inflicted severe environmental damage and exacerbated issues of inadequate environmental planning and accelerating ecosystem degradation. Destruction of vital ecosystems, such as agricultural lands and wetlands, coupled with a surge in waste, including toxic materials, further compound the environmental crisis. The destruction of the Kakhovka dam, contamination from war remnants and overwhelmed waste management systems pose significant challenges.
25. These environmental risks jeopardize sustainable livelihoods, health, food systems, and infrastructure, particularly affecting vulnerable groups. In addition, Ukraine has a high level of disaster risk with low levels of coping capacity²³. Climate change exacerbates these risks, disproportionately impacting remote rural communities, large families, and women. Policy and implementation gaps hinder the sustainable management of Ukraine's natural resources, with inadequate monitoring systems. Gender-blind strategies impede women's access to resources and services. Addressing these challenges requires policy reform, integrated climate and environmental strategies, and capacity-building for disaster risk management and climate adaptation, linked with reconstruction and sustainable infrastructure. Sustainable recovery hinges on regulatory changes and enhanced community readiness for emergencies.

Priority IV. Peace, justice and strong institutions

26. **Rationale:** Ukraine's government and local administrations continue to function effectively, showcasing the resilience of past institutional investments. While martial law imposes restrictions on constitutional rights, civil society remains active, contributing to humanitarian efforts and providing oversight for recovery. Gender equality and women's empowerment remain a focus of government amidst competing priorities.
27. Although authorities are perceived positively in defense, energy, foreign policy, and social services, trust in institutions wanes in economic, justice, and anti-corruption domains²⁴. Corruption undermines recovery financing and drives high levels of informality²⁵, increasing inequality and eroding human capital. Strengthening the legal system, rule of law, and anti-corruption efforts are vital for Ukraine's competitiveness, economic growth, and EU integration.
28. Decentralization and digital transformation are integral to an inclusive recovery, requiring enhanced capacities at all levels of government to design and implement inclusive, gender-responsive strategies. Renewed civic participation mechanisms are essential, especially for women, youth, and vulnerable groups, to engage in decision-making processes. Legislation and policies must address human rights violations, including gender-based violence, with strengthened national human rights institutions ensuring accountability for human rights and gender equality commitments.

Principles and enablers for cooperation²⁶

29. Cooperation is guided by (1) Inclusion and 'leave no one behind', (2) Human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEWE), (3) Sustainability and resilience, and (4) Accountability, including the availability and use of quality data.
30. At a programmatic level, there are a set of mutually reinforcing 'enablers' for cooperation:

²³ European Commission INFORM Country Risk Profile: [Ukraine](#).

²⁴ UNCT Ukraine CCA (DRAFT), August 2023, 16.; See: Razumkov Centre, *Citizens' assessment of the situation in the country and the actions of the authorities, trust in social institutions (February–March 2023)*, 2023.

²⁵ Prior to the war this was estimated to account for up to 50 percent of GDP. UNCT Ukraine, CCA 2021.

²⁶ UNSDG, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, [Internal guidance](#), June 2019. Section 1.3.

- » **EU accession:** Ukraine's EU integration process will bring a range of benefits from economic growth and institutional reforms to enhanced security and quality of life. The UN is a strategic partner in this process, as support towards achieving progress on the SDGs provides Ukraine a stronger negotiating position on the Acquis, particularly given that many of the SDG targets underpin the Cluster 1 "Fundamentals" of Human Rights, Equality, Justice, Rule of Law, Statistics, and Strong Institutions.
- » **Gender mainstreaming:** In the context of the war women have taken on new roles and responsibilities and their burden of care has increased. Empowering women and girls economically, politically and socially is essential for an inclusive recovery process from the grassroots level up to legislative and institutional frameworks and capacities.
- » **Young people's participation:** Across all priorities and outcomes, cooperation efforts will focus on giving young people (15-30 years), especially women and from vulnerable groups, a greater stake and voice in country-wide development. A survey of youth in Ukraine in 2023 indicated more than 70 percent want to stay in Ukraine and help to rebuild their country²⁷.
- » **Disability inclusion:** An estimated 2.7 million persons live with a registered disability in Ukraine and the number is consistently increasing due to the effects of the war with both mental and physical disabilities on the rise. These numbers are expected to increase along with needs for rehabilitation and other social services²⁸. Disability inclusion will be mainstreamed across CF interventions and indicators will be disaggregated by disability, to the extent possible.
- » **Private sector engagement:** The UN will engage with the private sector and the Government to strengthen the business ecosystem in ways that promote entrepreneurship and stimulate the growth of MSMEs, including regulatory reform, increased access to finance and markets, and support to align with EU standards and boost exports²⁹. The UN will also continue to focus on increasing the volume of procurement from the national market.
- » **Digital connectivity and skills:** Anticipating future skills needs and applications across the CF priorities and outcomes. Digital solutions and technological innovations will play a critical role in the recovery period to drive transparency, innovation for sustainable growth and social cohesion. Systemic measures will be promoted to increase digital literacy and digital public services, accessible to vulnerable groups.
- » **Data-driven approaches:** CF implementation, including the principle to leave no one behind (LNOB) and integrated, area-based approaches will depend upon SMART³⁰ indicators of progress and high-quality data and evidence. UN coordination mechanisms will work closely to generate credible and useful disaggregated data and evidence to track changes in vulnerability and displacement. In 2024 the Government will adopt a revised SDG indicator framework; the UN will help to revive national SDG monitoring mechanisms to provide high quality, disaggregated data and evidence³¹. These will feed into future national development plans and assessments, including a potential Voluntary National Review (VNR).

31. Strategic assumptions and risks:

- (a) **Security and human rights:** The war is likely to continue in the short to mid-term with the risk of intensification and expansion. It will impede delivery of essential services and access to areas and communities closest to the frontlines. It may slow governance reform and prompt sudden largescale displacement. These may negatively affect the achievement and sustainability of CF results.

²⁷ UNDP-UNFPA Youth Survey, 2023

²⁸ WHO, [Situation assessment of rehabilitation in Ukraine](#), 2021, 46. This is an under-estimate as registered disabilities are determined by medical commissions and follow a lengthy process.

²⁹ Centre for Economic Recovery (CER), Advanter Group, and UNDP, [Assessment of the Impact of the War on Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises in Ukraine](#), February 2024.

³⁰ SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timebound.

³¹ As far as possible, data are disaggregated by gender, race, ethnicity, class, age, disability, religion, language, caste, national or social origin, sexual orientation and gender identity, and other forms of discrimination prohibited by international law. CF Guidance, 2019.

(b) **International support:** Continued international support and cooperation will be available for Ukraine's recovery and development and Ukraine will secure stable external recovery financing, including international concessional financing and guarantees.

(c) **Poverty and inequality:** Poverty and disparities affecting vulnerable groups will remain and may worsen from the effects of the war. Cooperation can counter these effects with efforts to support decentralization and national-local coordination to deliver essential services and strengthen the capacities of CSOs as frontline responders for recovery and development efforts.

(d) **Population movements, internal and out-migration:** The war has caused significant population movement both internally and externally. Cooperation is expected to strengthen incentives for return and reduce 'push' factors.

(f) **Climate change and disasters:** Negative environmental impacts from the war and the effects of climate change may increase; this may widen disparities in income and access to basic social services, especially for vulnerable groups.

32. **Major risks** to cooperation are interlinked: (1) ongoing, volatile military operations, (2) the destruction of energy generation capacity and negative impacts on population displacement and economic growth, and (3) social cleavages and regional disparities. Risk mitigation will involve:
- » Stronger cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination for SDG-related recovery priorities; this will help to sustain links between the planned CF results, ongoing humanitarian action, and emerging policy priorities of the Government;
 - » In the context of the war, a focus on new capacities for effective service delivery at municipal and community levels, with a focus on vulnerable groups;
 - » Consistent, impartial advocacy and policy dialogue, based on SDG-related recovery priorities, and cost-effective models and options to enhance the quality and coverage of essential services; and
 - » A strategy to enhance strategic partnerships and mobilize resources for CF implementation, including for the Ukraine Community Recovery Fund ([UCRF](#)), and catalyse the flow of development finance for broader and sustained recovery efforts.

3.3 Cooperation framework outcomes and partnerships

33. **Partnership** is a defining element of the CF and integral to the theory of change. Implementation of the CF by the Government and UN system complements and leverages the work of other national and international humanitarian, recovery and development partners. Implementation of the CF will not involve cooperation with illegally appointed representatives of authorities in territories under the military occupation of the Russian Federation.
34. Decentralization reform means that UN support for local-level partnerships is central to the recovery process. Local capacity development is a key element to achieve CF priorities and results. Sub-national authorities, community-based organizations and small and medium-sized enterprises will be engaged through area-based, integrated, and multi-sectoral programming.
35. National civil society organizations are key constituents to advocate for and support inclusive and gender-responsive recovery and development and to provide oversight to hold government and other partners to account. They include local volunteer-led initiatives, community-based and nonprofit organizations, anti-corruption organizations, organizations for war veterans, women, youth, and LGBTQI+, refugee and IDP-led organizations, and organizations of people with disabilities, older people and the Roma community.
36. The scale of destruction in Ukraine is such that reconstruction and recovery cannot rely on national and international public funds alone. Investments by the domestic and international private sector are critical. The UN will support partnerships and innovative financing frameworks to improve the investment climate, including through public private partnerships. This includes blended finance, with a social impact focus, and efforts to maximise UN procurement for recovery and reconstruction through national markets and small and medium-sized enterprises.

Outcome 1. By 2029 people, and especially vulnerable groups, benefit from increased investment in human capital and more equitable access to stronger social services and social protection systems

37. The theory of change for this outcome is that increased and more equitable investment in essential social services, including education, health, WASH and social care and protection services, is essential to reduce poverty and improve well-being and quality of life. **Sound investment** decisions require policy coherence to: a) *strengthen* the quality and coverage of essential social services, reaching out to and including vulnerable groups; and b) *make choices to maximise fiscal space* for more targeted and effective social sector spending. This will help to reduce or reverse the drivers of displacement, out-migration and population movements, increase resilience and enable people, especially women, young people and vulnerable groups to succeed in a modernizing, EU-oriented digital economy and labour market.
38. Cooperation will offer options and solutions toward the following conditions for success:
- (a) *Strengthen* the **health-care system** to rebound from the effects of the war to offer safe, quality, affordable, and risk-informed health care with a renewed focus on improved financing and health information systems, as well as increased resilience to future shocks.
 - (b) *Strengthen* veterans' policy with the aim of reintegrating war veterans into society, creating favourable conditions for receiving social services, rehabilitation, accommodation, doing business, etc.;
 - (c) *Improve* the coherence and financing of the **social protection system** to expand coverage and improve the targeting and inclusion of vulnerable groups, ensuring that services, including gender-based violence prevention and response services, and benefits respond to basic needs.
 - (d) *Enhance* the **education system** to grapple with war-related learning deficits and to offer safe, inclusive lifelong learning opportunities with a focus on 21st century skills³². This will connect quality education and professional skills development for recovery efforts and economic diversification, and encourage voluntary and safe return.
 - (e) *Scale-up* the quality and reach of **mental health and psycho-social support services**, including through community-based and volunteer organisations, to address a looming mental health crisis, driven by the war.
 - (f) *Enhance* the capacities of social sector ministries to develop and implement evidence-driven frameworks and gender responsive plans and budgets.
 - (g) *Develop, pilot and scale* **participation mechanisms** that engage CSOs, volunteer and nonprofit organizations, communities, and people in the design and delivery of social services and protection systems, including for gender-based violence, and strengthen the accountabilities of service providers.
 - (h) *Rehabilitate* Ukraine's **water and sanitation system** to align with global standards with a focus on **equity, affordability, inclusivity, resilience, safety and governance**; **UN system efforts** will enhance professional capacities, provide material support and establish partnerships with local stakeholders and the private sector.
39. **Linkages:** (a) Increased, more effective investment in the quality and coverage of essential social services will depend upon efforts under outcomes 2 and 3 to begin the transition to a green economy with decent jobs, reduce levels of informality and generate increased fiscal space; (b) Results will support a circular relationship wherein a diversifying, knowledge-based economy can rely upon a healthy, educated and skilled population; (c) Efforts to strengthen governance of the education, health and social protection systems under outcome 1 will depend upon legislative and regulatory reforms to strengthen public administration under outcome 4 and efforts to implement existing country-wide frameworks and strategies address vulnerability, discrimination, and violence against women and children.

³² 21st century *transversal* skills (e.g. communication, team work and networking, critical thinking, analytical skills and problem solving, initiative and resilience) and *deep skills* in one or more trades e.g. ICT, boilermakers, millwrights, welders. EC, Skills for Industry Strategy 2030, 2019. See also; ILO, [Skill-up](#), 2021; AES, [What are 21st century skills](#), 2021.

40. **Assumptions:** The theory of change depends upon four programmatic assumptions:
- (a) Government endorses legislation and frameworks and allocates resources to sustain and scale social services and social protection services;
 - (b) There is government recognition of and commitment to ensure that essential services are designed for and accessible to vulnerable groups;
 - (c) Stable budgetary support is approved and disbursed by international donors, especially the EU and United States (2025-2029); and
 - (d) There is stability of global and country level supply chain mechanisms and systems.

Outcome 2.

By 2029, people benefit from a strong economic recovery and decent work, with inclusive labour force participation, increased productivity, and reduced regional disparities

- 41. The theory of change for this outcome is that evidence-based policy solutions and direct support for accelerated, green and inclusive economic development will contribute to a sustainable and inclusive recovery and future prosperity. Solutions must be risk-informed, eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies, and create market and regulatory incentives to spur enterprise development, and innovations and investments in a circular and green economy. Cooperation will complement macro-fiscal and investment climate reforms at national level supported by the EU, World Bank and other development partners.
- 42. Despite the war the economy has started to rebound. Pro-business policies, regulations and market incentives are needed to support entrepreneurship, formalize MSMEs, expand value chains and promote sustainable trade. Encouraging greener practices is vital. These will signal a strong reform commitment and boost investor confidence. Economic recovery must also be inclusive so that restructuring benefits all regions and all categories of people. Prioritizing women and young people, war veterans, persons with disabilities IDPs and returnees, refugees and asylum seekers, and the Roma community is pivotal for an effective and inclusive recovery.
- 43. Recovery in agriculture requires a transition to sustainable, 'nature-positive', and competitive agrifood systems with revitalized supply chains, oriented toward EU and global markets. Demining agricultural lands, testing soil contaminants and remediation efforts are immediate priorities. Modernizing agricultural practices for productivity and environmental sustainability are crucial.
- 44. Investment in education and skills training, especially in green jobs, is key for poverty reduction and economic recovery with a focus on enterprise (MSME) growth, increased productivity and competitiveness. Employment activation measures and digital skills programmes for women, young people and vulnerable groups have the potential to increase formal employment and productivity, including in creative sectors. Attracting Ukrainians from abroad and labour migrants to participate in post-war recovery is essential for reaching GDP targets. Well-managed migration policies are needed, that foster inclusion and social cohesion. Partnerships with the private sector inform activation measures and ensure workers can adapt to changing market demands and benefit from innovation and investments in new technologies, clean energy, environment, health and infrastructure.
- 45. Investing in green infrastructure and transportation are crucial for Ukraine's post-war development. Ensuring accessible, affordable, and sustainable housing, alongside cultural heritage preservation and sustainable urban development during reconstruction, will be essential elements for the nation's recovery.
- 46. Cooperation will offer solutions to address seven important *conditions* for success:

- (a) Communities have increased, safe access to their homes, critical infrastructure, and agricultural land through **mine action**³³;
 - (b) Rehabilitate **critical infrastructure** damaged by the war (energy, heating, transport, telecoms);
 - (c) Support communities to build back better **housing, utilities, and social and cultural infrastructure**;
 - (d) Strengthen and develop the **vocational education and training system** to offers skills most suited to labour market needs, with a focus on women, young people, war veterans, persons with disabilities, IDPs, returnees and the Roma community;
 - (e) Increase capacities for authorities at national and local levels to promote **women's access to decent work**, equal pay, family care services, and productive assets;
 - (f) Strengthen and expand **active labour market measures** to increase participation rates, especially of vulnerable groups;
 - (g) Support **businesses and entrepreneurs**, including agri-food enterprises, with policies and instruments that increase productivity, innovation, and competitiveness and support integration with EU and global markets.
47. **Linkages:** (a) Market oriented and inclusive employment and vocational training policies and activation programmes must be done in lockstep with efforts to strengthen the quality of the education system, ensuring women and young people have the education and skills for formal employment in the emerging green and digital economy; (b) The sustainability of efforts to address structural weaknesses in the economy depend upon governance reform under outcome 4, and stronger accountability systems and capacities, including in public administration and public financial management and procurement; (c) Recovery from the war will depend upon a greater role for women, increasing their labour force participation, reducing gender wage gaps, and addressing discrimination, violence and harassment.
48. **Assumptions:**
- (a) **Business recovery generates strong flow of domestic resources to ensure adequate budget spending and gradual decrease of reliance on external support**
 - (b) Creation of veterans' businesses ensures self-sufficiency and economic independence of war veterans, provides for the strengthening of the country's economy in general
 - (c) Guided by the EU Acquis and global best practice the Government implements efficient deregulation and competition reforms for strong private sector development and to facilitate both domestic and FDI for recovery;
 - (d) The Government develops a comprehensive framework to promote inclusion and expand adequate human capital base for economic development;
 - (e) The Government and private sector allocate adequate financial and human resources to regional technical and vocational education and training systems focused on market, digital and future skills, entrepreneurial competencies and ecosystems for entrepreneurship development.

Outcome 3.

By 2029, people benefit from inclusive and sustainable management of natural resources, responding to major climate and environmental challenges

49. The theory of change for this outcome is that robust policy frameworks and increased capacities are needed to respond to the environmental damage caused by the war. Stronger natural resources management and climate change adaptation and mitigation will buttress the economic recovery and

³³ Mine action will address perceived and actual hazardous areas through explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), and through land release, including community liaison, non-technical and technical survey, and mine clearance, for the cancellation of suspected hazardous areas (SHAs), and for the explosive ordnance clearance of confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs).

offer a resilient base of natural capital to investment in people. Efforts are needed to *decouple* economic development from environmental degradation and climate risk.

50. The Russian Federation has extensively targeted and destroyed Ukraine's critical infrastructure. A key challenge is to build back more efficient and carbon-neutral energy infrastructure³⁴. Restoring and modernizing Ukraine's environmental monitoring system, efforts to mitigate the effects of large-scale industrial destruction and pollution are essential. Waste management capacities including recycling will require significant support, particularly those related to conflict-related waste, toxic and explosive materials. Opportunities also exist to monitor, remediate, repair, and better manage Ukraine's terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and to integrate ecosystem sustainability into both emergency response and reconstruction efforts.
51. Addressing climate change is central to resilient and sustainable economic recovery and growth, guided by the Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement. Sustainable management of the country's natural resources also *depends upon* policy and regulatory change and capacity development for more efficient use of ecosystem resources, especially water, and increased national and community readiness to prepare for and respond to disasters and emergencies. Cooperation will strengthen policy frameworks and capacities of local administrations and civil society organizations (CSOs) to engage more fully in climate change adaptation and mitigation, efficient management of ecosystem resources, especially water, and disaster risk reduction (DRR). These will contribute to a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions and an increase in coping capacities and rural livelihoods, boosting a green and resilient economic recovery.
52. Cooperation will develop capacities and solutions to address six important *conditions* for success:
 - (a) Enable State institutions to design and implement effective and sustainable **financial mechanisms for inclusive green recovery**;
 - (b) Strengthen legislative and policy frameworks and mechanisms to implement and monitor sustainable practices³⁵ in line with **circular economy principles** (focus: industry and construction, water, waste, agriculture, and biodiversity conservation, including forestry sectors);
 - (c) Develop and implement a framework to **collect, monitor, and report** on critical SDG-related data and indicators for environmental health and management;
 - (d) Strengthen national legal and policy frameworks and capacities for **environmental governance**³⁶ and to implement disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans that are gender-sensitive and inclusive;
 - (e) Enhance the capacities of State Institutions to accelerate **decentralization and decarbonization of the energy system** and implement energy efficiency measures;
 - (f) Increase the knowledge, skills and capacities of communities to practice '**nature positive**' behaviours and to demand sustainable environmental policies and actions.
53. **Linkages:** Strong coordination and policy links will be made between outcomes 2 and 3: (a) Policy support, fiscal incentives and new business models for green economic diversification and growth will enable the *decoupling* of economic development from environmental degradation and support country efforts to reduce carbon emissions and pollution and enhance energy efficiency; (b) Effective management for sustainable economic growth requires a functional, country-wide coordination mechanisms for 'horizontal' policy design and implementation among relevant institutions at all levels, focused on the inter-actions between environment, energy, agriculture, and livelihoods, especially for rural communities and vulnerable groups; (c) Effective DRR measures at national and local levels will support a sustainable recovery and enable implementation of outcomes 1, 2 and 4.

³⁴ Before the full-scale invasion, renewables accounted for more than 12 per cent of Ukraine's energy mix with the Government aiming to reach 25 per cent by 2035. Ukraine CCA (DRAFT), August 2023, 35-37.

³⁵ Practices such as **reducing, reusing, recycling, and recovering** in order to extend the useful life of products, materials or resources. These require policies, regulations, incentives and behaviours for closed-loop systems that reduce pollution, avoid resource leakage while sustaining economic growth. UN, UN Economist Network: [New economics for sustainable development – Circular Economy](#), Nov 2023; see also [Circular economy as a driver to sustainable businesses](#)

³⁶ Including <https://unece.org/environment-policy/conventions-and-protocols>

54. **Assumptions:**

- (a) There is political and policy commitment to green growth and sustainable consumption and production, in line with the European Green Deal;
- (b) There is sustained government commitment to the EU accession process and progress for chapters 15 and 27 and implementation of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan;
- (c) The Government will fund and implement approved strategies for: climate change adaptation and mitigation, green economy, energy efficiency, and reduction of GHG emissions, including compliance with international reporting and monitoring requirements and standards;
- (d) There is increased recognition among the private sector and consumers about the importance of moving to circular economy and managing natural resources sustainably; and
- (e) Government will scale-up disaster risk reduction efforts across the country, in line with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy national strategy and budget commitments.

Outcome 4.

By 2029, society is more inclusive and cohesive with active civic space and more effective, accountable institutions that enable reform and recovery and safeguard rule of law, human rights and gender equality

- 55. The theory of change for this outcome is that enhancing governance and social cohesion, fostering human rights and gender equality and women's empowerment, and upholding transitional justice and transparency are pivotal for Ukraine's recovery and sustainable development. These foundations will help to unlock the potential for accelerated growth, support a fairer distribution of resources, and offer greater equality of opportunity for all people, especially women, young people and other vulnerable groups.
- 56. Sustained support for decentralization, public sector reform, and empowering civil society is vital to fortify the relationship between service providers and the public. Cooperation will help to strengthen accountability systems and capacities for public administration, public financial management and procurement. Increased women's representation in governance will strengthen the recovery and focus on human capital investments. These are crucial for increased transparency, budget support and economic stability.
- 57. The UN will support judicial reform and strengthen the capacities of security sector bodies, and human rights institutions, aligned with international standards. Investing in access to justice, legal aid, civil documentation, including birth certificates, victim support programs, organized crime, trafficking, and war-crimes investigations will increase trust in institutions. Cooperation will strengthen responses to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), including conflict-related sexual violence.
- 58. More robust mechanisms for people-centred participation are essential for oversight of the recovery process. Social cohesion based on trust, cooperation, civic engagement, and shared vision is an essential prerequisite for sustainable development and lasting peace. Cooperation will support conditions for people to build trust and participate collectively in recovery and development efforts.
- 59. Cooperation interventions will address six important *conditions* for success:
 - (a) Strengthen **judicial system capacities** to operate in an independent, impartial, and transparent manner;
 - (b) Enhance capacities, tools and knowledge of State institutions to sustain and **enhance trust and social cohesion** addressing challenges related to different experiences of the war;
 - (c) Strengthen State capacities to **combat corruption** and **enhance public administration reform and digitalization** to provide basic services with accountability and transparency, in line with international commitments;
 - (d) Offer new skills and mechanisms for people, especially women, young people and vulnerable groups, to **participate meaningfully** in decision making and public policy processes;

- (e) As part of decentralization reform, increase capacities of State institutions and regional and local authorities to develop and implement **policies and legal frameworks for a gender-responsive and inclusive recovery and reform agenda**; these include anticipated national, regional and local recovery strategies and plans, regional development programmes, and sectoral reform strategies and
- (f) Strengthen policy frameworks and services to prevent and respond to **human rights violations**, including gender-based violence and violence against children and women, including in the context of the war; efforts will also strengthen the capacities of national human rights institutions (NHRIs) to assess the implementation of Ukraine's human rights and gender equality commitments.
60. **Linkages:** (a) Outcome 4 is instrumental for the achievement of other outcomes. Stronger public accountability and oversight mechanisms and processes will strengthen decision-making, policy formulation and resource allocation for social services (*outcome 1*) and for green, resilient economic growth and circular economy (*outcomes 2 and 3*); (b) Support to implement and monitor accepted recommendations from human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms will help to embed international standards for rule of law and non-discrimination into institutional decision-making and performance; (c) The focus on stronger mechanisms for civic participation and more effective partnership with local administrations and CSOs will help to support dialogue, promote inclusion and build trust. These will enable people, especially excluded groups, to voice their concerns, claim their rights in legal processes and to seek remedies for violations and to build confidence in decision-making processes.
61. **Assumptions:**
- (a) The security environment allows for continued engagement with State Institutions and communities;
 - (b) There is increasing political and policy recognition of the needs to address the social cohesion challenges related to different experiences of the war;
 - (c) The legislative and policy enabling environment for engagement with CSOs and community-led organizations and their effective operations are sustained.

4. Implementation plan

62. Development partner coordination is a key component of UN system cooperation. The UN and EU co-chair the Heads of Cooperation Forum on strategic recovery and development. The UN leads a strategic dialogue platform on community planning, recovery and displacement that includes government, humanitarian and development donors, and civil society. At a global level recovery coordination is discussed through the Multi-Donor Coordination platform in Brussels, with offices in Kyiv. At a technical level, sector coordination on recovery issues is evolving. For the CF implementation, governance structures will include outcome results groups that will work closely with government and other stakeholders. The CF is a flexible and iterative framework and will evolve to reflect changes in the programme context.

4.1 Cooperation framework governance

63. The programme will be nationally executed under the overall co-ordination of the [Government Coordinating Authority]. Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted in **Annex B**. Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs, volunteer groups and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. The CF will be made operational through the development of joint work plan(s) (JWP)³⁷ and/or 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 CF and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary, and appropriate, project documents can

³⁷ UNSDG, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, [Internal guidance](#), July 2020.

be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CF and joint or agency-specific work plans and/or project documents³⁸.

4.2 Management structures

64. The Government and the UN will employ cost-effective and coherent mechanisms to plan, finance, deliver, monitor and report on CF results and their expected contribution to recovery and development priorities and selected SDG targets.
65. The CF is the most important instrument for planning and implementation of UN development activities at country level in support of country priorities, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and nationalized SDGs and targets³⁹. The CF guides the programme cycle and the contributions of UN system agencies for the achievement of results.
66. The management structure and implementation arrangements enhance joint work and reduce duplication. Mechanisms to deliver CF results include:
 - » A **CF Joint Steering Committee (JSC)** co-chaired by the Government and UN Resident Coordinator that provides strategic guidance and direction for overall implementation of the CF.
 - » A **Programme Management Team (PMT)** is accountable to the UNCT. The PMT provides technical oversight, guidance and support to effectively implement and monitor CF results. It coordinates support to the Government of Ukraine and other stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels to implement the sustainable development agenda. The PMT includes a **Data Task Force** responsible for coordination and effectiveness of CF information management, monitoring, and learning⁴⁰.
 - » **Outcome Results Groups (RG)** comprising programme staff will work to ensure effective, coordinated implementation, monitoring, and reporting about the achievement CF results. RGs will respond flexibly to volatility in the programme context.
 - » **Joint Work Plans (JWP)** for outcomes showing detailed outputs, indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, and assumptions and risks, including a common budget framework.
 - » **Annual reviews** enable the partners to adapt CF results and strategy, and make course corrections at output level to reflect changes from the war, socio-economic conditions, and emerging priorities.
 - » An **annual UN results report** describing actual results delivered against those in the JWP and *progress towards* the CF outcomes and to country priorities and related SDG targets.
67. **Other groups** include: (1) Thematic groups, such as on gender, that work to mainstream cross-cutting commitments of Ukraine during CF implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; (2) **The Operations Management Team (OMT)** that supports the achievement of planned CF results with cost-effective services for procurement, finance, human resources, logistics, ICT, and facility management. (3) A **United Nations Communication Group (UNCG)** that pools communications expertise and resources and enhances joint communication about CF results. (4) A PSEA network⁴¹.

4.3 Resourcing the cooperation framework

³⁸ In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP-assisted workplan. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency(s)" as used in the SBAA. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in a workplan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified who will have responsibility for convening, coordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the workplan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the workplan.

³⁹ UN General Assembly, Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system. Resolution [A/RES/72/279](#) adopted on 31 May 2018.

⁴⁰ This includes updating the UN CCA, support for Government situational analysis and statistics, validation of baseline and progress data for CF indicators, and knowledge management to document learning and good practices from CF implementation.

⁴¹ Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA): The UN in Ukraine pursues all appropriate means to protection against, prevent and respond to SEA and requires a similar commitment from its partners.

68. Planned CF results will be costed as a part of the CF funding framework. The Government and the UN will develop a **CF partnerships and resource mobilization strategy** to address funding gaps for CF outcomes and SDG achievement.
69. The Ukraine Community Recovery Fund (UCRF)⁴² will continue as a vehicle for the UN system to expand partnerships and mobilize resources to catalyse community recovery efforts. Community-level investments in reconstruction of housing, energy, social infrastructure, humanitarian demining, and support to livelihoods and local economic development are combined with targeted capacity strengthening for essential service provision and community mobilization.
70. In partnership with the Government and international partners, new sources of finance will be identified, including options for blended finance and influencing the policy environment to facilitate greater resource flows for SDG-related country priorities.
71. The Government will support efforts by the UN system to raise funds required to meet the needs of this CF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: (a) Encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; (b) Endorsing UN system efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Ukraine; and (c) Permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations, which will be tax exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.
72. The organizations of the UN system will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the CF, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system agencies' support may be provided to Non-Governmental [and Civil Society] organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans (WPs) and project documents.
73. Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized agencies, funds and programmes. The UN system organizations shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.
74. Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the CF. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN system agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

5. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning

75. Leadership by the JSC is essential to create demand for CF performance information and use it to learn, manage and adjust CF results and resources for greater impact. Monitoring, reporting, evaluation, and learning (MEL) functions for the CF are based upon the expected CF results and indicators in Annex A. Indicators for the CF are *measurable and aligned* with the indicator framework for the SDGs⁴³ and with nationalised SDG targets. Performance information related to CF outcomes,

⁴² The [Ukraine Community Recovery Fund \(UCRF\)](#) is a multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) or country pooled fund. See [Terms of Reference](#) for the fund.

⁴³ See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>; <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

outputs and indicators will be updated in UN INFO⁴⁴. The **Common Country Analysis** will be updated on an annual basis to support the CF monitoring, review and reporting process.

5.1 Monitoring

76. The JSC and UNCT oversee progress towards CF results through routine monitoring, outcome progress reviews, annual CF reviews, and major studies. These activities allow partners to track progress, manage risks, and adapt interventions. Contingency plans will be updated to respond to emergencies.
77. Effective implementation relies on disaggregated data⁴⁵, especially for vulnerable groups, to monitor inclusion in social and economic programs. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine ([UkrStat](#)) and other statistical bodies be supported to address information gaps for SDG indicators and vulnerable groups, in line with international standards.

5.2 Annual performance review, reporting, and evaluation

78. There will be one annual results report based upon annual performance reviews⁴⁶. Cooperation partners will be able to compare actual progress against expected results and understand the *contribution* of cooperation results to the strategic recovery and sustainable development priorities of Ukraine. Reviews and reports will identify adjustments to cooperation results, strategy, and resources in order to respond to risks and the evolving programme context⁴⁷.

Evaluation of the CF toward the end of 2028 will be organized by the JSC and UNCT. It will be conducted by an independent external evaluation team and it will involve all CF partners and stakeholders. The evaluation will assess the relevance of the CF outcomes, the effectiveness and efficiency of implementation by UN system agencies and cooperation partners, and the sustainability of results and their contribution to Ukraine priorities and related SDG targets⁴⁸. In addition, the evaluation will gauge *the extent to which* the programme principles, especially LNOB, human rights and GEWE considerations were incorporated in the design and implementation. The findings and recommendations from evaluations of UN system agency programmes will feed into the CF evaluation. It will be the basis to formulate of the next CF, beyond 2030.



⁴⁴ [UN INFO](#) is an on-line planning, monitoring and reporting system to track how the UN at the country level supports governments to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda. It reflects the UN development system's effort to improve coherence, transparency and accountability.

⁴⁵ Disaggregated by income, sex, age, sexual orientation and gender identity, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other forms of discrimination prohibited by international law. CF Guidance, 2019.

⁴⁶ The progress update will follow the UNSDG Standard Operational Format and Guidelines for Reporting Progress on the CF.

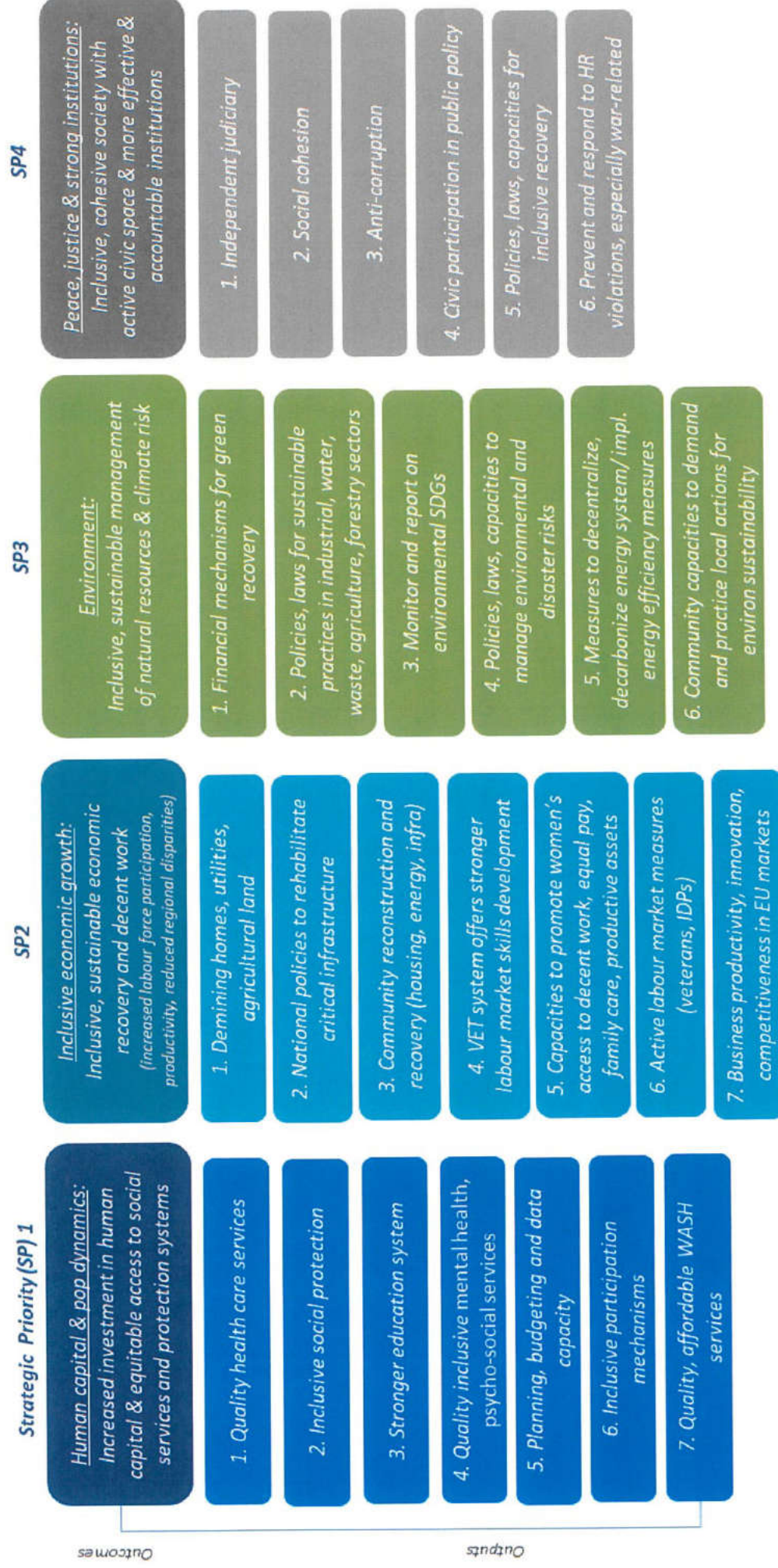
⁴⁷ To respond to emerging or unforeseen needs in the policy and programme environment, changes to planned results and interventions, *agreed* during annual performance reviews, are reflected in the updated CF Results Framework (Annex A) and/or Joint Work Plans (JWP). UNSDG, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, [Internal guidance](#), June 2019. 10.

⁴⁸ These criteria and considerations per: The United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG), [Norms and Standards for Evaluation](#), 2016.

Annex A. Results Framework

See attached separately. The RF will be inserted for final version for signature

CF Results Framework (2025-2029): Summary of outcomes and outputs



Annex B. Legal Annex

1. Whereas the Government of Ukraine (the “Government”) has entered into the agreements listed below with the United Nations, including its Funds, Programmes and other subsidiary organs, and other organizations of the United Nations system (“Organizations of the UN System”), which are applicable to their programme activities in Ukraine (the “UN Agreements”) under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (the “Cooperation Framework”);
2. Whereas the UN Agreements, together with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 (the “General Convention”) and/or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947 (the “Specialized Agencies Convention”) as applicable, form the primary existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government and each UN System Organization for supporting the country to deliver on the Cooperation Framework, and are non-exhaustive and without prejudice to any other legal instruments the Government may enter into, including additional agreements with UN System Organizations for the purpose of their activities in the country:

Organizations of the UN system	Agreement
FAO	The Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the establishment of an FAO Project Office and the provision of technical and humanitarian assistance in Ukraine, concluded on 18 October 2022 and 4 November 2022.
IOM	The Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the International Organization for Migration on the Status of the International Organization for Migration in Ukraine and on Cooperation in the Field of Migration signed on 3 December 1999.
OHCHR	The Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights concerning the deployment of a short-term UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine signed on 31 July 2014.
UNAIDS	UNAIDS is a joint and co-sponsored programme of the United Nations system established by ECOSOC resolutions 1994/24 and 1995/2. The World Health Organization (WHO) is one of its co-sponsoring organizations and provides administration to it. Consequently, UNAIDS is covered by the Specialized Agencies Convention through WHO.
UNDP	The Standard Basic Assistance Agreement signed between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 18 June 1993 (the “Standard Basic Assistance Agreement” or “SBAA”). This Cooperation Framework, together with a joint results group work plans (see point 63 on page 15) specifying UNDP programme activities further to this Cooperation Framework (which shall form part of this Cooperation Framework and is incorporated herein by reference), constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA. The implementing partner and UNDP will sign a project agreement containing the specific arrangements for each project further to the relevant project document.
UNFPA	The agreement concluded by an exchange of letters, which entered into force on 22 March 2006, pursuant to which the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement signed between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 18 June 1993 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to UNFPA in the country.
UNHCR	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Branch Office Agreement (BOA) with the Government of Ukraine signed on 23 September 1996.
UNICEF	The Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government of Ukraine and United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund on 7 September 1998.
UNIDO	The provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement signed between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 18 June 1993 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to UNIDO and its projects and programmes in Ukraine in accordance with the provisions under the heading “Legal Context” where contained in the applicable project documents signed by UNIDO and the Government.

Organizations of the UN system	Agreement
UNOPS	The Agreement on the establishment of the UNOPS Office in Ukraine concluded between UNOPS and the Government on 22 November 2016.
UN WOMEN	The Standard Basic Assistance Agreement signed between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 18 June 1993 applies <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the activities and personnel of UN WOMEN, following the agreement concluded by an exchange of letters between UN WOMEN and the Government which entered into force on 6 July 2018.
WFP	The Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme signed by the Government and WFP on 14 December 2014, as renewed on 8 July 2024.
WHO	The Basic Agreement on the status of the Office of the World Health Organization in Ukraine signed on 12 June 1997 between the Government and the World Health Organization as well as Biennial Collaborative Agreements (BCAs) between the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe and the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, on behalf of its Government signed on 16 December, 2023

3. With respect to all UN System Organizations including but not limited to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat): Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions, decisions, rules and procedures of each UN System Organization.
4. Without prejudice to the above, the Government confirms that, in accordance with its existing obligations, it shall continue to:
 - (i) apply to each UN System Organization and its property, funds, assets, officials and experts on mission the provisions of the General Convention and/or the Specialized Agencies Convention; and
 - (ii) accord to each UN System Organization, its officials and other persons performing services on behalf of that UN System Organization, the privileges, immunities, facilities and applicable liability regime if any, set out in the existing UN Agreement applicable to such UN System Organization.

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Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework between the United Nations and the Government of Ukraine, 2025-2029



Results Framework

Priority I. Human capital and population dynamics

Outcome 1. By 2029 people, and especially vulnerable groups, benefit from increased investment in human capital and more equitable access to stronger social services and social protection systems

Priority II. Inclusive economic growth

Outcome 2. By 2029, people benefit from a strong economic recovery and decent work, with inclusive labour force participation, increased productivity, and reduced regional disparities

Priority III. Environment

Outcome 3. By 2029, people benefit from inclusive and sustainable management of natural resources, responding to major climate and environmental challenges

Priority IV. Peace, justice and strong institutions

Outcome 4. By 2029 society is more inclusive and cohesive with active civic space and more effective, accountable institutions that enable reform and recovery and safeguard rule of law, human rights and gender equality

Notes

The planned results of the Ukraine-UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (CF) are expected to make a tangible contribution to the achievement of country recovery priorities for EU accession. These are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and nationalised targets.

» **Outcomes are high level changes** for which the Government, UN system and CF implementing partners are collectively accountable. These include: civil society organisations, community groups, the private sector, and international development partners and financial institutions. Outcomes are changes in institutional performance or the behaviours of people and their communities.

» **Outputs describe new skills and abilities, products or services.** The outputs from cooperation, together, make a contribution toward the expected outcome. Outputs are elaborated in **Joint Work Plans (JWP)** for implementation with the Government and other CF partners.

» **Indicators and targets:** Indicators for the CF are aligned, as far as possible, with the national indicator framework for the SDGs¹. Targets for CF outcomes are *provisional* pending alignment with national policies and programmes.

¹ See: [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#), [SDG indicators](#) and [updated definitions and tier classifications](#) (December 2024); Розпорядження Кабінету Міністрів України від 29 листопада 2024 р. №1190-Р. (November 2024)

Vulnerable groups (VGs): The UN Common Country Analysis² (CCA) identifies the following vulnerable groups (VGs): children; young people (15-24)³; Older people; Persons with disabilities (est. 3 million); Women and girls at risk or survivors of gender-based violence; Internally displaced persons (IDPs, est. 5.4 million); returnees (5.6 million); Ukrainian refugees globally (6.5 million); refugees and asylum-seekers inside Ukraine (est. up to 3,000); National minorities; Stateless persons (est. 395,000 without identity documents); the Roma community (est. 200-400,000); LGBTQIA+ persons; and Veterans (est. up to 3 million by end of war) and their families, widows and orphans of veterans. Those people located in areas of active combat and under Russian control are acutely vulnerable and at risk. Vulnerabilities and characteristics are often intersectional and overlapping and can apply to multiple groups or individuals simultaneously.

Nexus approaches for recovery and development:

The CF puts a strong emphasis on a **nexus approach** in analysis, planning and coordination of implementation⁴. This ensures strong linkages between humanitarian, recovery and development results and activities in order to reduce immediate humanitarian needs and build resilience of the most vulnerable communities and groups affected by the war. A nexus approach requires strong coordination efforts, coherence and complementarity between planned development and humanitarian activities. Based upon innovations and lessons from the consecutive Ukraine Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRP) and the Ukraine-UN Transitional Framework (2022-2024) the UN system will offer integrated packages of initiatives that respond to priority needs and reduce risks and vulnerabilities.

The nexus approach is implemented with government (central and local administrations), civil society and community partners in ways that are human-rights-based, gender and conflict-sensitive, and risk-informed. As appropriate and feasible, development and humanitarian partners will *commit* to working in the same geographic areas (selected *hromadas*⁵) and in a coordinated manner by linking activities in CF Joint Work Plans (JWP) and HNRP Cluster Work Plans.

CF results and activities will be tailored to respond to the priority needs of three (3) types of communities:

- » Communities hosting IDPs
- » Communities recovering from occupation and newly liberated
- » Communities in frontline areas.

The nexus approach and vulnerable groups will evolve as the situation changes and as new data become available. They will be reviewed regularly and updated to guide cooperation policy and programming.

² UNCT Ukraine, Common Country Analysis, August 2023.

³ Since the onset of the Russian war on Ukraine, over two million young children in Ukraine are at risk of severe adverse impacts on their physical, mental, and emotional development; about 40% of young people have been forced to leave their homes, of which 2 million have already left the country and more than 2.2 million are internally displaced.

⁴ UNSDG and IASC, Strengthening the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus – Key messages, 2019; UNSDG, Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Collaboration - CF Companion Piece, 2020.

⁵ *Hromada* (територіальна громада,) 'territorial community': The basic unit of administrative division in Ukraine, similar to municipality.

Impact

Ukraine Plan, Economic reforms: Human capital (education, social protection, health care); Decentralisation and regional policy (capacities of regions, community participation, transparency and accountability of local government)

EU acquis: Chapter 3: Right of establishment and freedom to provide services; Chapter 10: Digital transformation and media; Chapter 18: Statistics ; Chapter 19: Social policy and employment; Chapter 26: Education and culture; Chapter 28: Consumer and health protection

SDGs and targets⁶: SDGs and targets: 1. End poverty: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4; 2. Hunger and malnutrition: 2.1, 2.2; 3. Good health and well-being: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.8, 3.b; 4. Quality education: 4.1, 4.2, 4.7, 4.a, 4.c; 5. Gender equality 5.1, 5.2, 5.6, 5.a, 5.c; 6. WASH: 6.1, 6.2; 10. Reduced inequalities: 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7.; 17. Partnerships for the Goals

Strategic Priority I. Human capital and population dynamics

Outcome 1. By 2029 people, and especially vulnerable groups, benefit from increased investment in human capital and more equitable access to stronger social services and social protection systems

a. Learning proficiency of 15 year old girls and boys in mathematics, reading, and science (mean scores in the PISA standardised assessment) (proxy-SDG 4.1.1 ⁷)	Baseline: (2022) <i>Mathematics</i> T: 441, M: 446; F: 436 <i>Reading</i> T: 428; M: 416; F: 439 <i>Science</i> T: 450; M: 450; F: 450	Target: Mathematics T:449;M:455 F:443 Reading T:440;M:430 F:450 Science T:459;M:459 F:459	Source: <u>PISA-Ukraine, 2022</u> (18 out of 27 regions) See: <u>PISA (main); Comparisons vis. OECD average</u> UNESCO	Assumptions: » Government endorses legislation and frameworks and allocates resources to sustain and scale social services and social protection services » Government recognition of and commitment to ensure essential services are designed for and accessible to vulnerable groups » The war, its dynamics and consequences, do not prevent investment in and access to essential services
	b. Coverage of children in preschool education institutions, (% of children of the pre-school age)	Baseline: T: 53 (2022) M:52; F:48	Target: 67 (T,M,F)	
c. Coverage of essential health services (value of UHC index) (SDG 3.8.1)	Baseline: T: 76 (2021)	Target: 76 ⁸	Source: <u>WHO-GHO (WB)</u>	
d. Immunization rate (% of population) (SDG 3.8.1; 3.b.1; UA-SDG 3.8.1)	Baseline: (2023) BCG : 84 DPT3: 83 MCV2: 87	Target: BCG : 95 DPT3: 95 MCV2: 95	Source: National Public Health Centre (UPHC data) Also: <u>WHO/UNICEF (2022)</u>	

⁶ In the text the term SDG(s) refers to global SDG system according to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG indicators. The term UA-SDG refers to national SDG system and its indicators according to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 29 November, 2024 Розпорядження Кабінету Міністрів України від 29 листопада 2024 р. №1190-Р. (November, 2024)

⁷ SDG 4.1.1: Proportion of children: (a) in Grade 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex. For (c): (1) Mathematics 64; (2) Reading 75 (2018) UNESCO-UIS (Country dashboard: Ukraine).

⁸ Target to remain at pre-war level.

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<p>e. Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) (1) Proportion of population with centralized water supply services (%) (proxy SDG 6.1.1; UA-SDG 6.1.2) (2) Proportion of population with centralized sewerage services (%) (proxy SDG 6.2.1; UA-SDG 6.2.1)</p>	<p><u>Baseline: (2022)</u> (1) T: 67; U: 89; R: 22</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> (1) T: 80; U: 95; R: 28 (2) T: 65; U: 80; R: 8</p>	<p>UNICEF; UA-SDG 3.8.1 <u>Source:</u> GoU, <u>Quality of drinking water</u> UNICEF Also: UkrStat UA-SDG 6.1.2; 6.2.1</p>	<p>» Stable budgetary support approved and disbursed by international donors, especially the EU and USA (2025-2029)</p>
	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 17 (2021)</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 17</p>	<p><u>Source:</u> WHO <u>UHC watch</u></p>	
	<p>g. Health workforce: Health worker density per 10,000 population</p>	<p><u>Baseline: (2023)</u> (1) Medical Doctors: 40 (2) Nurses: 44 (3) Midwives: 2</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> (1) 40 (2) 92 (3) 4</p>	
	<p>h. Share of the poor population covered by state social support (%) of total number of poor population) (UA-SDG 1.2.1; 1.3.2; SDG 1.3.1)</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> T: 53.7 (2021) M: 52.2; F: 54.3 Up to 18 yrs: 56.9 18-34 yrs: 54.1 60+ yrs: 62.7</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> T: 60</p>	
	<p>ILoStat for SDG 1.3.1 (2018): (1) Poor persons covered by social protection systems (% of persons in poverty) (2) Unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (% of unemployed persons)</p>	<p>(1) 43 (2) T: 17; F: 19; M: 15</p>	<p>(1), (2) Target TBD</p>	
<p>i. Reduce gender-based & domestic violence (UA-SDG 5.2.2)⁹ N¹⁰ established specialized support services for survivors of domestic violence.</p>	<p><u>Baseline: (2022)</u> 941</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 2,000</p>	<p><u>Source:</u> UkrStat UNFPA, National Social Service of Ukraine</p>	
<p>j. Proportion of total government spending on essential services as proportion of total government spending or GDP (1) education, (2) health and (3) social protection) (%) (SDG 1.a.2)</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> (1) Edu: 14.3 (2021) (2) Health: 10.15 (2021) (3) SP: 5.4% (GDP)</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> Edu: 15; Health: 12 SP: 4.7%¹⁰</p>	<p><u>Source:</u> Education: <u>UIS UNESCO</u> Health: <u>WHO-GHED (WB)</u> SP: <u>UNICEF WB</u>; <u>ASPIRE</u></p>	

⁹ SDG 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls age 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence (last available data [UNSD 2007: 10%](#))

¹⁰ The target is lower than the baseline, which reflects spending on social protection prior to the war. The target for 2029 reflects a moderate scenario based upon the changed dynamics and structure of GDP in response to the war. It represents spending of UAH 634.4 bln or 1.53 times more than in 2023.

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k. Service coverage (in PHC) for people with mental health and neurological conditions (%) (proxy -SDG 3.4)	<u>Baseline:</u> T: 1.2 (2023 ¹¹)	<u>Target:</u> 13	<u>Source:</u> Ukraine electronic health system data WHO	
l. Proportion of cluster hospitals that provide rehabilitation services (SDG 3.8.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> 50 (2023)	<u>Target:</u> 100	<u>Source:</u> MoH WHO	
m. Proportion of adults and children living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy (% of persons diagnosed with HIV) (SDG 3.3.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> (2022) 77	<u>Target:</u> 95	<u>Source:</u> Public Health Centre; WHO-GHED UNAIDS (See UA-SDG 3.4.2)	
n. Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (% of children 1–17 y.o.) (SDG 16.2.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> TBD: (2024)	<u>Target:</u> TBD	<u>Source:</u> UNICEF MICS	
o. Proportion of young people (15–35) empowered to make informed choices to participate in decision making process at all levels (value of index on the scale 0–100) (SDG 16.7.2)	<u>Baseline:</u> National T: 31 (2021) M: 32; F: 30 Municipal T: 0.73	<u>Target:</u> National T: 35 M: 35; F: 35 Municipal T: 0.80	<u>Source:</u> Youth Participation Index , UNDP-MoYS Annual Survey; Youth Well-being index (YWB/I) UNFPA	

Joint Outputs:

1. Health care services are strengthened to ensure access to quality services including for war-related needs and priorities (inclusive, culturally sensitive, gender and age-appropriate)
2. People have access to more cohesive, equitable, and shock responsive social protection and care systems that are inclusive and that respond to life cycle vulnerabilities and covariate shocks,¹² including through digital service delivery
3. The education system is strengthened to offer safe and inclusive lifelong learning opportunities for individual empowerment and participation in Ukraine's recovery¹³
4. People affected by the war on Ukraine enjoy access to safe, inclusive and quality mental health and psycho-social services and care
5. Social sector ministries and sub-national authorities have improved capacity to develop and implement evidence-driven frameworks and gender responsive plans and budgets
6. Participatory mechanisms that guide social services and protection systems are strengthened to enhance the voice of rights holders, especially from vulnerable groups, and the accountabilities of duty bearers
7. People have increased access to equitable and safely managed water, sanitation, and hygiene services

¹¹ Calculation: According to the electronic health system data, 19,303,704 patients sought primary health care services in 2023. Of these, 231,279 patients were diagnosed with primary conditions classified under common mental, neurological, and substance use disorders, representing 1.2% of the total patient population

¹² Unexpected adverse events that affect areas or populations widely. [Social Protection.ORG](#)

¹³ Including 21st century *transversal* skills (e.g. communication, team work and networking, critical thinking and problem solving, initiative and resilience) and *deep skills* for digital transformation. See EC, [Skills for Smart Industrial Specialisation and Digital Transformation](#), 2019. See also: OECD, [Skills for 2030](#); IO, [Skill-UP](#), 2021; AFS, [What are 21st century skills](#), 2021.

Impact

Ukraine Plan, Economic reforms: Human capital (employment policy); Business environment (deregulation, SMEs, harmonization with EU); Decentralisation and regional policy
 Key sectors: Energy; Transport; Agrifood; Entrepreneurship-SMEs; Digital transformation; Green transition and environmental protection
EU acquis: Chapter 10: Digital transformation and media; Chapter 11: Agriculture and rural development; Chapter 18: Statistics; Chapter 19: Social policy and employment;
 Chapter 20: Enterprise and industrial policy; Chapter 26: Education and culture

SDGs and targets: 1 No poverty: 1.5, 1.b; 2. Food security & agriculture: 2.3, 2.4, 2.a; 4. Quality education: 4.3 (Affordable quality VET), 4.4 (Skills for employment); 5. Gender equality: 5.1, 5.a; 8. Decent work & economic growth¹⁴: 8.3 (Decent jobs, entrepreneurship, innovation, informal employment) 8.5 (Unemployment), 8.6 (employment and training) 8.8 (safe working environments); 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure: 9.1, 9.3 (SMEs/SMAEs), 9.4, 9.5 (R&D), 9.b; 10. Reduced inequalities: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.7; 12. Sustainable Consumption and Production: 12.2, 12.7; 13. Climate change: 13.1, 13.2 (GHG emissions) 13.b; 15. Life on land: 15.1, 15.4, 15.b; 17. Partnerships for the Goals

Strategic Priority II. Inclusive economic growth

Outcome 2. By 2029, people benefit from a strong economic recovery and decent work, with inclusive labour force participation, increased productivity and competitiveness, and reduced regional disparities

Indicators	Baseline:	Target:	Source:	Assumptions:
a. Labour force participation rates, by sex, age and displacement (% of work-age population)¹⁵ (UA-SDG 8.2.1; SDG 8.5.2)¹⁶	Baseline: T: 67 M: 72; F: 62 YP: (15-24): T: 31; M: 33; F: 28 Returnee, T: 73 M: 83; F: 68 IDP, T: 64 M: 77; F: 56	TBD	Source: UkrStat ILOSTAT 2021 (est.) IOM General Population Survey (Round 15, Nov-Dec 2023)	Assumptions: » Ukraine secures stable external recovery financing through international concessional financing and guarantees » Business recovery generates strong flow of domestic resources to ensure adequate budget spending and gradual decrease of reliance on external support
b. Ratio of average wages for men and women (% of men's wages) (SDG 8.5.1)	Baseline: 81 (2021)		Source: UkrStat UNW-ILO	
c. Share of population who received at least one digital public service on an annual basis, disaggregated by sex and age (% of population)	Baseline: (2023) T: 64 M: 71; F: 58; YP (18-29): 89 Older persons: 60-69: 48; 70+: 30	Target: T: 68 M: 71; F: 65; YP (18-29): 92 Older persons: 60-69: 52; 70+: 35	Source: UNDP KIIS survey	» Guided by the EU Acquis and global best practice the GoU implements efficient deregulation and competition reforms for strong private sector development and to facilitate

¹⁴ Includes **Voluntary work contribution to GDP**: The ILO estimates that the value of unpaid work in Ukraine is equal to 20% of GDP (ILO Stat 2021)

¹⁵ Data for the labour force participation of IDPs is from IOM General Population Survey

¹⁶ Note: Labour force participation (a choice/behaviour) influenced by UN cooperation is instrumental to moves in overall formal employment (UA-SDG 8.3.1. Employment rate among those aged 20–64, % disaggregated by sex, age and marital status; SDG 8.5.2)

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d. N^o. New or amended laws, policies and regulations that increase minimum wage, strengthen pay equity requirements, and enhance labour productivity ¹⁷ (proxy SDG 8.2.1, 8.5.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> T: 0 (2024)	<u>Target:</u> 3	<u>Source:</u> GoU reports UN programme reports ILO, UNDP, UN Women	» both domestic and FDI for recovery » The Government develops a comprehensive framework to promote inclusion and expand adequate human capital base for economic development (stimulating returns through decent jobs, reducing informality, expanding economic participation of women, veterans, youth, older person and other VGs) » The Government and private sector allocate adequate financial and human resources to decentralized/regional technical and vocational education and training systems focused on market, digital and future skills, entrepreneurial competencies and ecosystems for entrepreneurship development.
e. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET), by sex (% of youth 15–24 y.o.) (UA-SDG 8.2.4; SDG 8.6.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> T: 14.3 (2021) M: 18 F: 10.8	<u>Target:</u> TBD	<u>Source:</u> UkrStat UA-SDG 8.2.4 (Also: ILOSTAT 2017) ILO	
f. Ratio of duration of unpaid domestic work (housekeeping, care for children and other family members) between men and women, % (SDG 5.4.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> 212 (2020)	<u>Target:</u> TBD	<u>Source:</u> UkrStat UN Women	
g. Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures (SDG 2.a.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> 0.07 (2021) ¹⁸	<u>Target:</u> 0.10	<u>Source:</u> FAO (Also UA-SDG 2.2.2): Index of Ag. production)	
h. Mine action: Square meters of land released through non-technical survey/technical survey and mine clearance (<i>m</i> ²) (proxy SDG 8.2.1; UA-SDG 16.2.2; 16.2.1; 16.2.4; 2.5.1)	<u>Baseline:</u> 6,800,000 m2	<u>Target (2025-29):</u> 50,000,000 m2	<u>Source:</u> Activity info – SW UNDP	
i. SME policy index: Business development services (See also: Entrepreneurial learning/ women's entrepreneurship; Innovation policy for SMEs; Green economy policy for SMEs) (value of the index) (SDG 8.3)	<u>Baseline:</u> (2023) Ukraine: 3.57/5 (EAP avg: 3.57/5)	<u>Target:</u> TBD	<u>Source:</u> OECD, SME policy index ¹⁹ for Ukraine (Section 14, 393) RCO	

Joint Outputs:

1. Communities have increased, safe access to their homes, critical infrastructure, and agricultural land through mine action²⁰
2. Policy frameworks, regulations and implementation capacities at national and local levels are strengthened to rehabilitate critical infrastructure damaged as a consequence of the war (energy, heating, transport, telecoms and other sectors)
3. Communities enjoy safe physical environments in which housing, utilities, social and cultural infrastructure are built back better to support psychosocial well-being, livelihoods, production, and economic growth

¹⁷ Laws, policies and regulations will be assessed against key criteria, for example: that they incorporate digital solutions, gender equity considerations and sex disaggregated data

¹⁸ A value greater than 1 means the agriculture sector receives a higher share of government spending relative to its economic value. A value less than 1 reflects a lower orientation to agriculture.

¹⁹ OECD [SME policy index](#): provides scores for Eastern Partner Countries, including Ukraine, for 12 pro-enterprise measures based on the Small Business Act for Europe (SBA), produced jointly by OECD and EU.

²⁰ Mine action will address perceived and actual hazardous areas through explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), and through land release, including community liaison, non-technical and technical survey, and mine clearance, for the cancellation of suspected hazardous areas (SHAs), and for the explosive ordnance clearance of confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs).

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4. The vocational education and training system offers skills demanded by the labour market with a focus on women, young people, veterans, persons with disabilities, IDPs, returnees and the Roma community
5. Authorities at national and local levels and the private sector have increased capacity to promote women's access to decent work, equal pay, family care services, and productive assets.
6. Active labour market measures²¹ are strengthened to increase participation rates of vulnerable groups
7. Businesses, entrepreneurs and Agri-food enterprises, especially those led by women, benefit from policies and instruments that increase productivity, innovation, and competitiveness and support integration with EU and global markets

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Impact

Ukraine Plan, Economic reforms: Decentralisation and regional policy; Key sectors: Energy; Agri-food; Digital transformation; Green transition and environmental protection
EU acquis: Chapter 10: Digital transformation and media; Chapter 15: Energy; Chapter 18: Statistics; Chapter 20: Enterprise and industrial policy; Chapter 27: Environment

SDGs and targets: 5. Gender equality: 5.1, 5.a; 8. Decent work & economic growth: 8.3 (Decent jobs, entrepreneurship, innovation; informal employment) 8.5 (Unemployment), 8.6 (employment and training); 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure: 9.1, 9.4, 9.5 (R&D), 9.b; 10. Reduced inequalities: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.7; 11 Sustainable cities and communities: 11.5, 11.a, 11.b; 12. Sustainable Consumption and Production: 12.2, 12.7; 13. Climate change: 13.1, 13.2 (GhG emissions) 13.b; 15. Life on land: 15.1, 15.4, 15.b; 17. Partnerships for the Goals

Strategic Priority III. Environment

Outcome 3. By 2029, people benefit from inclusive and sustainable management of natural resources, responding to major climate and environmental challenges

Indicators	Baseline:	Target:	Source:	Assumptions:
a. N ² . NDC measures integrated in national policy frameworks and strategies that include gender equity considerations and sex disaggregated data (proxy- SDG 13.2.1)	T: 0 (2024)	2	UN programme reports GoU reports UNDP/UNEP	Assumptions: » There is political and policy commitment to green growth and sustainable consumption and production, in line with the European Green Deal ²²
b. Share of energy produced from renewable sources in total final energy consumption, % (UA-SDG 7.4.2; SDG 7.2.1)	Baseline: 9.2 (2020)	Target: 15	Source: UkStat UA-SDG 7.4.2 State Agency on Energy Efficiency UNDP	

²¹ Active Labour Market (ALM) measures involve a mix of five initiatives: (i) Training programmes to help workers improve their skills, often accompanied by income support; (ii) Public works programmes, often as part of public-private collaborations aimed at remote or poorer areas with large numbers of long-term unemployed; (iii) Employment subsidies for the hiring of unemployed persons, especially for groups facing significant barriers in the labour market, such as women, young people, and persons with disabilities; (iv) Self-employment and micro-enterprise creation policies and programmes that provide incentives and supports (micro-credit, business training, mentoring) for the start-up of SMEs; and (v) Public employment service (PES) to connect jobseekers and employers. ILO, [Finding proactive features in labour market policies](#), 2018; ILO, [WHAT WORKS: PROMOTING PATHWAYS TO DECENT WORK](#), 2019.

²² This aims for EU countries to produce net zero CO₂-equivalent emissions and achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

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c. DRR²³: N ²⁶ local/municipal DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework and incorporating gender equity considerations and sex disaggregated data ²⁴ (SDG 13.1.3; SDG 11.b.2)	Baseline: 0 (2024)	Target: 25	Source: GoU reports UN programme reports UNDRR, UN Habitat	» There is sustained government commitment to the EU accession process and progress for chapters 15 and 27 and implementation of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan » The Government will fund and implement approved strategies for: climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity, green economy, energy efficiency, and reduction of GHG emissions, including compliance with international reporting and monitoring requirements and standards; » There is increased recognition among the private sector and consumers about the importance of moving to circular economy and managing natural resources sustainably » Government will scale-up disaster risk reduction efforts across the country, in line with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy national strategy and budget commitments.
d. Areas of natural reserves (thousands of ha.) (UA-SDG 15.1.1)	Baseline: 4173 (2022)	Target: 7500 ha	Source: UkrStat UA-SDG 15.1.1 State cadastre of natural reserves UNDP	
e. N²⁶. Climate and environmental legal or policy measures approved to reduce (1) GhG emissions, (2) biodiversity loss, (3) pollution and to (4) promote inclusive green, circular economy (proxy - SDG 12.1.1; 12.3.1; 12.4.1 13.2.1)	Baseline: (1) 0 (2024) (2) (3) (4)	Target: 1) 5 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4	Source: GoU reports UN programme reports UNDP, UNEP, UNECE, UN Habitat, UNIDO, UNOPS	

Joint Outputs:

1. State institutions have capacities to design and implement effective and sustainable financial mechanisms for an inclusive green recovery
2. State institutions have strengthened legislative and policy frameworks to implement and monitor sustainable practices²⁵ in line with circular economy principles (focus: industrial, water, waste, agriculture, and forestry sectors)

²³ The GoU reports the existence of a national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy per SDG 13.1.2, SDG 11.b.1. The UNDRR Sendai monitor shows [rating of 0.75/1](#) for meeting core requirements.

²⁴ Minimum standards: UNISDR, [Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender-Sensitive: Policy and Practical Guidelines](#) (section 5.6)

²⁵ Practices such as [reducing, reusing, recycling, and recovering](#) in order to extend the useful life of products, materials or resources. These require policies, regulations, incentives and behaviours for closed-loop systems that reduce pollution, avoid resource [leakage](#) while sustaining economic growth. UN, UN Economist Network: [New economics for sustainable development – Circular Economy](#), Nov 2023; see also [Circular economy as a driver to sustainable businesses](#)

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3. State institutions have increased capacities to generate and analyse disaggregated data and to report on environmental sustainability, climate change, disaster risk reduction and energy efficiency
4. State institutions have stronger policy and legal frameworks and implementation capacities for effective environmental governance and DRR strategies and plans that are gender-sensitive and inclusive
5. State institutions and the private sector have enhanced capacities to accelerate decentralization and decarbonization of the energy system and implement energy efficiency measures.
6. Communities have increased knowledge, skills and capacities to practice 'nature positive' behaviours and to demand and implement sustainable environmental policies and actions

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Impact

Ukraine Plan, Basic reforms: Public administration reform; Public financial management; Judicial system; Fight against corruption and money laundering

Economic reforms: Decentralisation and regional policy (capacities of regions, community participation, transparency and accountability of local government)

EU acquis: Chapter 10: Digital transformation and media; Chapter 18: Statistics; Chapter 23 Judiciary and fundamental rights; Chapter 24 Justice, Freedom and security

SDGs and targets: 5. Gender equality: 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c; 10. Reduced inequalities: 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7, 16; Peace justice and strong institutions: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b; 17. Partnerships for the goals

Priority IV. Peace, justice and strong institutions

Outcome 4. By 2029 society is more inclusive and cohesive with active civic space and more effective, accountable institutions that enable reform and recovery and safeguard rule of law, human rights and gender equality

Indicators	Baseline: (2023)	Target:	Source:	Assumptions:
a. <u>Community cohesion</u> ²⁶ (value of the index) (Proxy: UA-SDG 16.13.1; 16.13.2; SDG 16.b)	T: 7/10 M: 6.9; F: 7.1 YP (18-35): 6.9 Age 60+: 7.2 IDPs: 7.1; PWD: 6.9	T: 7.5/10 M: 7.4; F: 7.6 YP (18-35): 7.4 Age 60+: 7.7 IDPs: 7.6; PWD: 7.4	<u>SCORE indicators</u> (groups) Source: CPI-Ukraine, Transparency International UkrStat <u>UA-SDG 16.6.1</u> RCO	» Government and donors sustain their commitment to the reform agenda and recovery of Ukraine. » The security environment allows for continued engagement with State Institutions and communities » There is increasing political and policy recognition of the needs to address the social cohesion
b. Corruption perception index, (value of the index) (UA-SDG 16.9.1; SDG 16.5)	Baseline: 36/100 (2023; +9 since 2015) (scale 0-highly corrupt to 100-very clean)	Target: TBD	Source: CPI-Ukraine, Transparency International UkrStat <u>UA-SDG 16.6.1</u> RCO	»
c. <u>Rule of Law Index</u> by the World Justice Project World Justice Project (WJP), (value of the index), (SDG 16.3)	Baseline: 0.49 (2023) max = 1	Target: 0.51	Source: <u>World Justice Project</u>	»

²⁶ **SCORE indicators** **Community Cohesion:** The extent to which respondents agree that people in their community share similar hopes for the future have similar values are good and trustworthy and that the community is transforming for the better despite the war. **Score indicators range from 0 to 10**, where 0 means that the phenomenon the indicator is measuring is not observed in the context at all, and 10 means that it is observed strongly and prevalently.

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<p>d. Level of public satisfaction with: <u>Provision of administrative services</u>²⁷ disaggregated by age, sex (value of the index), (proxy UA-SDG 16.10.5; SDG 16.6.2)</p> <p>See also: <u>Performance of local authorities</u></p>	<p><u>Baseline: (2023)</u></p> <p>T: 7.2/10 M: 7.2; F: 7.2 YP (18-35): 7.2 Age 60+: 7.2 IDPs: 8; PWD: 7</p>	<p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>T: 7.7/10 M: 7.7; F: 7.7 YP (18-35): 7.7 Age 60+: 7.7 IDPs: 8.5; PWD: 7.5</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p><u>Source:</u></p> <p><u>SCORE indicators</u> (groups)</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>challenges related to different experiences of the war</p> <p>» The legislative and policy enabling environment for the operations of CSOs and community-led organizations is sustained</p>
	<p>e. Level of public satisfaction with: <u>accountability of authorities</u>²⁸ disaggregated by age, sex (value of the index) (proxy UA-SDG 16.10.1-5; SDG 16.6.2)</p>	<p><u>Baseline: (2023)</u></p> <p>T: 4.1/10 M: 4.1; F: 4.1 YP (18-35): 4.4 Age 60+: 4 IDPs: 4.7; PWD: 3.7</p>	<p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>T: 4.6/10 M: 4.6; F: 4.6 YP (18-35): 4.9 Age 60+: 4.5 IDPs: 5.2; PWD: 4.2</p>	
	<p>f. Share of women:</p> <p>(a) Among the members of oblast councils and local councils of oblast significance, % (UA-SDG 5.5.2; SDG 5.5.1)</p> <p>(b) In the category A (senior level) civil service positions, % (UA-SDG 5.5.4; SDG 5.5.2)</p> <p>(c) Share of women among the Members of Parliament of Ukraine, % (UA-SDG 5.5.1; SDG 5.5.1a)</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>(a) 30 (2022)</p> <p>(b) 31 (2022)</p> <p>(c) 20 (2022)</p>	<p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>TBD</p>	
	<p>g. N^o. Local plans for the recovery and development of regions, with a separate section on the creation of a barrier-free space (proxy- SDG 10.2)</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>31 (2023)</p>	<p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>193</p>	
	<p>h. N^o. Normative acts revised or adopted to provide men and women with equal rights and opportunities and to prevent discrimination against women and girls (UA-SDG 5.1.1)</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>44 (2022)</p>	<p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>TBD</p>	
<p>i. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (% of children below 5 y.o)</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>99 (2012)</p>	<p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>100</p>	<p><u>Source:</u></p> <p>UNICEF MICS UNHCR</p>	

Joint Outputs:

1. The judicial system has strengthened capacities to operate in an independent, impartial and transparent manner
2. State institutions and communities have increased capacities, tools and knowledge to sustain and enhance trust, social cohesion and cultural fabric and diversity, addressing challenges related to different experiences of the war
3. State institutions have enhanced capacity to combat corruption and deliver effective public administration and public financial management and procurement
4. People, especially women, young people and vulnerable groups, are able to participate meaningfully in decision making and public policy processes

²⁷ SCORE indicators Provision of administrative services: The degree to which one is satisfied with administrative services in their locality (e.g. obtaining official documents).

²⁸ SCORE indicators Accountability of authorities: The degree to which one feels that authorities' representatives are and can be held accountable.

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5. State institutions have increased capacity to develop and implement policies and legal frameworks for a gender-responsive and inclusive recovery and reform agenda, in a participatory manner
6. State institutions offer stronger policy frameworks and services to prevent and respond to human rights violations, including in the context of the war