



UNITED NATIONS
UKRAINE



UNITED NATIONS UKRAINE 2018-2022 PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

2018 PROGRESS REPORT

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UNRC FOREWORD



The Government of Ukraine - UN Partnership Framework (UNPF) 2018-2022 describes the collective vision for sustainable developmental progress in Ukraine that is grounded in human rights and committed to the principle of reducing inequalities, 'leaving no one behind' and 'reaching the most vulnerable first'.

The formulation of the UNPF was based on extensive consultations with government, civil society, international development partners, academia, and other key stakeholders. Four result areas were selected responding to national development challenges and taking into account the UN's comparative advantages, capacity, and resources:

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

The report presents the collective results achieved by the UN system and its partners in the first year of UNPF implementation. Chapter 1 describes the general developmental context in 2018, identifying areas of progress and challenges. Chapter 2 highlights key programmatic results secured under the four areas articulated above. Chapter 3 reports on the results attained under 'Operating as One'. Chapter 4 focuses on the UN's 'Communicating as One' achievements. Lastly, Chapter 5, presents a financial overview of resources mobilized with the aim of 'Delivering as One'.

It is my hope that we build on these results as we undergo one of the most significant reforms to the UN Development System (UNDS) in recent

decades. The reform went into effect as of 1 January 2019 with the ambition to recalibrate the UN system so that it is more effective, coordinated, agile, accountable, and tailored to respond to people's needs on the ground and ensure that countries are equipped with the knowledge and capacity to reach the ambitious targets articulated in the 2030 Agenda. The year 2019 also ushered in a new leadership in Ukraine with high expectations to lift a struggling economy, eliminate rampant corruption, and bring an end to the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine. The combination of UN reforms and change in the political context challenges the UN to collaborate both internally among different agencies but also externally with different partners with a greater degree of intensity and effectiveness to guarantee long-term and far-reaching results in line with the new leadership's priorities and ensuring that 'no one is left behind'.

It is therefore with pleasure that we publish this report, articulating our collective efforts in creating and supporting an enabling environment for human progress and flourishing. On behalf of the UN in Ukraine, I would like to express our gratitude to the Government of Ukraine for our continuing partnership and collaboration. I wish to underline and acknowledge the diligent efforts of all UN staff and agencies in supporting Ukraine. As we reflect on the progress and results achieved, I urge us all to continuously strive for development that is sustainable and therefore uplifts all members of society.

Osnat Lubrani

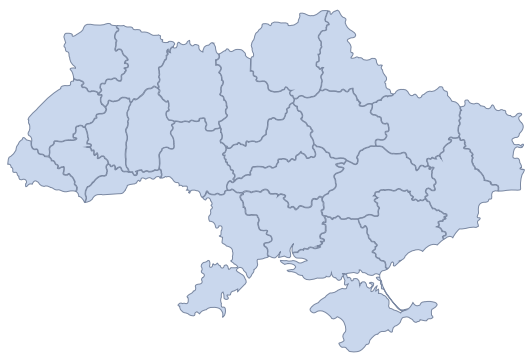
Osnat Lubrani
UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Ukraine

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CHAPTER 1: DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

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**UNITED NATIONS UKRAINE
2018-2022 PARTNERSHIP
FRAMEWORK**



Ukraine's position in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Index* remained unchanged from 2017 to 2018, ranking 39th out of 156 countries in both years.

Only Goals 1 and 6 were marked as on track for achievement by 2030, while Goals 3,9, 12, 14 and 16 were reported as decreasing in development. One of the greatest challenges threatening Ukraine's advancements towards the SDGs is the conflict in Eastern Ukraine. The armed conflict has claimed the lives of thousands, caused significant damage to infrastructure, interrupted the delivery of critical public and social services as well as industrial activity, and destroyed many jobs. It led to the displacement of over 1.5 million people. Moreover, the strong war rhetoric exacerbates tensions among increasingly polarized communities. The conflict further depletes already scarce government resources that could be invested towards human development. Therefore, the deaccelerating effect of the conflict should be taken into account when reflecting Ukraine's advancement and/or setbacks towards the SDGs.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

Ukraine's economy grew by 3.3 percent in 2018, mostly driven by a good harvest in the agricultural sector and strong growth in sectors dependent on domestic demand, including domestic trade, financial sector, and construction. Real wages grew by 12.5 percent in 2018, largely due to an increase in minimum wages.¹ There has been a slight decrease in the unemployment rate, from 9.9 percent in 2017 to 9.3 percent in 2018.² Furthermore, there has been an improvement in Ukraine's ranking on the ease of doing business, from 76 in 2017 to 71 among 190 economies in 2018.³

At the same time, the labour market shows signs of non-inclusiveness and abnormally low investments in education. Despite the 0.9 percent decrease compared to the previous year, the unemployment rate for youth is at a worrisome 22.36 percent in 2018 even though Ukraine has one of the highest enrolments in tertiary education.⁵ People with disabilities experience significant obstacles in obtaining decent work. Out of the 2.8 million people living with disabilities in Ukraine, only one third are employed.⁶ Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) continue to face employment challenges, with the share of employed IDPs comprising 44 percent as of October–December 2018.⁷ Ongoing demographic trends indicate long-term decline in the active labour force and eroding human capital. Ukraine's population is projected to fall to 32.9 million in 2050, in which people older than 60 would comprise more than 50 percent.⁸

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

Ukraine faces significant environmental challenges. Chief among these are: air pollution; low quality of water resources and land degradation; poor solid waste management; loss in biodiversity; and human health issues associated with environmental risk factors.⁹ Ukraine is the second largest energy-intensive country in the world.¹⁰ Moreover, if not addressed immediately, climate change will significantly impede Ukraine's advancement towards the SDGs. Natural disasters are expected to increase in frequency, contributing to significant economic losses and threatening food security. Increased droughts and heightened weather volatility will accelerate the erosion of fertile land. It is estimated that Ukraine already loses 500 million tonnes of soil to erosion of arable land annually.¹¹ Given the breadth and depth of these challenges, tackling the problem will require long-term investment and dedicated political will.

With this caveat in mind, there have been some improvements in environmental management and energy efficiency. As of January 2018, Ukraine's Nature Reserve Fund consists of 8296 territories and objects, amounting to 6.6 percent of the total land in Ukraine.¹² There have been steps taken towards greening the energy sector. The share of alternative energy production increased by 38.8 percent in 2018. This was due to the implementation of significant projects promoting energy efficiency, including the creation of the fifth largest biomass thermal power plant worldwide in the city of Kamianets-Podilskyi

* <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/#/UKR>

as well as the installation of Ukraine's largest solar plant in Lviv oblast.¹³ The capacity of renewable energy objects increased substantially from 848 MVt in 2015 to 1307 MVt in 2018.¹⁴

There have been setbacks regarding Ukraine's position in the Environmental Performance Index (EPI). In 2018, Ukraine's EPI score was 52.87 compared to its baseline of 57.12. At a global level, Ukraine fell from occupying 65th place at its baseline to 109 out of 180 countries in 2018. A similar downward trend is observed regarding Ukraine's 'Environmental Health' standing, starting from a score of 67.75 at its baseline and dropping to 64.44 in 2018.¹⁵

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

There has been a decline in the poverty rate as measured by the state statistics Service, from 51.1 percent in 2016 to 34.9 percent in 2017.¹⁶ At the same time, the share of poor people covered by social support programs increased from 70.3 percent in 2016 to 73.6 percent in 2017.¹⁷ However, such aggregate statistics do not reflect the gendered profile of poverty in Ukraine. Single female-headed households and elderly women constitute the highest risk for poverty among families with many children. Moreover, some ethnic groups, e.g. Roma, experience severe discrimination and barriers in accessing services.¹⁸

Ukraine continues to face mounting problems due to its pension system. The deficit of the Pension Fund is currently at 6.4 percent of GDP. At the same time, the amount of payment distributed per person is extremely low. Around 12 million Ukrainian pensioners receive an average of less than USD 70 a month nationwide.¹⁹ The situation is further compounded for Ukrainians living in the non-government-controlled area (NGCA) due to the linkage between IDP registration and pension eligibility. As of August 2014, the number of registered pensioners in NGCA was 1,278,200 people. However, as of July 2018, it was reported by the Pension Fund that only 477,000 pensioners with NGCA residence registration received pensions.²⁰

The Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) started implementing the 'New Ukrainian School' action plan, which aims to equip students with the knowledge needed to think critically, set and achieve goals, work with teams and in multicultural settings. This new way of learning will be applied to all first-graders in the 2018/2019 academic year. There is currently a discrepancy between skills acquired through education vis-à-vis those sought after in the labour market. A survey conducted by the World Bank shows that 40 percent of firms in the key sectors of agriculture, food processing, information technology, and renewable energy report a significant gap between the skillset of their employees and those needed to achieve business objectives.²¹

In 2018, the health care system underwent major reforms. On March 2018, the National Health Service of Ukraine (NHSU) was established and is now the single national

purchaser of health care services, helping Ukraine transition from the Soviet 'pay-per-bed' approach to the 'money follows the patient' principle. This means that the state will now pay for the number of patients referring to a specific provider (i.e. financing patient needs), rather than funding hospitals directly based on the number of beds (i.e. financing facilities). Substantial steps were taken towards strengthening the systemic role of primary health care. In 2018, Ukrainians for the first time were given the leeway to select their family doctors, with more than 20 million Ukrainians acting on this choice.²²

Although Ukraine has the second-largest HIV epidemic in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, there has been significant progress in treating HIV-positive people over the past five years. During this time, the coverage of antiretroviral therapy has almost doubled, from 56,000 to 102,000 people.²³ There have been many measures implemented to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Since 2003, the coverage rate for voluntary HIV testing among pregnant women has consistently been above 97 percent.²⁴ Ukraine has the lowest vaccine coverage rates among Europe. About 50 percent of children are not fully immunized against polio, measles, rubella, and other diseases for which vaccines exist.²⁵

In addition to the serious challenges posed by infectious diseases, Ukraine also faces the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) which account for over 80 percent of all annual deaths in the country.²⁶ Yet, the health care sector is ill-suited to diagnose NCDs early, manage them effectively, and rehabilitate patients after acute complications.

GOVERNANCE, RULE OF LAW, AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Corruption continues to be an endemic problem in Ukraine, threatening to undermine progress in reforms. Nonetheless there have been some notable positive trends. In 2018, Ukraine scored 32 points out of 100 in the Corruption Perception Index reported by Transparency International. This is well above the average of 25.19 points from 1998 until 2018.²⁷

According to the Fourth Round of Monitoring of the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Ukraine, 17 out of 26 anti-corruption recommendations show significant (3 recommendations) to some progress (14 recommendations)²⁸. The most successful implementation of recommendations include access to information, business integrity, and effective investigations. For the first time since the measurement of the Global Open Data Index started in 2013, Ukraine is among the 50 most open nations, ranked 31 out of 94.²⁹ This ranking can partly be attributed to the national Open Data portal data.gov.ua, offering over 30,000 datasets. There have been some improvement in the area of public administration. The launch of state service reform in 2016 has led to an increase in civil servant salaries. As a result, the number of candidates per position rose from 1.7 to 30 in 2018.³⁰ There have been noticeable developments in Ukraine's

ranking on the Rule of Law Index from 0.49 in 2016 to 0.5 in 2018.³¹ Despite improvements in this area, however, it is still yet to be determined if judicial reform in particular will lead to improvements in the functioning of the courts due to a pervasive underlying culture of corruption and lack of independence in the system. The National Anti-Corruption Bureau, established in 2014, has yet to achieve a high-level prosecution due to the influence of vested interests over the judiciary.³² Accountability for killings and violent deaths at high-profile events such as the 2013-2014 Maidan protests³³ and the 2 May 2014 violent clashes in Odesa, is yet to be achieved, presenting a serious impediment to access to justice for victims and their families, and jeopardizes public trust in the judiciary and the rule of law.³⁴

While civil society in general has strengthened since the Maidan 'Revolution of Dignity', there has also been increased pressures towards them in recent years. Anti-corruption activists in particular have been subject to violent attacks. Some of these attacks, such as the murder of Kateryna Handziuk, have received widespread attention from international media, however many others go unreported.³⁵ Such attacks on activists coupled with a lack of accountability for perpetrators have a chilling effect on anti-corruption efforts and threaten the important watchdog role of civil society.

Decentralization is an area of reform offering significant potential in strengthening democracy and civic engagement. Over 211 amalgamated hromadas were formed in 2018.³⁶ However, some results show that decentralization has had negative impacts in terms of democratic governance and inclusiveness. In some cases, local elites have used the decentralization process as an opportunity to pursue their own objectives. Due to increased budgetary resources, local business figures have become more invested in the community level and thus one unintended consequence is the diminishing role of women leaders whom have long enjoyed strong participation in village councils.³⁷

Lastly, extreme gender disparities regarding national political participation remain, with women only holding 12 percent of seats in the Verkhovna Rada.³⁸

SOCIAL COHESION AND RECOVERY

According to the UN Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index for Eastern Ukraine, there have been some positive trends from 2017 to 2018 in Ukraine's five eastern oblasts, notably: improvements in intergroup relations, particularly in the readiness for dialogue with different groups, coupled with a significant decrease in negative stereotypes and perceived social threats; increased support for a peaceful solution to the conflict, coupled with increased levels of conflict fatigue; and increased trust in central institutions.³⁹ The limited number of checkpoints – only five across the 427 km 'contact line' – in combination

with the small number of staff employed to process people crossing, and the complex nature of the procedures, directly contribute to the hardships of civilians crossing the 'contact line'. Of particular concern is Luhansk region, where the only crossing point is limited to pedestrians and requires walking a considerable distance across an unstable bridge.⁴⁰ It is important to note that the problems that undermine social cohesion are not isolated within Ukraine's eastern region. When looking at the national level, the average score of social tolerance in Ukraine is 4.9, and falls to almost 3 in some, more often western, areas.⁴¹

There has been a sharp surge of violent attacks throughout 2018, often in the name of upholding 'traditional values' and patriotism. Those most vulnerable include journalists, human rights defenders, especially those working on LGBTI and women's rights, members of ethnic minorities (particularly Roma) and those whose political views are regarded as 'pro-Russian'⁴². A series of attacks on Roma settlements in the spring-summer of 2018 ceased after a condemning statement from the Minister of Interior⁴³, which followed extensive coverage and condemnation from the international community and media, including the RC on behalf of the UNCT and three UN Special Rapporteurs.⁴⁴ Failure to classify attacks on minorities as hate crimes, effectively investigate and prosecute them, however, signals to perpetrators that such attacks are tolerated.⁴⁵

Prior to the conflict, sexual and gender-based violence were prevalent but under-reported. As documented in a public opinion survey, almost half of the Ukrainian population has experienced domestic violence in their lives and 30 percent were subjected to violence in their childhood.⁴⁶ Regarding the issue of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in particular, the Human Rights Monitoring Mission documented that the majority of CRSV cases between the reporting period of March 2014 to January 2017 occurred under the context of deprivation of liberty on both sides of the 'contact line'. Both men and women were subjected to sexual violence, which was often used as a method to punish them or extract confession.⁴⁷

There have been positive steps in recovering the conflict-affected region. In 2018, 75 km of gas pipelines were demined, and 26.7 km were repaired. Moreover, 3.7 million people had access to water due to repairs of the main water supply and water distribution pipelines.⁴⁸ Regarding the government-controlled area (GCA), the unemployment rate decreased between 2017⁴⁹ and 2018⁵⁰ from 14.6 percent to 14 percent in Donetsk oblast and from 16.6 percent to 15.6 percent in Luhansk oblast. Despite this positive trend however, the data for people displaced by the conflict reflects general economic insecurity. The average monthly income per IDP household member was lower compared to Ukrainian households, UAH 2,429 and UAH 4,382,2 respectively.⁵¹

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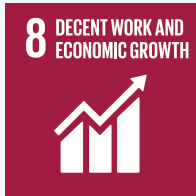
CHAPTER 2: UNPF 2018-2022 RESULTS IN 2018

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**UNITED NATIONS UKRAINE
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FRAMEWORK**

Result Area 1

Sustainable economic growth, environment and employment



Outcome 1.1

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

The UN's approach to supporting Ukraine's trajectory towards sustainable and inclusive economic growth consisted of three components: (1) enhancing the employability of key populations, (2) developing important partnerships to generate employment opportunities and improve the working environment, as well as (3) equipping the government and key stakeholders with the knowledge and skills needed to tap into underutilized resources.

ENHANCING EMPLOYABILITY OF YOUTH AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

The employment rate has steadily increased throughout 2018, from 64.5 percent in the first quarter to 66.2 percent in the last quarter. The UN contributed to this positive trend by staying true to the principles at the heart of the 2030 Agenda, ensuring that economic growth 'leaves no one behind'. Specifically, through both financial support and vocational training, the UN enhanced the employability of youth and groups that are often at the margin of economic progress, including victims of trafficking, refugees, and asylum seekers. Due to the provision of grants, 240 businesses were created or improved. Financial support also came in the form of scholarships for tertiary education to young refugees, 60% of which were women pursuing degrees in computer engineering, dentistry, and international relations.

With the objective of aligning skills with the needs of the labour market, training courses were delivered to 312 women and men in 2018. It is important to note that these figures exclude trainings provided to the eastern region, as those are reflected under Result Area 4. Recognizing that youth employment is a key accelerator for attainment of the SDGs, the UN has tailored many of its skills-training programs to meet the needs of young people, including teaching skills required for successful entrepreneurship.

DEVELOPING PARTNERSHIPS TO GENERATE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK

The UN worked closely with different stakeholders to generate employment opportunities and improve the business working environment. The 'Ukrainian Pact for Youth: 2020' is one example of effective partnership development between academia and the private sector,

wherein businesses commit to prioritize young people for employment and internship opportunities. To date, 125 businesses have joined the Pact.

By increasing the capacity of small- and medium-sized businesses as well as government authorities, the UN facilitated more active, responsive, and policy-oriented dialogue between public and private sectors. In 2018, the government adopted 30 policy recommendations developed by UN-supported business organizations, demonstrating the growing capacities of businesses to contribute to policy-making.

The UN also supported business development in rural areas, establishing/expanding 23 rural businesses, over half of which are led by women.

BUILDING CAPACITIES OF GOVERNMENT AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS TO ADDRESS ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

The UN's capacity building activities in Ukraine focused on improving the utilization of existing resources. One important resource for business development that has yet to be sufficiently tapped into is financial investment from the diaspora into Ukrainian businesses. To address this missed opportunity, the UN developed an assessment evaluating the current legal and regulatory framework and identified mechanisms most suitable for enabling migrant investment in the Ukrainian context. Another vital resource for addressing unemployment problems is the state Employment Service (SES). The UN is focused on creating a more client-oriented SES through training career counsellors to provide effective labour market information, including on creating new businesses. Furthermore, the UN focused on improving working conditions and reducing undeclared work through training 500 officials and experts on various aspects of Occupational Safety and Health and labour inspection.



Outcome 1.2

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

Against the backdrop of Ukraine being one of the least energy efficient countries worldwide, much of the UN's activities under Outcome 1.2. are geared towards SDG 7, which is on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy. To this end, the UN supported the implementation of the Energy Information Management System across 10 cities, enabling them to monitor and analyse in real-time the energy and water consumption of 600 public buildings, which contributed to a 5 percent reduction of energy consumption. The UN provided substantial analytical support to the National Energy and Utilities Regulatory Commission during the preparation for the launch of the new electricity market model in Ukraine, ensuring safe transition to the new terms of market operations impacting every citizen of the country. The UN also supported the adoption of renewable energy sources among agri-food and other small and medium enterprises. A total of 16 renewable energy generation sites were established with UN support in 2018.

The UN supports Ukraine's integration of global climate change measures, including its compliance with the Montreal Protocol in phasing out ozone-depleting substances (ODS). The UN assisted the Ministry of Ecology

and Natural Resources to draft the Law on the Ozone Depleting Substances and Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases, which has been approved at the first reading by the Parliament. The Law puts in place better controls over use and import of ozone-depleting substances. In addition to strengthening the policy environment, the UN worked closely with select enterprises in the manufacturing sector to implement zero-ODS and low-GWP (global warming potential) energy efficient technologies. As a result, the largest consumer of ozone-depleting substances in Ukraine, Polyfoam Ltd, eliminated ODS in its production from previously 13.5 metric tonnes a year. With the aim of replicating this experience across the private sector, the UN developed an information exchange platform on ODS substitute technologies.

The UN provided extensive support to the safe transition of the heat generating and supply complex in Kyiv to communal property and preparation of the newly established enterprise for a subsequent successful cooperation with International Financial Institutions. The UN also conducted extensive capacity building trainings to 1470 public sector and civil society organization representatives on environmentally responsible planning and management, as well as preparedness and response in emergencies.

Result Area 2

Equitable access to quality and inclusive services and social protection



Outcome 2.1

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

SOCIAL PROTECTION

The UN focused on equipping policymakers with the knowledge, skills, and tools needed to develop effective policies and programmes on social protection services. Due to the UN's efforts, the regulation on providing free 'baby boxes' to every newborn in Ukraine (around 360,000 per year) was adopted, providing families with essential hygiene items and clothes for newborns, as well as a comprehensive set of educational materials on responsible parenting, vaccination, etc. Additionally, UN assistance resulted in the introduction of a special family-friendly tax deduction scheme, ensuring partial reimbursement of the costs for all families and/or caregivers who officially employ nannies (approximately 100,000 families) for children below six years old. The UN also supported the development of the first national report on application of the ILO Social Security (minimum level) Convention, 1952 (No.102).

To support decentralization reform, the UN built capacities of amalgamated communities to plan, fund, and deliver integrated gender-sensitive social services. An ambitious Child and Youth Friendly Municipality Initiative was launched, calling on municipalities to not only respect the rights of children and young people, but also make investing in them a priority. 11 municipalities were recognized as Child and Youth Friendly City candidates due to their demonstrated commitment and progress in prioritizing the rights of children. The Youth Wellbeing Index (YWI) methodology was piloted in the city of Kremenchuk, covering seven important components for monitoring and analysing the wellbeing of young people: education, health, economic opportunities, engagement in political and public life, information, communication technologies, safety and security. Furthermore, there has been a 10 percent increase of budget allocations at all government levels towards counter-trafficking activities due to UN advocacy.

The UN improved provision and access to quality survivor-centered services for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). Nine new regional and municipal GBV

governance coordination bodies were established with the aim of ensuring timely and comprehensive access of GBV survivors to services. The UN also supported the creation of a national toll-free hotline that provides 24/7 psychological support, informational and legal counselling to GBV survivors. A shelter was established with UN assistance in Vinnytsia region and is already fully financially supported by the Vinnytsia oblast budget. As a result of the support provided to the inter-sectorial working group established by the Ministry of Social Policy, four bylaws on specialized social services for GBV response were adopted by the government.

EDUCATION

One of the key targets under SDG 4 (Inclusive and Quality Education) is to substantially increase the supply of highly qualified teachers. In this regard, and in support of the government's implementation of the 'New Ukrainian School' reform agenda aiming to mainstream competency-based learning and life skills education (LSE), the UN initiated the scaling up of the LSE programme ensuring its full integration into in-service teacher training institutes. Over 21,000 teachers across the country completed the online life skills education course reaching an estimated 240,000 children.

Much of the UN's education-related activities is aimed at creating an enabling environment for learning. To this end, and in partnership with MoES, the UN introduced a comprehensive 'Safe Schools' concept, which was piloted in 14 educational facilities throughout eastern Ukraine in 2018. The approach integrates the principles of child friendliness, school safety, as well as an inclusive, violence-free, and competency-based learning environment. The UN provided significant technical assistance to MoES through targeted assessments and studies identifying ways to improve the quality of education. As one example, the UN supported Ukraine's participation in the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale (ECERS-R) assessment, which is being used to align basic standards of pre-school education in Ukraine with international standards.

The UN also focused on equipping education service providers with quality tools and resources. To ensure that textbooks and learning materials applied an anti-discriminatory lens, extensive trainings were provided to participants involved in the drafting, design, and editing process. The trainings significantly covered 40 percent of all publishers working in the school textbook market. The UN also ensured the integration of safe migration and human trafficking prevention modules in the curricula of seven oblast-level institutes.

To mitigate the problems brought by the conflict, the UN's activities in the eastern oblasts of Kharkiv, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhya, Donetsk, and Luhansk focused on increasing access to education through supporting the creation of 1061 new kindergarten seats, providing educational supplies, and rehabilitating over 50 preschool facilities. Furthermore, the UN built capacity of school teachers, administration, and children on inclusive and violence free educational environment, reaching over 4000 children and over 250 teachers in eastern Ukraine.

HEALTH

The UN supported the capacity building of the Ministry of Health at the national and subnational level to develop evidence-informed policies and budgetary frameworks to ensure delivery of quality health services. Due to UN consultations and guidance, the health financing concept was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers and a new health financing law, together with a package of related by-laws, was passed by the Parliament. In addition, the UN supported the establishment of the new single purchasing agency, the National Health Service of Ukraine (NHSU), as regulations required for the establishment of the NHSU were adopted after the UN's technical review.

To strengthen primary health care services in particular, the UN supported the launch of ICPC-2 (International Classification of Primary Care, version 2) in Ukraine, which is the most widely used international classification for systematically capturing and ordering clinical information in primary care. Primary health care providers were also supported with guidance, methodology and technology to generate new HIV estimations in 2018 and to report on the annual progress of the national AIDS response in 2017. The Ministry of Health was further supported in launching the integration of mental health care into primary health care.

To further assist the country's implementation of health reform, the UN conducted important assessments on improving financing and treatment. For instance, the UN reviewed the 'Affordable Medicines' pilot programme, which aims to reduce out-of-pocket expenses for out-patient medicines by reimbursing essential drugs. The review included important recommendations for scaling-up and expanding the efficacy of the programme. In addition, assessments were supported on effective vaccine management identifying bottlenecks and good

practices. To ensure that medical students are educated on immunization, mother and child health and public health issues, the UN continued cooperation with the Testing Board on improving the content of tests which was applied to the first cohort.

The UN also focused on enhancing the capacities of health care providers to deliver quality maternal, neonatal, and infant-adolescent services. Immunization training teams were established in three new regions, including in conflict-affected ones. In addition, targeted UN advocacy efforts resulted in the optimization of the immunization schedule in June 2018, removing the unnecessary 2nd dose of BCG and optimizing the hepatitis B schedule.

In total, the UN built the capacity 128,844 health professionals, civil servants and community leaders through improving their knowledge of health promotion techniques, more specifically on: breastfeeding and hygiene practices; neonatal resuscitation; HIV prevention; identification and provision of health services and referrals to GBV survivors; adolescent-oriented youth friendly approaches; emergency medical services, infection prevention and control and non-communicable diseases including mental health.

The UN also increased knowledge on health promotion and disease prevention among the wider Ukrainian population. In this regard, the UN supported the development of the National Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Action Plan and Communication strategy. In addition, NCD prevention and health promotion activities were carried out in school settings. Furthermore, the UN supported a national campaign promoting young people to get HIV testing, resulting in a 44 percent increase compared to 2017.

Result Area 3

Democratic governance, rule of law and civic participation



Outcome 3.1

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

ENSURING THAT LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS GUARANTEE HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY, AND THAT PUBLIC SERVICES ARE TRANSPARENT AND NON-DISCRIMINATORY

With the objective of mainstreaming gender equality in government policies, plans, and budgets, the UN provided technical and coordination support to the Office of the Deputy-Prime Minister on European and Euro Atlantic Integration and the Office of the Government Commissioner on Gender Equality Policy. This was the second consecutive year when the government included gender equality-related priorities in their action plan. The 2019 Government Action Plan, passed in December 2018, committed towards introducing new methods of gender-sensitive data collection, processing and analysis; gender impact assessments to the competencies of the civil servants of category 'A'; applying a gender approach to regional development strategies, plans development, and monitoring and evaluation; and developing the National Communication and Advocacy strategy on gender equality in Ukraine. Specifically, the UN conducted a comprehensive mapping and gender analysis of governance models within public administration and security reforms to identify key entry points for gender mainstreaming. In addition, the UN supported the finalization and subsequent implementation of the state Programme on Equal Rights and Opportunities, which was adopted by the government in 2018. The Programme applies an integrated approach to addressing institutional barriers to gender equality.

With the support of the UN, the government took a crucial step in protecting women and girls from conflict related sexual violence by adopting the strategy for Prevention of and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence (CRSV) in Ukraine and its Roadmap approved by the Deputy-Prime Minister of European and Euro-Atlantic Integration in November 2018. The needs of women affected by the conflict (internally displaced women, veterans, widows and mothers of deceased combatants, survivors of

conflict-related sexual violence) were incorporated in the revised National Action Plan for Implementation of UNSCR 1325 (adopted in September 2018) as a result of the mid-term review facilitated by the UN. The government operationalized the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Committee's recommendations following the Committee's review of the state report in February 2017 by adopting the first-ever Action Plan for the Implementation of the CEDAW Concluding Observations in September 2018. The UN facilitated a highly participatory and inclusive process in drafting the Action Plan 1325. Landmark achievements in eliminating discrimination against women in the armed forces were attained in 2018. The Law #2523 "On amendments to certain laws of Ukraine Concerning the Provision of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men throughout their Service in the Ukrainian Armed Forces and Other Military Formations", adopted in September 2018, repealed discriminatory provisions related to retirement age for men and women and provided for equal opportunities and responsibilities for women and men to fulfil their military service contracts. The UN advocated for the adoption of the law through the advocacy campaign for the rights of women in military service, provided technical expertise and analysis of Ukrainian legislation on equal rights and opportunities of women and men in the security and defence sector

Extensive technical support was provided to the Ministry of Justice to ensure that reforms are in line with international and regional human rights and gender equality standards, as well as national commitments. As a result, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers on the adoption of Gender Legal Expertise was passed in November 2018 requiring all ministries and central executive authorities to undertake gender analysis of all draft laws and current legislation. In 2018, the UN implemented its Justice for Children (J4C) Programme, which integrates a multi-pronged approach to building a child-friendly justice system in Ukraine. Results include the adoption of the National strategy for Reforming J4C. The UN also drafted important laws (J4C Law and the Order on Mediation

Procedure) that will enable the application of restorative justice in cases involving minors, which are expected to come into force in 2019

While corruption remains a challenge, the Corruption Perception Index indicates some progress. Ukraine scored 32 points in 2018 compared to 27 points in 2016. Such progress was achieved in part due to the UN's work focused on strengthening capacities of national anti-corruption bodies – National Agency for Corruption Prevention (NACP) and National Agency for National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU). Another crucial aspect of the UN's anti-corruption effort involves supporting the Ministry of Health ensure transparency and efficiency in medical procurement. Due to the UN's support, MOH has saved USD 31 million on medical procurement in 2018, which were used to increase the coverage of life-saving medication. Moreover, for the first time, all patients in Ukraine with the rare form of leukaemia received life-saving medication free of charge.

The UN conducted advocacy to improve the enjoyment of human rights in Ukraine. Due to UN efforts, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted an action plan to support IDPs in attaining durable solutions, including: elaboration of local integration plans; housing needs assessment; development of mechanisms to access social, temporary and affordable housing; legislative amendments to ensure full access to pension for persons who renounced their IDP certificate and registered their residence in GCA; a review of the amount of the targeted monthly allowance to IDPs; amendments to the legislation with regards to IDP voting rights. Furthermore, the UN-supported revised text of the law “On the legal status of missing persons” was adopted and entered into force on August 2018, thereby criminalizing enforced disappearance and introducing certain social guarantees to respond to the financial needs of the relatives of missing persons.

The UN also contributed to improving the efficiency of legislative-making. The Parliament now has the knowledge on amending legislation to implement the EU roadmap for reform. Further, the office of the Parliament's speaker has the tools and ability to systematically monitor its implementation.

BUILDING CAPACITIES OF GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT PARTNERS TO ENSURE THAT PUBLIC AUTHORITY IS EXERCISED WITH ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY, AND INCLUSIVITY.

The UN strengthened the capacity of ministries and authorities responsible for managing migration and responding to issues of statelessness, including the state Border Guard Service (SBGS) and the state Migration Service (SMS). A number of results have been secured under this area. Specifically, there is improved transparency in the selection and recruitment processes of the

SBGS through the implementation of a new e-recruitment system. SBGS personnel increased their knowledge of human rights, gender and human resource management. Key government bodies, judges, and administrative courts enhanced their knowledge on the process of determining refugee status. Significantly, the UN supported the implementation of a modernized automated System for Registration of Foreigners and Asylum Seekers allowing for the SMS to issue biometric residence permits, thereby strengthening identity management.

Trust in the primary human rights institution in Ukraine, the Office of the Ombudsperson (OO), has doubled since 2016 (10.6 percent in 2018). With the support the UN, OO now has a strategic plan focused on addressing current key challenges. Additionally, the Ministry of Justice and the Ombudsperson's Office approved the “Roadmap on implementation of the recommendations of the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment”. Following technical assistance, the Ministry of Justice developed and approved the Monitoring & Evaluation methodology for the National Human Rights strategy of Ukraine and its Action Plan to promote more effective implementation of the strategy. Following training, referrals and outreach by the UN, the state's Free Legal Aid Service provided secondary legal aid to 39 percent more IDPs in 2018, as compared to the previous year.

The UN worked extensively with police on a range of issues: community policing, infrastructure and technical equipment upgrade, GBV response and prevention, access to information, and child protection. More than 1300 representatives of juvenile, patrol, community police, and investigators increased their knowledge in child rights protection. Specialized police groups to respond to cases of GBV were expanded to 22 teams (in addition to 200 operators of the call-line), and the National Police of Ukraine now has clear recommendations on changing regulations and practices in access to public information, based on results of an extensive monitoring campaign between 2017 and 2018 at the national level and in all oblasts of Ukraine. The UN also supported the capacity of journalists to report on sensitive issues.

Significant efforts were invested into mitigating corruption risks among duty-bearers. Some 856,740 public officials – 95 percent of the total - publicly declared their assets through the e-declaration system in 2018. Vital cooperation between the UN and the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP) resulted in the development of an automatic asset verification module that allows 100,000 declarations to be processed in 15 minutes. Over 150,000 civil servants (33 percent in total) now have access to information on corruption prevention and conflict of interest. Over 44,000 duty-bearers strengthened their knowledge and understanding of conflict of interest and asset declarations in 2018.

EQUIPPING WOMEN AND MEN, GIRLS AND BOYS, WITH THE REQUIRED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS FOR THE FULL REALIZATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE

The United Nations fostered the launch and growth of a network of 15 Civil Society Organization (CSO) hubs, which are regional human rights that tackle complex solutions at regional and local levels, engaging and nurturing other CSOs, volunteers and civic activists. All CSO hubs became financially sustainable in 2018 and doubled the number of their beneficiaries and constituents.

Throughout 2018, the UN continued to support civil society actors as equal players in the reform process. For example, the National Counter-Trafficking NGOs Coalition located in 15 regions carried out 244 advocacy events and, as a result, improved coordination and transparency of counter-trafficking activities. In total, over 2700 representatives of NGOs strengthened their capacities with support from the UN.

The UN also focused on assisting direct beneficiaries with access to justice, legal aid, improved access to healthcare and free medication. Over 15,000 women and 10,000 men received improved access to administrative services with UN support. IDPs, refugees, asylum seekers and persons at risk of statelessness received free legal assistance through national civil society actors supported by the UN. This resulted in important judicial decisions, including at the level of the Supreme Court, to extend remedies to persons whose rights had been violated. In September 2018, the Supreme Court of Ukraine upheld a landmark judgement in favour of the pension claims of an internally displaced person from Donetsk region. It is expected that this ruling will have a positive impact on the access of older people to their pension

In the context of SDG 16's target to "promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all", the UN advocated for the abolition of an article of the Criminal Procedure Code that sanctions almost automatic pre-trial detention for defendants in conflict-related cases. The article is contrary to international human rights law that allows for pre-trial detention only as exception and subject to effective judicial review. Results only materialized in 2019 with the quashing of the article in July.

The UN supported the expansion of the medicine e-stock system 'E-Lyki' now covering 22 regions and 1091 hospitals. As a result, over 80,000 women and men obtained information on free medicine in hospitals in 2018, which is nearly doubled from the 42,000 in 2017.

Throughout 2018, the UN continued to emphasize the importance of investing in youth, particularly by empowering young women and men to protect their rights,

demand justice, be engaged in local and national decision-making and implement community projects. In partnership with the National Police of Ukraine, around 800 boys and girls increased their knowledge on how to protect their rights. In partnership with the Ministry of Justice, the UN supported the celebration of Child Rights Day with an initiative "I have a right!" where hundreds of children and their caregivers had an opportunity to raise their awareness on child rights. The UN also facilitated four study visits for boys and girls from grades 9-11 in Kyiv region to the Supreme Court of Ukraine. Additionally, 594 women and 182 men were equipped with skills and knowledge to involve youth in community life in light of decentralization reform. Six youth banks implemented 33 initiatives in six regions of Ukraine through the youth banks initiative. Further, over 300 young women and men were educated and trained on effective approaches in youth participation through UN-supported public events during the year. In partnership with local education departments and international partners, the UN trained 200 teachers on mine safety, and 400 young leaders became peer-to-peer master trainers that had already conducted learning sessions on mine risk education for more than 600,000 children in Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts on government-controlled areas. The digital education campaign also reached over 600,000 children with lifesaving messages on mines and unexploded ordnance safety.

Due to the Second Ukrainian Women's Congress, organized by the Ukrainian Parliamentary Inter-Faction Union (Caucus) for Equal Opportunities in 2018 with the support of the UN and other international stakeholders in Ukraine, about 500 women, representing diverse groups and NGOs, increased their knowledge of gender equality and women's empowerment and contributed to the public platform, discussions of which are expected to inform and shape the gender policy agenda in Ukraine

Result Area 3

Human security, social cohesion and recovery with particular focus on Eastern Ukraine



Outcome 4.1

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

In addition to the development work captured in this report, the UN and its partners provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to those in need on both sides of the 'contact line', which is guided by the multi-year Humanitarian Response Plan informed by the Humanitarian Needs Overview. The 2018 humanitarian results are outlined in the End of Year Report.

MOBILIZING AND EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES TO STRENGTHEN SOCIAL COHESION AND SECURITY

A central component to strengthening social cohesion is ensuring that there is the appropriate quality physical space for communities to come together. With this in mind, the UN rehabilitated over 60 key social-oriented premises, including preschool facilities, dormitories, libraries, community and social service centers. The rehabilitation for many of the premises involved assessments of capacity needs and physical conditions to ensure the full participation of people with disabilities. In addition, the UN provided various premises with the needed furniture, equipment and materials to provide effective support to communities. These premises include schools, police stations, local centers and bureaus providing legal aid services. In total 46,000 children benefitted from supplies provided to schools and kindergartens in the conflict-affected Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Moreover, around 48,946 people (62 percent being women) received free legal aid in centers supported by the UN.

A core aspect of the UN's approach to social cohesion in eastern Ukraine is to work directly with communities to empower and build their capacities. In this regard, the UN has supported 347 community groups in eastern Ukraine. The type of support ranges from building knowledge on life-based skills; supporting, including through grants, community initiatives aimed at improving security and services, as well as for establishing peaceful coexistence; to instilling groups with the resources needed to effectively advocate for their rights. In addition, the UN established 26 local development forums, which serve as interactive dialogue platforms for the authorities, community members and security providers to openly raise, discuss and develop joint solutions to rising challenges. The community security working groups in particular proved to be important channels of bringing forward and addressing

concrete security constraints, with more than 70 percent of members reporting that their voices have been taken into account. The UN mobilized conflict-affected women's groups and advocated for the establishment of the Local Gender Coordination Councils (LGCC), which led to creation of LGCCs in seven amalgamated communities in eastern Ukraine. The LGCCs include local authorities, CSOs, community women groups and gender activists who will further advocate for inclusion of gender-specific priorities of vulnerable groups in local plans and budgets.

The UN also made steps towards addressing the information gap concerning the rights of IDPs and survivors of SGBV through the launch of the 'Your Rights' mobile app. Moreover, the "Violence Has No Excuse" campaign focused on increasing awareness of recognizing GBV to be crime. As a result, local communities submitted recommendations for community-centered GBV prevention measures to the state Regional Administrations of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. In 2018, almost 6500 women and girls from conflict-affected oblasts of Donetsk and Luhansk reported cases of domestic violence, which represents a 19.5 percent increase compared to 2017. The increase in reporting suggests improved trust in law enforcement officials and reduced acceptance and tolerance of GBV among individuals.

In 2018, the UN helped 1619 young people to develop active citizenship skills due to the launch of a small grants scheme. In total, 464,422 people benefitted from UN-supported community-driven initiatives aiming to improve integration of IDPs, community security and social cohesion in host communities

The conflict in eastern Ukraine requires working mediation mechanisms that enable people to resolve disputes in a non-violent manner. With this in mind, the UN collaborated with the Ministry of Education and Science to establish "centres for common ground" in 60 educational facilities where students can access peer mediation services from one of the 600 trained student mediators. Furthermore, the "Insider Mediation" approach was pioneered in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, aimed at reducing tensions and hostilities between various groups at the community level. 37 mediators were trained and equipped with mediation tools and techniques. As a result, 38 mediation initiatives were implemented at the local level. The UN's interventions further focused on enabling

youth become agents of change within their communities. In 2018, the UN continued its comprehensive interventions to addressing the emotional trauma caused by conflict through providing psychosocial support (PSS) to 100,512 women, men and children. This support also includes the 15 mobile teams responding to cases involving GBV and violence against children. Specialized trainings were also provided to 161 local PSS specialists to improve their abilities to support the conflict-affected population to address impacts to the ongoing conflict.

EQUIPPING AUTHORITIES WITH SKILLS AND RESOURCES TO ENSURE QUALITY, NON-DISCRIMINATORY AND EQUITABLE SOCIAL SERVICES IN EASTERN UKRAINE.

Throughout 2018, the UN conducted various assessments and published reports to support authorities address the recovery, social cohesion, human rights, and development challenges in eastern Ukraine:

- The second wave of its Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index for eastern Ukraine was implemented, providing insight into the behaviour of people in the five eastern oblasts. Five policy briefs were published to inform key stakeholders on, inter alia, the readiness for dialogue in eastern Ukraine, drivers and barriers of citizenship, and shifts in behaviour.
- 7,864 monitoring missions were carried out by the UN and its partners to collect and verify information on human rights violations and protection risks encountered by IDPs and conflict-affected persons.
- Four National Monitoring System (NMS) reports were published, supporting the government with information on the socio-economic characteristics of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and IDP households, as well as the challenges they face. Four reports on the human rights situation in Ukraine were published, containing recommendations related to human rights.

The UN contributed to the trainings of 132 officers of civil and military cooperation department (CIMIC) of the Ministry of Defence on housing, land and property rights of civilians resident in the conflict zone, as well on the prevention of arbitrary detention, ill-treatment and conflict-related sexual violence, and advocated on dozens of individual cases with military and local authorities.

In addition to producing knowledge products, the UN held workshops on gender-responsive planning and budgeting (GRPB) and developed a gender accessibility audit methodology to support 115 representatives of seven newly decentralized and amalgamated territorial communities.

The UN and its partners mobilized women facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and facilitated women's evidence-based advocacy with local authorities to demand the allocation of municipal funds for the implementation of the Gender Accessibility Audit (GAA) recommendations (conducted in 2017). Due to their advocacy, the Kramatorsk City Council (Donetsk oblast) allocated UAH 8 million (USD 275,000) for infrastructure accessibility of public services through the Local Programme on Accessibility in Kramatorsk for 2018.

This is a fourfold increase over the previous year's allocation. In 2018, 2 million UAH, 25 percent of the city budget, was spent on eliminating barriers and increasing accessibility to public services for women and men with disabilities based on the GAA recommendations

There has been an overall increase in the percentage of people satisfied with the provision of social services in eastern Ukraine. The UN contributed to this positive trend through establishing and operationally supporting Citizens' Advisory Bureaus, which provided over 32,000 services involving administrative, legal, social and psychological support. In addition, the bureaus conducted field consultations covering 285 cities located in remote locations along the 'contact line'. Moreover, 14 administrative services centres are now fully operational due to the UN's assistance and provide high quality administrative and social services to the conflict-affected population. In 2018, the centres gave access to services to over 157,000 conflict-affected people, 65 percent of which are women. Moreover, the centres have been equipped with 'digital services suitcases' which allow them to reach persons with disabilities and elderly people living in remote rural areas.

IMPROVING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD THROUGH BUILDING CAPACITIES OF CONFLICT-AFFECTED WOMEN AND MEN, AND IMPROVING PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE

One of the UN's key objectives in eastern Ukraine is to generate employment opportunities and increase resilience among the population. Between 2017 and 2018, the unemployment rate decreased from 15.2 percent to 14 percent in Donetsk oblast and from 17 percent to 15.6 percent in Luhansk oblast. For its part, the UN provided in-kind grants to 3676 individuals to support them in starting or expanding existing businesses. In addition, 3086 women and 2967 men increased their knowledge and skills in business development, marketing, and fundraising. Significantly, 1090 additional jobs were created due to SME development initiatives. The UN also organized a largescale business exhibition, wherein 70 MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) from Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts presented their businesses, built new partnerships and networks, and showcased that eastern Ukraine is on the right path to economic recovery.

In addition to the economic support provided, the UN strengthened resilience within communities through ensuring uninterrupted water provision and upgrading standards in institutions. In total 1,805,468 people were provided with safe water for drinking, cooking and hygiene due to water facilities repaired by the UN and its partners. Moreover, the percentage of operational water systems supplying water to conflict-affected children, women and men in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts increased from 85 percent to 86.2 percent in 2018. With UN support, public healthcare institutions received modern medical equipment and essentials for over 500,000 patients, allowing medical personnel to provide high-quality emergency services and diagnostics to conflict-affected women and men, as well as civil population.

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CHAPTER 3: OPERATING AS ONE RESULTS

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**UNITED NATIONS UKRAINE
2018-2022 PARTNERSHIP
FRAMEWORK**

To harmonise business processes and enhance efficiencies to operationally support implementation of the UNPF, a Business Operation strategy (BOS) was elaborated and approved by UN agencies. The document serves as a medium-term business plan that helps to demonstrate tangible efficiency gains of UN agencies working in operations together. The BOS covers the following operational areas: procurement, finance, common premises, Information Communication Technologies (ICT) and human resources. 2019 will be the first year of actual BOS implementation. A strategic planning workshop was organised for UN agencies to elaborate and agree on a road-map and key components of the BOS 2019 Implementation Workplan.

Interagency efforts and activities related to UN operations, including in the East, implemented and coordinated in coherent manner helped increase UN efficiency, including in providing services and addressing humanitarian needs, as well as saving costs, effort and staff time. These included sustainable capacity building and skills development of the UN staff, coordinated approach to the provision of services and implementation of activities, and harmonization of business practices.

The Operations Management Team (OMT) ensured coordination of joint UN actions to ensure effective UN operation. UN Working Groups on Procurement, HR, and ICT functioned effectively and addressed related interagency needs in respective service areas. Work was initiated with regards to establishment and use of common rosters. Forty-three long-term agreements were reviewed according to business needs of UN agencies and those that required were extended, new ones initiated and signed, including on transportation, printing, HACT, hygiene kits, communications. Procurement capacity building activities on construction and printing were undertaken.

Sustainable business continuity was ensured in regions, particularly in the East, through establishment of common premises in the regional level and co-location of UN agencies in six UN common premises/logistic hubs with

ensured effective maintenance of infrastructure, strengthening of IT infrastructure, re-deploying, where required, administrative support, joint decision making, efficient budgeting and funds management. Agencies also took advantage of common fleet usage for joint missions.

A market survey on possible co-location and moving to One UN House in the capital was conducted, but appropriate action has not yet been identified.

A harmonized approach to cash transfer (HACT) was implemented by UNICEF and UNFPA. Results of micro-assessment, including capacities of implementing partners in financial management, procurement and human resources, were regularly shared by agencies and used.

In 2018, progress was made in agreeing upon key principles for harmonized human resource management. This included joint inter-agency recruitment panels, holding joint trainings, etc. An Inter-agency Learning Group was established to better coordinate efforts and consolidate collective needs, share training events and other learning opportunities to ensure cost-effectiveness. Regular security and emergency trainings were arranged according to the UNDSS training plan, with a total of 676 staff participating in four security and emergency trainings.

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CHAPTER 4: COMMUNICATING AS ONE RESULTS

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**UNITED NATIONS UKRAINE
2018-2022 PARTNERSHIP
FRAMEWORK**

With the objective of strengthening inter-agency cooperation and increasing the UN's profile in Ukraine, the UN Communication and Advocacy Group developed a joint communication strategy in 2018 structured around the collective UNPF outcomes.

The UN held numerous events throughout 2018 in order to raise awareness of key issues:

- The CounterACT information campaign informed Ukrainians on the risks of falling victim to human trafficking. As a result, 22 potential victims were identified and referred to specialized service providers for further screening. Moreover, the UN entered into partnership with Ukrainian singer Jamala, 2016 EUROVISION winner, who was the face of 'Danger Might Be Invisible at First' campaign in her capacity as the Counter-Trafficking Good-Will Ambassador. The campaign reached approximately 25 million Ukrainians, five million of which were searching for employment/travelling abroad.
- As a step towards combatting harmful gender stereotypes, the UN's "Through 4 Hands Happiness" project encouraged men to take on a greater share of family responsibilities. Through partnering with influential opinion leaders and celebrity fathers, the UN engaged more than 350,000 men to join the responsible fatherhood concept.
- The 'HeForShe' campaign focused on the benefits of healthy and equal relationships between women and men. The UN developed more than 25 strategic partnerships with leading organizations in arts, culture, sports, business and government in order to increase the advocacy and impact of the 'HeForShe' campaign. More than 25,000 people participated in HeForShe events and 1600 Ukrainians made official commitments to advance gender equality on heforshe.org. In addition, promotion videos with HeForShe advocates reached almost 200,000 people on Facebook.
- As part of the 16 days of activism against GBV campaign, the UN hosted the "Orange the World: #HearMeToo Sister Circle" event which brought together 16 female opinion leaders who shared stories of surviving GBV.
- The UN launched the "Break the Circle" campaign, which promotes zero tolerance to GBV, informing 380,000 people on the different types of violence and availability of services. The UN also sought to raise awareness of psychological violence through its "No Trivia in relationships", which reached more than 1.5 million young people.
- The multi-media talk against violence movement focused on the issue of domestic violence. The campaign generated important discussions among 3.6 million Ukrainians. As a result, 62 percent of people who watched the campaign were able to identify verbal abuse of a child as violence, compared to 55 percent of those who did not see the campaign. The campaign included production of a video with social experiment about impact of violence which reached over two million people. About one million households learned about key positive parenting behaviours and anti-violent practices through thematic stickers on milk bottles. Moreover, a thematic TV series was viewed by 7.5 million people during one week of airing on the top national TV channel, while over 250,000 people watched YouTube interviews about violence with top Ukrainian celebrities.
- The #UkraineNotForgotten campaign was implemented to support the launch and advocacy around the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Ukraine. It brought attention to the humanitarian crisis, highlighted the needs of the conflict-affected population, and successfully advocated for scaling up donors' support to the humanitarian response in eastern Ukraine.
- The #NotATarget campaign called for the better protection of civilians, water workers and critical infrastructure, which often come under shelling in eastern Ukraine. The supporters of the campaign in Ukraine and all over the world signed a petition appealing to the world leaders to ensure protection of the civilians caught-up in the ongoing conflicts.

CHAPTER 5: FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

**UNITED NATIONS UKRAINE
2018-2022 PARTNERSHIP
FRAMEWORK**

During the first year of UNPF implementation, the UN delivered over 230 million USD. The UN managed to mobilize 92 percent of the 290 million needed to deliver on the programmes. The annual budget of USD 290 million, accounts for 43 percent of the total five-year estimated budget. The main reason for deviation of the original budget is the high financial volume related to procurement of medicines for the government which was not anticipated at the time signing the UNPF.

The largest contributor to the UN system, excluding the funds provided by the Government of Ukraine for the procurement of medicines, the largest donors (in descending order) to the UN system are: Global Environment Facility, Core Fund contributor, European Union, Germany, Canada, USAID, Denmark and Norway.

By financial volume, the UN's work under Result Area 3 - Democratic Governance, Rule of Law and Civic Participation - is by far the largest, followed by the work under Result Area 4 - Human Security, Social Cohesion and Recovery.



- Total required resources (annual)
- Available Resources (annual)

Pillar 1: Sustainable economic growth, environment and employment

- By 2022, all women and men, especially young people, equally benefit from an enabling environment that includes labour market, access to decent jobs and economic opportunities
- By 2022, national institutions, private business and communities implement gender responsive policies and practices to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, preservation of ecosystems, mitigation, adaptation to climate change and generation of green jobs

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

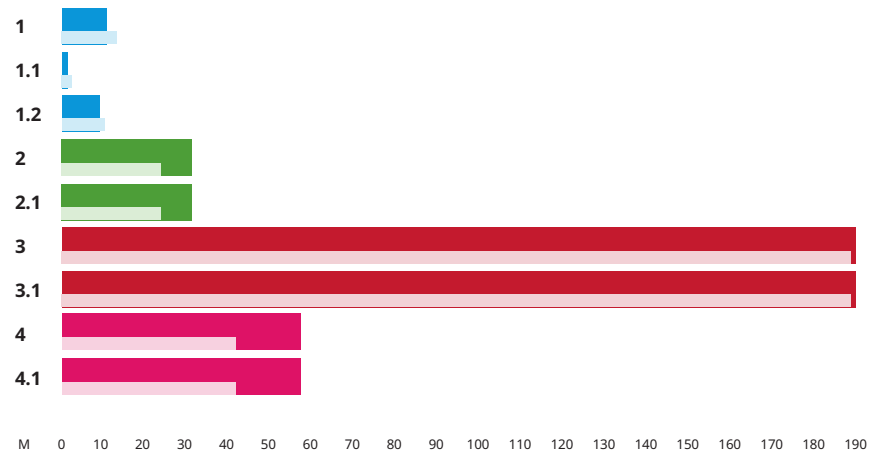
- By 2022, women and men, girls and boys, equitably benefit from integrated social protection, universal health services and quality education

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

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

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

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



The Joint United Nations Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme, implemented by four UN agencies (UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA and FAO) signed a 25 million EURO agreement with the EU for joint implementation. The Programme is supported by ten international partners: the European Union, the European Investment Bank and the governments of Canada, Denmark,

Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland.

The UNCT undertook consultation with the Peace Building Support Office in regard to preparation for submission of proposal to the Peace Building Fund but due to political uncertainties it was agreed not to proceed with an application in 2018.

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**UNITED NATIONS UKRAINE
2018-2022 PARTNERSHIP
FRAMEWORK**

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