

**UKRAINE-UNITED NATIONS
PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK
2012 – 2016**

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List of abbreviations

ARV	Antiretroviral drugs for HIV/AIDS
ART	Antiretroviral treatment for HIV/AIDS
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CCM	Country Coordination Mechanism for Projects of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
CEACR	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DOCO	Development Operations Coordination Office
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMD	Emergency Management Department
EU	European Union
FBO	Faith Based Organisations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GBV/DV	Gender Based Violence and Domestic Violence
GE	Gender Equality
UkrStat	State Statistics Committee of Ukraine
GoU	Government of Ukraine
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IDU	Injecting Drug Users
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILS	International Labour Standards
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
MARP	Most at risk populations
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture of Ukraine
MoEn	Ministry of Energy of Ukraine
MoE	Ministry of Economy of Ukraine
MoEPNR	Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine
MoES	Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
MoF	Ministry of Finance of Ukraine
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine
MoJ	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine
MoLHSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of Ukraine
MinReg	Ministry of Regional Development and Construction
MSM	Men who have sex with men
MTEF	Mid-Term Expenditure Framework
NEA	National Environmental Agency
NERP	National Emergency Response Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NSC	National Security Council
NRA	Non-resident Agencies
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OST	Opioid substitution treatment
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PSG	Peer Support Group
RBM	Results-based Management

RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
RDT	Regional Directors' Team
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SW	Sex workers
TA	Technical assistance
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
TSA	Targeted Social Assistance
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UN-CEB	United Nations Chief Executives Board
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
PF	Ukraine-United Nations Partnership Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drug and Crime
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNV	United Nations Volunteers Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Introduction



Having held a series of consultations throughout 2010, the United Nations System and the Government of Ukraine have agreed to sign the Ukraine-United Nations Partnership Framework (PF) for the period of 2012-2016. Through a process of alignment with the Programme for Economic Reforms for 2010-2014 of the Government of Ukraine, the national Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other national policies and strategies the UN System agencies, funds and programmes identified a range of priorities which have been translated into a common operational framework for the UN partnership with the Government of Ukraine. There are four interrelated thematic areas within which the UN system and the Government of Ukraine have agreed to cooperate on: (i.) sustained economic growth and poverty reduction, (ii.) social development, (iii.) governance, (iv.) environment and climate change.

Ukraine is a middle-income country and it has made important progress in reforming its economic and social systems, as well achieving the national MDG targets. . The United Nations, through the PF, is in position to support Ukraine to further reinforce its agenda and implement the Programme for Economic Reforms for 2010-2014.

With a highly educated labour force, a legacy of high quality education, a wealth of natural resources, a unique geographic location and a quite developed industrial base Ukraine has worked to translate its resources and potential into a competitive advantage in various sectors of the economy. However, according to the 2009 review of the World Economic Forum, Ukraine trails other transition economies in three specific areas: institutions, macroeconomic stability, and market efficiency. Ukraine is ranked 69th out of 169 countries according to the Human Development Index for 2010. In spite of the global financial crisis Ukraine has improved its competitiveness ranking, which, according to the Foundation for Effective Governance and the Global Economic Forum covers three elements: effectiveness of the labour market (Ukraine's ranking corresponds to that of 15 EU MS), market size and infrastructure. According to the 2010 Competitiveness Report's Global Competitiveness Index Ukraine has several comparative advantages including "health care and primary education", "higher education and vocational training", "innovation including the pace of innovation and human capital in science and engineering".

The private sector is the principal engine of Ukraine's positive economic performance and has helped the development and consolidation of Ukraine's market economy. Ukraine attracts an average of USD 10.0 billion in foreign investments per year and has, for many years, focused on attracting foreign investment as an integral part of its foreign policy strategy.

Ukraine is a member of the World Trade Organization since 2008. It also negotiates an expanded free trade agreement (FTA) with the European Union and looks towards closer economic integration with neighbours, with whom FTAs have been in operation since the early 1990s but which remain not fully implemented.

Agriculture in Ukraine is one of the main sectors of the national economy contributing to the state budget.. Ukraine has over the past several years worked to improve the state of its environment, and while disaster risk management continues to be a priority for Ukraine, adapting to climate change and focusing on environmental sustainability has not featured as prominently in Ukraine's national and sub-national strategies. The interdependence between agricultural productivity, climate change (droughts and floods) and environmental conditions (soil and water quality erosion) is a critical issue in Ukraine.

Ukraine's economic growth is fueled by a strong resource base and internal market. The collective resources the agencies, funds and programmes of the UN can bring to Ukraine in the achievement of its economic and social development goals is limited by comparison to the lending resources available by the International Financial Institutions or other bilateral and multilateral donor programmes. This is reflected in the PF, which targets a set of specific outcomes of UN assistance against the background of a more general set of priorities and outcomes set by the Government of Ukraine. Nonetheless, external assistance of the United Nations System is regarded by the Government of Ukraine as instrumental to Ukraine's continuing economic success and social and political stability.

Ukraine signed the Millennium Declaration in 2000, and adapted the Millennium Development Goals to its national development priorities in 2003. In 2009, the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine initiated a review of the national MDGs and in 2010, issued a National Millennium Development Goals Report. The UN System will continue to support the Government of Ukraine in its focus on reaching those goals.

Ukraine is signatory to most multilateral human rights instruments. Ukraine is regularly reviewed by the UN human rights treaty bodies and by the Universal Periodic Review Meeting. Its international obligations and adherence to international law has been regarded as an absolute priority of successive governments. Interaction and partnership between the Government of Ukraine and civil society is necessary for Ukraine's socio-economic development. Civil society organisations play an important role in responding to development issues. The UN will work in partnership with civil society in all PF areas of cooperation.

The aim of each of the priorities for action identified in the PF is to contribute directly to the realizing of one or several human rights, social and economic development, supporting full and meaningful civil society participation and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The principles of universality and inalienability, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness, non discrimination and equality, participation and inclusion, accountability and the rule of law are all central to each of the future areas of cooperation identified by Ukraine and the UN System in the PF. The Government of Ukraine plays a pivotal role globally in terms of providing support to other countries on conflict prevention and recovery. The UN will in turn work to ensure that the Government of Ukraine has an elaborate conflict prevention, mitigation and response strategy in place.

Given the many challenges that remain to be addressed, it is essential for the Government and the UN System in Ukraine to strategically plan the UN System support and make good use of allocated resources to ensure maximum impact.

The present engagement of the UN in Ukraine is to a great extent oriented towards capacity development and the formulation of legislation, regulation and policy development. Beyond this role the UN is well placed to advocate for and conduct constructive dialogue in the listed priority areas and to work towards tangible goals within the themes of accountable and transparent governance, sustainable development and social inclusion, and regional stability and cooperation.

Thus, the PF for Ukraine being a collective, coherent and integrated response by the United Nations to the national development priorities for the period of 2012-2016, represents the joint commitment to the achievement of Ukraine's international commitments, international conferences, conventions and human rights instruments, and will serve as the common strategic planning framework for the UN development operations and assistance to Ukraine at the country level.

Preamble

Ukraine-United Nations Partnership Framework - 2012-2016

The United Nations Country Team in Ukraine supports the national reform efforts led by the Government of Ukraine

The present Ukraine-United Nations Partnership Framework is a result of consultations with the United Nations Country Team in Ukraine, the Government of Ukraine, civil society and other stakeholders and represents a common strategic planning framework for the UN development operations and assistance to Ukraine and the joint commitment to support the reform process, the achievement of international standards, European integration, the Millennium Development Goals, and Ukraine's commitments to the objectives of international conventions, protocols and standards, and human rights instruments, with the primary aim to improve the living standards and welfare of the people of Ukraine, especially the most vulnerable.

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

On behalf of the Government of Ukraine

Olivier Adam,
UN Resident Coordinator in Ukraine

FAO

IFC

ILO

IMF

IOM

UNAIDS

UNCTAD

UNDP

UNECE

UNEP

UNESCO

UNFPA

UNHCR

UNICEF

UNIDO

UNODC

WORLD BANK

WHO

Section 1. PF development process

This PF is the common strategic planning framework for UN development operations and assistance at country level for the period 2012-2016. It is a collective, coherent and integrated response by the United Nations to national priorities as encompassed in key national documents. The PF period coincides with the last five-year period of the MDGs and identified PF priorities reflect the aspirations of the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals. Based on this PF, the UN System will provide the Government of Ukraine targeted support in its efforts to achieve Ukraine's national MDG targets within the set timeframe. PFPF

Ukraine is in a state of rapid transition on economic, political and social fronts. The elaboration of the PF presented a strategic opportunity for closer collaboration between the UN, the Government of Ukraine, civil society and other partners. The PF is the result of dynamic priority setting process centred on national ownership, inclusiveness and consultation of stakeholders. Civil society organisations assumed a dual role throughout the PF development process - as stakeholders and as beneficiaries of the development assistance provided by the UN, and many as key implementing partners.

Having carried out a country analysis and having engaged in a dialogue with the Government of Ukraine, the UN System has identified four potential areas of cooperation for the period of 2012-2016. In the interests of ensuring and maximizing coherence, effectiveness and impact of UN assistance, the UN and the Government of Ukraine carried out an exercise where national development challenges were matched with UN comparative advantages. During the course of the PF Strategic Prioritization Retreat held on 27-28 May 2010, the Government of Ukraine and the UN discussed and agreed on potential Ukraine-UN partnership areas which included:

- Sustained Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction
- Social Development
- Governance
- Environment and Climate Change

The Government of Ukraine, formed in February 2010, has actively engaged in the formulation and adoption of a set of social and economic development plans, strategies and policies to which UN assistance and programming is being aligned. This includes the aforementioned Programme for Economic Reforms for 2010-2014, the National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2010-2015, the Concept of Sustainable Development of Ukraine, the Environmental Policy Strategy 2010-2020, the Government Programme of Social and Economic Development for 2010 in particular. The document Strategic Directions and Objectives on Attracting International Technical Assistance and Cooperating with International Financial Institutions for 2009-2012 approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Minister of Ukraine also serves as a platform for further alignment and coordination of international assistance.

The UNCT applied a participatory and inclusive approach in the PF development process. Cooperation was established and is being maintained with Ukraine's PF Focal Point – the First Deputy Minister of Economy – who facilitates, coordinates and ensures engagement of all line ministries and other government actors at all stages of the UN common country programming process. The donor community was informed about the PF development process with a view to further involve and engage them in the UN programming. Civil society organisations were invited to join and contribute to the development of the PF result matrix and participate in the meetings of the PF working groups established around each of the four UN assistance areas identified during the course of the PF Strategic Prioritisation Retreat.

The present document details how the UN System will continue to work in Ukraine in cooperation with a broad range of partners: the government institutions - at national, regional and municipal level, as well as the private sector, civil society, local communities, and other national and

international development actors. The PF illustrates how the UN can contribute in line with its comparative advantages in Ukraine. These are: convening power to mobilize and facilitate interaction with a range of national and international partners; support to capacity development of central and local government and civil society; objective monitoring and evaluation of the national development policies; and, impartial policy advice, based on international experience and normative standards, technical expertise and good practices.

The PF provides clarity regarding implementation through identifying contributing UN agencies as well as partners to be jointly engaged to optimise impact. An PF Monitoring and Evaluation framework and plan were developed. Realistic, SMART indicators were included to facilitate regular review and follow-up of implementation. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) will play the coordinating role in PF oversight that will be aimed at providing results-driven sustainability.

The PF is considered to be a living document as well as a policy dialogue instrument: it facilitates partnerships and discussions and is flexible and responsive to the evolving social, economic and political context in Ukraine. PF implementation will be jointly monitored and reviewed on an annual basis and, in coordination with the Government of Ukraine, adjusted as necessary. Some UN agencies will formulate Country Programme Documents and Annual Work Plans for 2012-2016 to support and reinforce the PF in order to achieve its maximum impact

Section 2. PF Results

The UN will focus on providing expertise to the Government of Ukraine to contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for reform (policies, legislation, norm setting), organisational support (systems, procedures, institutional framework) as well as individual level support (skills, experience, knowledge, access to information).

Through the spectrum of its work, the United Nations has wide experience in addressing the key issues of governance, social policy and sustainable development. Its mandate includes a strong focus on all of the aforementioned areas of cooperation which it addresses through synergetic actions of international, regional and national actors and by virtue of its comparative advantages.

The PF has been shaped by a human rights based approach which is focussed on strengthening the capacity of the government and civil society to advance the human rights agenda and social and economic development in Ukraine. The joint commitment of the Government of Ukraine and the UN system is to focus on strengthening systems and institutional capacities at all levels as well as capacity development of individuals to develop and implement evidence-based policies and provide equitable and inclusive quality public services. In addition, civil society capacity to actively participate in policy development, implementation and decision making and monitoring will be strengthened.

The PF Result Matrices include the indicators to measure progress towards the set results in each of the UN assistance area, baselines, means of verification as well as the resources necessary to implement the PF. The PF result matrices for the period of 2012-2016 are attached in the Annex A.

PF Area 1. Sustained Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

Millennium Development Goal: Reduce poverty and develop a global partnership for development

National development priorities: Creating basic preconditions for economic growth through low inflation, sustainable public finances and a stable financial system. Formation of the most favourable business environment by reducing the role of the state in the economy, reducing administrative barriers for business, tax system modernisation and deepening international economic integration of Ukraine (Programme for Economic Reforms for the period 2010-2014).

Outcome 1 – *New economic opportunities created particularly in the small and medium business sector as a result of enabling improvements in the business and investment environment, improved skills, improved reintegration of migrants and better utilization of Ukraine’s scientific and innovation potential*

UN comparative advantage: Several UN agencies have a global mandate on trade, private sector development, and economic development science and innovation and migration management

The UN has been providing advisory services and expertise in strengthening the institutional, legal and regulatory framework in Ukraine since 1992; however, for the period of 2012-2016 the focus of the UN assistance will be on creating new economic opportunities. The UN will work in partnership with the Government of Ukraine to improve the business environment and promote the growth of small and medium enterprises, foster economic integration processes and implement pro-poor trade policies and trade facilitation measures. Support will be provided by the UN to increase national capacity and strengthen systems that can create a favorable environment to attract and sustain foreign direct investment and encourage the investment of remittances.

The UN will help Ukraine further develop and capitalize on its scientific and innovation potential and also ensure that the expertise, knowledge and resources of returning migrants contribute to the fullest extent possible, to Ukraine’s socio-economic development. Support will be provided to

institutions of research and higher education to help develop knowledge management systems and access the global scientific community

As a part of the UN system the IFIs envisage lending programmes concentrated in core areas with strong government ownership and demonstrated capacity to implement. These core programmes will include protecting the banking sector, strengthening public finance management, ensuring energy security and increasing energy efficiency and improvements in infrastructure. However the current PF more narrowly reflects on technical assistance activities carried out by the World Bank Group in recognition of the different character and scope of IFI lending and budget support activities.

The UN will support the Government of Ukraine in implementing technical regulations reform, streamlining regulatory procedures related to food safety and agribusiness, international trade and energy efficient technologies.

Outcome 2 – Reduction of poverty in rural areas through socio-economic development activities

UN comparative advantage: The UN has insight and a mandate in poverty reduction which allows it to contribute knowledge, international experience and successful practices to Ukraine. The mandates of several UN agencies relate directly to agriculture and their role as fora and as normative authorities in agriculture, sustainable development and climate change offers the Government of Ukraine a unique opportunity to attract global experience and translate such knowledge into rural and agricultural job creation.

As noted in the Programme of Economic Reforms, Ukraine’s resources and ‘agrarian potential’ is among the highest in the world. However, such potential is “utilized extremely inefficiently”. “Poor competitiveness of products and incompliance with international quality and safety standards”, “low economic effectiveness of agricultural production and use of out of date technologies”, as well as a low level of investment do not enable decent job creation and income generation in rural areas. The UN system will support the Government of Ukraine in all aspects related to Ukraine’s dialogue with neighboring countries on free trade and will provide technical assistance on sanitary and phytosanitary issues. The UN will also work towards promotion of liberalization of trade in land, establishment of an agricultural land market and effective and rational use of land.

The UN will work in partnership with the Government of Ukraine to increase employment opportunities for the population in support of reducing poverty and economic development. Opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity are essential to ensuring the eradication of poverty, the improvement of the economic and social well-being of all, the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development. Governments, employers, unions and civil society all play a role in the promotion and creation of decent work and the UN system in Ukraine will support them in their efforts.

Ukraine will benefit from the introduction of a Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) which is a unified system the UN will help the Government of Ukraine to integrate for collecting, processing and using information on agricultural producers.

PF Area 2. Social Development

Millennium Development Goal: Ensure quality lifelong education; Reduce child mortality; Improve maternal health; Reduce and slow down the spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis;

National development priorities: Maintaining and developing human and social capital by enhancing stability and social protection, improve the quality and accessibility of education and health care (Programme for Economic Reforms for 2010-2014).

Outcome 1 – Improved access to and utilization of quality health, education and social services

UN comparative advantage: Health, education and social services are thematic areas within which the UN is regarded as a standard setter, a source for technical expertise, policy and international law. Its agencies, programmes, and funds have collectively formed a unique policy and capacity development platform in Ukraine and through such concerted support, the Government of Ukraine and other national partners can and will benefit from an all-encompassing source of knowledge and expertise.

According to the Programme for Economic Reforms “unequal access” to high quality healthcare, education and social services are regarded as a key problem including a “disproportion in the access to such services between urban and rural areas” and access to health care for those who are poor or socially vulnerable. The UN System, its agencies, programmes and funds will, in partnership with civil society provide advice, expertise and support to the Government of Ukraine in its attempt to improve access to quality health, education and social service. In so doing, the UN will focus on several dimensions related to access of the most deprived children and youth who are inclined towards risky behaviors, refugees, stateless persons, migrants, mobile populations, victims of trafficking, violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, elderly people, unemployed people, people with disabilities, people living with, affected by and at risk of HIV/AIDS and people living with tuberculosis to health, education and social services. This will be achieved through provision of technical assistance and formulation of effective policies, enabling legislation, norms and standards of service as well as developing the capacity of service providers.

Ukraine is a country of origin for victims of trafficking. To date, however, support to victims of trafficking is provided by international donors and implemented by international organisations and non-governmental organisations; access of victims as persons in a difficult life situation to state social services is very limited. The UN system will provide assistance to the Government in the design of victim of trafficking protection policies and practices that ensure sustainable assistance to this group of individuals.

A substantive number of children in Ukraine are in different types of residential care institutions (84,000 children) with negative effects on the physical and mental development of the child and high level of social marginalization and exclusion. The UN will support the Government to reform the child care system and prevent institutionalization by providing comprehensive community-based services including the amendment of existing budgetary mechanisms to support this conversion.

While refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and stateless persons with permanent residence are entitled to primary and secondary education as well as medical and social services, they have limited access to those services. The UN will support the Government of Ukraine in its implementation of several integration policies and programmes to improve access to services for all persons within the jurisdiction of Ukraine regardless of their legal status.

Ukraine continues to experience the most severe HIV epidemic in Europe, with the estimated adult prevalence of HIV infection of 1.34% and the estimated number of people living with HIV totaling 360,000. Together with the growing HIV epidemic, there is significant drug use (with over 1% of the population injecting drugs). Furthermore serious epidemics of tuberculosis with more than 30,000 new cases being recorded annually and sexually transmitted infections that require significant increases in financial, human and technical resource allocations by the Government of Ukraine. Most-at-risk populations (MARPs), including most-at-risk adolescents, and people living with HIV have limited access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, which, in turn, increases their vulnerability and risk of contracting and dying of HIV/AIDS. Currently only 32% of IDUs, 63% of MSM, 59% of CSWs, and 15% of prisoners have access to HIV prevention services, including HIV testing. Only 48% of the needs in antiretroviral treatment of HIV/AIDS (ART) is covered in Ukraine, six out of ten who die of AIDS had no access to ART, and only 1 out of 10 IDUs in need of ART, currently receives it. Scaling up of opioid substitution treatment (OST) is slow and is currently provided to only

9% of opioid-dependent drug users. Only 40% of young people have correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention.

While the Government of Ukraine, in partnership with the UN System and civil society have attached priority to the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and TB, the lack of sufficient state funding and human resources to support various programmes is an issue to be addressed in the coming years.

The UN will provide policy and technical advice, expertise and resources to enhance the capacity of the Government of Ukraine and civil society to establish maintain and sustain programs benefiting MARPs and people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS as well as to prevent the spread of the epidemic into the general population. The UN will also provide support to the Government of Ukraine and other partners in mobilizing additional external resources for scaling up the national AIDS response to achieve universal access, including by supporting development of proposals for, formulation and implementation of grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) , and improvement of access to quality and low-cost antiretroviral (ARV) medication drugs for those who require treatment.

With regard to the health sector the UN system will assist the Government of Ukraine to achieve a number of health related MDGs through health system strengthening. Improving the quality of health services including reproductive health services particularly in underserved rural areas will be a priority for the period of 2012-2016.

The Government of Ukraine promotes and attaches importance to maternal health. Coverage of pregnant women with antenatal care by a health professional is 98.5%, and skilled attendance at birth is ensured in over 99% cases while the level of complicated deliveries decreased from 50% in 2008 to 36.7% in 2009. The UN will continue to support the Government of Ukraine to reach its MDG targets and to improve the quality of regulatory frameworks related to maternal health.

Outcome 2 – People are aware of their rights and are able to exercise them thereby reducing vulnerability

UN comparative advantage: The UN has worked to support countries to ensure people are aware of their human rights, including rights to social justice, health and education. The UN can provide global and local insight to support the Government of Ukraine and civil society to adopt measures aimed at awareness and exercise of rights, as well as to monitor adoption, implementation and enforcement of numerous human rights conventions.

All individuals legally residing in Ukraine are generally entitled to education, health care and social services. However, many are not informed or are not aware of their entitlements and often are not able to access such services due to limited access to information. Older persons, young people between the ages of 15-24, survivors of gender based violence and domestic violence, people with disabilities, child victims of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons with permanent residence and mobile populations as well as most-at-risk populations are often unaware of their entitlements and most importantly, are not systematically informed of the availability of services. People living with and affected by HIV/AIDS, victims of trafficking, residents of penitentiary facilities, migrants and refugees face discrimination which is a serious impediment to the accessibility of services. The UN will work with the Government of Ukraine to strengthen mechanisms to prevent, monitor and address human rights violations against the most vulnerable and in so doing improve their ability to exercise their rights. Serious shortcomings in laws, regulations and enforcement mechanisms pertaining to the protection of especially vulnerable children or children at risk of contracting HIV, will also be addressed through UN-Government of Ukraine collaboration. Through targeted programmes on reproductive rights, HIV prevention, treatment care and support and by virtue of information campaigns, targeted empowerment initiatives and other modalities, the UN will assist the Government of Ukraine to raise the level of awareness of such individuals in the interests of reducing their vulnerability, and will

work towards developing institutions and mechanism to prevent and address human rights violations.

Outcome 3 – More people adopt healthy and safe patterns of behavior

UN comparative advantage: The UN has supported countries in adopting national and sub-national measures pertaining to healthy lifestyles. The UN has developed unique communication and partnership mechanisms aimed at various individuals and groups including children, refugees, migrants, youth and others.

The average life expectancy in Ukraine continues to decline - 68.2 years in 2007 compared with 70.7 in 1990, placing Ukraine at the 110th rank in the world. This is mainly due to the sharp fall in male life expectancy (62 years), chiefly reflecting the excessive alcohol and tobacco consumption, accentuated by work related illnesses, in contrast with the significantly higher average life expectancy of the female population (74 years)

According to the UN, the quality and expectancy of life could be much improved by implementing health interventions in the area of tobacco control, road safety, immunization, prevention of HIV, sexually transmitted infections and drug use. Ukraine lacks a comprehensive behavioral change communication strategy (BCC) aimed at creating positive attitudes within relevant groups of individuals and sectors, building prevention skills and shaping the scope of services targeting MARPs and youth. This strategy will be reinforced by improving access to this information via the media and other communication channels.

The health of adolescents, according to the Ministry of Health, is worsening and the incidence of morbidity among adolescents continues to increase. The age at which school-aged children start consuming alcohol and smoking is decreasing while the number of girls consuming alcohol and smoking is increasing.

While the Government of Ukraine will continue to promote healthy and safe behaviors, the UN will provide its assistance to various ministries and other governmental entities as well as communities and will focus on immunization, road safety, tuberculosis care, reproductive health, overall health seeking, and HIV prevention and care as its area of expertise.

Outcome 4 – Social development policy making at national and sub-national level is evidence based

UN comparative advantage: The UN has several decades of experience and expertise in building and maintaining data collection, and monitoring and evaluation systems globally, nationally and locally. Coupled with its insight in social policy making, the UN possesses know-how on ensuring policy making is evidence based and result oriented.

Access to reliable and internationally comparable data in Ukraine is essential for policy making that respond to national development priorities and needs. Improving the quality of statistics for informed policy making and monitoring the impact of social policy measures is therefore a priority of the UN to facilitate social transformations conducive to the universal values of justice, freedom and human dignity.

The methodology of data collection, the parameters and variables used are a remnant of the legacy of data collection standards and practices used in the Soviet Union. Transforming the methodology of data collection to international recognized standards will be an important step forward for the Government of Ukraine as new research will provide essential evidence for effective policy making.

The UN will work with the Government of Ukraine to improve access to data, effective use of information and communication technology, especially in population census related issues, and in so doing will improve the quality of social policy making. Furthermore, the UN will support the development of the capacity of the Government of Ukraine to conduct impact evaluation of the implemented policies and reforms in the social sector and use all data and information collected for policy making. In addition, the UN will focus on the provision of technical support to the

Government of Ukraine in its effort to establish and implement one integrated national monitoring and evaluation system for HIV/AIDS and respective tools for efficient monitoring and evaluation, and informing of programmes and service provision systems across Ukraine.

PF Area 3. Governance

Millennium Development Goal: Promote gender equality and empower women; Millennium Declaration;

National development priorities: Improving the efficiency of public administration by reforming the civil service and executive authorities (Economic Reform Program for Ukraine 2010-2014).

Outcome 1 – Introduction of MDG-based strategic governance and reforming of the system of strategic planning on the basis of transparency and accountability taking into account the MDGs

UN comparative advantage: The UN has contributed to the development of a comprehensive MDG implementation strategy. The Government of Ukraine has acknowledged the UN's unique role as an authority on all MDG related issues.

To make further progress in human development and poverty reduction, improvements in achievement of all MDGs are needed, and this will continue to be a priority of the UN assistance to the Government of Ukraine. The UN will support the Government of Ukraine to implement MDG-focused policies and strategies and to improve the reliability and availability of MDG indicators. Monitoring of the advancements and discrepancies in MDGs should lead the process of formulating operational targets for government policy, and the UN looks to play a pivotal role in providing its expertise on all MDG related issues. The UN will support the Government to meet its MDG targets and in so doing will contribute to the realization of all outcomes featured in the PF.

Outcome 2 – More effective and accountable public institutions respond to the needs of all persons within the jurisdiction of Ukraine, especially the most vulnerable

UN comparative advantage: The UN has several decades of experience providing technical assistance on governance issues especially in the context of human rights. The UN also possesses a unique insight into the needs of persons who are vulnerable due to their socio-economic, legal or other status.

Good governance is recognized as being a central part of the Government of Ukraine's poverty reduction efforts, human rights protection, economic growth and environmental protection and, as such, all four areas of development assistance identified by the Government of Ukraine and the UN for the period 2012-2016.

Ensuring the respect for human rights and strengthening Ukraine's national mechanisms to implement the provisions of international conventions which Ukraine has signed and ratified will continue to be central to the UN's role in Ukraine. While the UN will assist the Government of Ukraine to form accountable, transparent and participatory governance systems, it will focus a large part of its resources on ensuring that such governance systems respond to the needs of most deprived children, asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons, migrants, mobile populations, victims of trafficking, survivors of gender based violence and domestic violence, people living with, affected by and at risk of HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable individuals.

A participatory dialogue between duty bearers and rights holders in the context of human rights protection, involving the Government of Ukraine, civil society, the UN and other intergovernmental organisations will be maintained throughout the PF cycle.

Ukraine continues to be a country of origin, transit, and destination for migrants and refugees and has worked to build a migration and asylum system which would be in line with international standards. The UN will continue to support the Government of Ukraine in the formulation, adoption and implementation of a state migration policy and will provide assistance on all issues related to asylum, migration and border management. The UN will continue to promote accession of Ukraine to the UN Statelessness Conventions. Gender mainstreaming and gender disaggregation of migration and asylum data will continue to be a priority in terms of the UN's assistance to the Government of Ukraine.

The UN will continue to support Ukraine in implementation of public administration, civil service and judicial reform and in so doing ensure that the rights of all persons within the jurisdiction of Ukraine are respected. Throughout the PF cycle, UN agencies will work in partnership with civil society and various line ministries on anti-corruption. The Government of Ukraine's anti-corruption measures will be supported with expertise provided by the UN, which within the framework of the UN Convention against Corruption plays a key role in supporting anti-corruption measures globally.

Outcome 3 – Government enables the active contribution of civil society in national and local decision-making processes and improved service delivery

UN comparative advantage: The UN has contributed to the formation of an independent civil society in Ukraine, and continues to play a pivotal role in the capacity development of civil society.

After almost two decades of Ukraine's independent development, thousands of civil society organizations have been established in Ukraine representing a wide range of interests and providing a voice for the people. While civil society have been involved in the work of the Government of Ukraine, their lack of financial capacity and reliance on donor funding proves to be a major challenge. Moreover their limited capacity to involve volunteers reduces the scale of services delivered and limits their overall sustainability. The UN will take part in strengthening the capacity of civil society and enhancing their participation in local, sub national and national planning processes. The UN will support dialogue between civil society and the Government of Ukraine across all thematic areas featured in the Programme for Economic Reforms and other national development policies and strategies and will provide expertise on legislative and regulatory frameworks which would enhance the role of civil society in decision-making processes and service delivery. The UN will also work to promote, strengthen and engage the volunteer movement as a powerful tool for CSOs to mobilize additional resources and empower citizens, especially youth at the grass root level.

Outcome 4 – Government facilitates the participation of women in public, economic and political life

UN comparative advantage: The UN is regarded as a global authority and source of international law and policy on all issues pertaining to gender equality. With over a decade of experience working to eradicate gender discrimination in Ukraine, the UN has a unique partnership with the Government of Ukraine and civil society organizations in Ukraine.

The strengthening of gender equality in society and adherence to CEDAW is one of Ukraine's national priorities. While the establishment of various governmental bodies and focus on strengthening national mechanisms for the advancement of women has been regarded as a positive development, such mechanisms do not appear to have sufficient authority, visibility or adequate human and financial resources to carry out their mandate and to promote the advancement of women and gender equality effectively. The UN will support gender equality measures to allow men and women to enjoy their rights and freedoms and to empower them to claim their rights.

Women constitute 53.9% of Ukraine's population and 51% of its labour resources. At the same time, 58% of the unemployed in Ukraine are women. In October 2009, State Employment Services have been able to find jobs for only 8.3% of unemployed women against 13.5% of men. The period of

unemployment is usually longer for women (15 months against 13 months for men). Despite the formal equality and generally higher level of education, women have fewer opportunities for career development, lower salaries – on average, 75.9% of salaries of men on the same positions. Engagement of women in managerial positions is comparatively low; for instance, among state employees, 75.4% are women, however, only 13.8% of them hold senior level positions.

The UN will work together with the Government of Ukraine to promote and implement international standards, laws and treaties in the areas of anti-discrimination, women's rights, full and equal participation of women and men in all aspects of public and family life, and combating all forms of gender-based and domestic violence and, as a result, work to achieve a higher level of gender equality.

PF Area 4. Environment and Climate Change

Millennium Development Goal: Ensure environmental sustainability

National Environmental Policy priorities: Achieving a state of the environment which is safe for human health; improvement of the environment and increase of the level of ecological safety; improvement of the system of integrated environmental management through the inclusion of an environmental component in economic sector-wide reform programmes ensuring an environmentally sound use of natural resources, increase of public awareness;

In the period between 2012 and 2016, the UN will provide support to the Government of Ukraine on issues related to climate change and the environment. Environment, climate change and disaster risk management will be mainstreamed so as to ensure that the assistance provided by the UN is coherent and encompasses all three dimensions.

Outcome 1 – Government of Ukraine adopts policy frameworks and mechanisms to ensure reversal of environmental degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, prevention and response to natural and man-made disasters

UN comparative advantage: The UN has global insight on all issues related to climate change and environmental sustainability. It is the source and 'scorekeeper' of international law and standards in the area including several international environmental conventions. The UN is considered to be a global platform for inter-governmental negotiations and action on climate change.

Despite formal commitments to implement the provisions of global environmental conventions and initial steps made in this direction, the Government of Ukraine will, in the period between 2012-2016, work with the UN to develop an institutional framework, strengthen capacity of different institutions and improve coordination among them to adequately address global environmental problems. The UN will work to strengthen the capacity of national and local governmental authorities, civil society and communities to improve the state of the environment.

Government of Ukraine-UN cooperation will be based on the UN recommendations, environmental indicators and indicator-based assessments as well as a mechanism for tracking and evaluating policy implementation. The UN will act as a strategic partner for communities in an attempt to increase awareness and access to information on a wide range of issues pertaining to the environment and sustainable development.

Preparing for and mitigating natural and man-made disasters including the ongoing response to the Chernobyl nuclear disaster will continue to be a priority of the Ukraine-UN PF. Based on a memorandum of understanding which was signed between the UN and the Government of Ukraine in 2009, the UN will continue to provide support to the Government of Ukraine on disaster risk reduction including advice on mobilization of funding. In the aftermath of the floods of 2008, the UN

and the Government of Ukraine established a flood risk management initiative which, together with a climate change risk management programme, will continue to be one of the areas of partnership between the UN and the Government throughout the PF cycle.

The UN will support the Government of Ukraine in climate change adaptation. According to Ukraine's communication to the UNFCCC the average temperature for January has increased by 1.5-2.5 degrees Celsius which in turn is considered to have an impact on Ukraine's socio-economic development including the fluctuations in crop production due to the influence of weather conditions (currently, unfavorable meteorological factors account for a fluctuation of 20-50 percent for winter crops and 35%-75% for spring cereals). The UN will support the Government of Ukraine to mitigate the economic risks associated to climate change and will provide advice on how to ensure various areas of socio-economic development are climate change resilient.

The UN will provide advice to the Government of Ukraine on how the provisions of global environmental conventions can be implemented through human rights based approach. The UN has reiterated in a series of studies and recent resolutions that climate change poses a threat to a wide range of universally recognized human rights –insofar as climate change related impacts have implications for the effective enjoyment of human rights. The linkage between climate change and human rights will become an essential part of the UN-Government of Ukraine partnership in this area of assistance.

Outcome 2 – Reduced energy, resource and carbon intensity of economy through the application of energy efficient technologies, renewable and alternative sources of energy

UN comparative advantage: The UN is a pioneer in promoting energy efficiency at the global level which enables it to support Ukraine in transposing best international practices and knowledge and adopting measures to reduce energy, material and carbon intensity. As the custodian of several international environment treaties the UN continues to act as Ukraine's most important partner on all issues related to energy efficiency.

Considering Ukraine's high dependence on imported oil and gas and its low domestic production rates (about one third of the total consumption of 60.9 billion m³ gas per year) the UN will work with the Government of Ukraine to foster the development of energy efficiency which in turn will contribute to Ukraine's energy security. The UN will provide expertise to improve the regulatory and legal framework for green, low carbon and energy efficient economy and will focus on raising the level of awareness and access to information on energy efficient technologies. The UN will use its experience for contributing to capacity building and policy reforms for energy efficiency market formation. This will promote the use of cost-effective energy efficiency improvement and renewable energy technologies – as one of the main self financing methods to implement climate change mitigation. The investment potential for energy efficiency in Ukraine is quite large that only the private sector and the increase of public-private partnerships, can provide the capital needed to achieve meaningful results.

Ukraine faces a wide range of energy policy challenges: transit, diversification and security of energy supplies, nuclear safety, energy market reforms, the development and modernization of energy infrastructures, enhancing effectiveness, safety and environmental standards in the coal sector, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources, all of which are areas within which the UN will provide expertise and support.

The UN will continue to support the Government of Ukraine in its measures to mitigate emissions, regulatory and institutional steps taken to implement Kyoto Protocol which was signed and ratified by Ukraine in 2004. According to Ukraine's obligation under the Protocol, in the period 2008-2012, the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Ukraine should not exceed the level of 1990 (assigned amount or quota for Ukraine). As reported by Ukraine to the UNFCCC, 2004 emissions constituted 45% of the level of 1990 and forecasts indicate that in 2012 emissions will not exceed the level of 1990 levels. While Ukraine may not need to undertake any specific measures in 2012, the UN, its

agencies, funding and programmes will provide advice to the Government of Ukraine on measures it can take to reduce emissions.

Outcome 3 –mechanisms for sustainable management of natural resources are created

UN comparative advantage: The UN and the Government of Ukraine have a longstanding partnership on all issues pertaining to the sustainable management of resources. It is through such partnership that the UN has provided unique insight and advice to the Government which is unparalleled in terms of its global reach and scope.

Ukraine has considerable amount of natural resources, the most valuable of which are land and mineral resources. Ukraine does not however have an all-encompassing natural resource management mechanism, one which would ensure the sustainable use of such resources for Ukraine's socio-economic development. Ukraine's cultural resources are, in addition to its natural resources, rather diverse and are not managed based on an all-encompassing national policy.

The UN will work to support the Government of Ukraine to establish effective and sustainable resource management mechanisms to allow Ukraine to capitalize on its natural resources in the interests of socio-economic development.

The UN and the Government of Ukraine place sustainable management of national resources highly on the agenda and in the period between 2012 and 2016 will work to develop and enhance regulatory and legislative mechanisms to improve the manner in which natural resources are managed. The UN will provide expertise on issues pertaining to access to and management of land resources.

The UN will provide assistance to the Government of Ukraine in further elaborating a protected area system and while the importance of sustaining such protected areas has been recognized, the UN will continue to provide expertise to the Government to ensure such areas are managed in accordance with best international practices. International best practices will also be applied for management and protection of Ukraine's cultural resources as the protection of its cultural heritage, as embedded in traditions and practices that are closely related to the natural environment, can assure the preservation of biodiversity and, hence, an ecologically sound development which is crucial to support Ukraine's socio-economic development.

Section 3. Special UN initiatives outside the PF results matrices

There are activities and initiatives which, while in line with PF priorities and outcomes are rather specific (narrow) in scope and relate to the mandate of only one agency. Due to the nature of the PF exercise, these activities are not reflected in the PF results matrices and are therefore specifically mentioned in this section.

If the Government and the UNCT jointly identify other new areas of support appropriate for UN action during the PF period, additional individual and joint UN agency activities may be developed and implemented to address specific development needs currently outside of the PF matrices.

Section 4. Estimated resource requirements

The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations system in Ukraine for its contribution to the achievement of the PF outcomes are included in the PF results matrices in Annex A and summarized in Table 1 in Annex B. The total anticipated resources to be mobilized in support of PF strategies in Ukraine amount to US\$ XXX million over the 2012-2016 period. The figures are indicative, as they include both the financial allocations by each participating UN organisation, or core resources, and a projection of financial resources that organisations expect to mobilise during the PF cycle in addition to these core resources.

As seen from Table 1, the distribution of resource requirements by PF outcome is as follows. Over XXX percent of the resource requirements are taken by thematic area XX. Thematic area XX accounts for XX percent of resource requirements and XX percent of requirements relates to thematic area XX.

The UNCT and the Resident Coordinator on behalf of all UN agencies and individual UN agencies will undertake fundraising efforts to close any gaps between the indicative budget and the actual resources available to implement the commitments in order to contribute to the greatest extent possible to the strategic outcomes of the PF. Improved coherence and coordination between the Government of Ukraine, an equally committed actor and donor to achieve the outcomes set out in this PF, and UN agencies will contribute to successful resource mobilization.

The financial figures, while only indicative, are as accurate as possible at the time of the drafting of the PF document. Resource commitments will continue to be made only in agency programme and project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each agency. The PF budget will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect the different cycles of specialised and non-resident agencies.

Section 5. Implementation

The programme cycles of the UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF are fully harmonized with the PF timeframe. Other UN agencies and funds are guided by annual or bi-annual country programmes, and will therefore go through several programming cycles during the PF implementation period 2012-2016. The provisions of the PF will be implemented through the Country Cooperation Frameworks and Programmes of individual UN agencies and agreed to by partner organisations. Individual Country Programmes and project documents will specify how they contribute towards achieving the PF outcomes. Cooperation strategies and definitions of individual agencies' goals, outcomes and strategies will be consistent with the PF.

Throughout implementation of the PF the United Nations system will manage for impact. It will collaborate with authorities at all levels in Ukraine to ensure the PF's success, giving particular importance to effective links between the State, the private sector and the civil society. In all of the implementation activities, the UNCT will ensure that partnerships are built with broad groups of national and international stakeholders.

The United Nations Country Team and its partners will continue to work closely together for effective and efficient PF implementation and the UNCT and under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator will take responsibility to regularly monitor and evaluate this. In addition, coordination and cooperation related to PF implementation will occur in Theme Groups (TGs) dedicated to the four PF thematic areas.

Section 6. Monitoring and Evaluation

The PF is a living document. Development is a process and the PF needs to be responsive to changes in Ukraine's economic, political or social situation. Follow up and review of the PF in Ukraine should reflect this. PF results – at all levels – will be tracked through a manageable set of objectively verifiable and repeatable performance indicators essential for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on PF achievements. Key performance indicators have been formulated for the outcomes of each of the four PF thematic areas of cooperation. Indicators are accompanied by baselines, targets and means of verification. In addition, assumptions and possible risk factors have been formulated for each PF outcome. All are included in the PF results matrices in Annex A.

The UNCT will function as the main mechanism for overseeing the M&E of the PF, the continuous assessment of the development environment in Ukraine and, in coordination with the Government of Ukraine, identifying and introducing adjustments needed in the PF framework, including the indicators, or its implementation strategies, based on the results of the annual reviews of the PF. The UNCT will regularly review PF implementation progress and results using the indicators taking into account the evolving environment in which the PF is being implemented. The PF annual review will be conducted in close consultation and partnership with the Government of Ukraine.

Implementation of the PF M&E framework should provide timely, relevant and up to date information on progress and impact, without imposing an undue burden on the resources of the Government of Ukraine and implementing partners. PF annual progress reports and reviews of Country Programmes of individual agencies, projects and joint programmes, as well information generated by regular national systems and processes will be used for regular updating of and reporting on the PF indicators. The UNCT will be supported in the implementation of the PF M&E framework by four PF Theme Groups and any other specialised PF thematic or M&E working groups. These groups will meet regularly and relevant information will be fed into PF Annual review as well as into the Resident Coordinator's Annual Report. Government and partner representatives will be invited to participate in and contribute to PF M&E, as well as provide strategic guidance. The Theme Groups will be composed of UN agencies and ministries and state agencies, whose mandates relate to one or more PF area of assistance. The UNCT will rely and refer to information provided by ministries and state agencies, the data collected and compiled by them and national and sub-national reports issued by the Government and its regional agencies.

Annual and mid-term Country Programme reviews of individual agencies and programme and project evaluations, findings of relevant surveys and research will also contribute to the analysis of results and progress made towards achieving PF objectives.

A joint UNCT-Government of Ukraine end-of-cycle evaluation of the PF is planned to take place in 2016. This final evaluation will be closely coordinated with the foreseen evaluation of the achievements towards the Ukraine's national MDG targets. These evaluations, providing feedback and guidance on management of the process, results and impact, will ensure that United Nations efforts remain focused on national priorities, that achievements and lessons learned are recognised, that difficulties and new challenges are addressed and that best practices are acknowledged.

Annex C presents the PF M&E Calendar indicating major M&E events tentatively planned to take place over the lifetime of the PF 2012-2016. Events include surveys and assessments, evaluations and reviews, as well as system development and capacity development for M&E.

Annex A – PF thematic area 1: Sustainable Economic growth and poverty reduction

<p>National development priorities: Creating basic preconditions for economic growth through low inflation, sustainable public finances and a stable financial system. Formation of the most favourable business environment by reducing the role of the state in the economy, reducing administrative barriers for business, tax system modernisation and deepening international economic integration of Ukraine (Programme for Economic Reforms for the period 2010-2014).</p> <p>PF Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for small and medium enterprises to improve their sustainability and competitiveness • Improved market access through regulatory reforms and investments to build supply side capacities and to comply with international trade agreements and standards • Reduced carbon and material intensity of economic activities through efficient and cleaner production mechanisms and gradual transition to renewable and alternative energy sources. 					
Outcomes	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>New economic opportunities created particularly in the small and medium business sector as a result of enabling improvements in the business and investment environment, improved skills, improved reintegration of migrants and better utilization of Ukraine's scientific and innovation potential</p> <p>UN-CEB Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity (UNECE, UNCTAD, UNDP, FAO, ILO) and IFC, IOM, IMF, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNHCR, WORLD BANK)</p>	<p>Share of small and medium enterprise in GDP</p> <p>Baseline (2010): 10 %</p> <p>Target (2016): 20 %</p> <p>Inspections and permits coverage, percentile:</p> <p>Baseline (2010): 75 percent; 54 percent</p> <p>Target (2016): 40 percent; 30 percent</p> <p>Closing a business, number of years, cost as percent of estate, recovery rate</p> <p>Baseline (2010): 2.9 years; 42 percent; 9.1 percent</p> <p>Target (2016): 2 years; 20 percent; 50 percent</p> <p>Number of businesses winding down within the first year of operation and number of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial Sector of the WB World Development Indicators - NBU Statistics - Economist Intelligence Unit, Ukraine Country Report - World Bank Doing Business Report - UNDP desk review - Ministry of Economy report - State Statistics - World Intellectual Property Organization statistics/Statistics of the National Office for Intellectual Property - Ministry of Labour and Social Policy reports and IOM assessment reports - ILO Yearbook of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements in business and investment environment do not prompt new economic opportunities for small and medium size enterprise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation and coordination - Academic institutions: research and monitoring - Private sector: participation, policy dialogue - IOs and NGOs: data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring - Communities: community participation and implementation - Media: information and awareness raising - Social partners: Trade unions and employers organizations: capacity building - Installation of the UNCTAD e-Regulations' government software for presenting online administrative procedures related to business and investment. - Registration of procedures 	<p>IFC \$5,000,000</p> <p>UN-CEB Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity:</p> <p>ILO \$450,000</p> <p>UNCTAD \$850,000</p> <p>UNDP \$3,000,000</p> <p>UN ECE \$200,000</p> <p>UNEP \$75,000</p> <p>UNESCO \$100,000</p>

	<p>years required Baseline (2010): To be determined/2.9 years Target (2016): To be determined/ 2 years</p> <p>Number of individuals (particularly Diaspora, migrants and refugees) who incorporate or register as private entrepreneurs(including investment of remittances) in Ukraine Baseline (2011): TBC Target (2016): TBC</p> <p>Share of women entrepreneurs, percentage Baseline (2010): 38 percent Target (2016): 50 percent</p> <p>Percentage of recommendations of the Aid for Trade Study implemented by the Government of Ukraine Baseline (2010): 0 Target (2016): 100%</p> <p>Percentage of companies in the hotel and restaurant industry ranking “inadequately educated workforce” Baseline (2008): 58 percent Target: 30 percent</p> <p>Ukraine market share in</p>	<p>Labour Statistics and ILO World of Work Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Web statistics, number of unique visitors, number of hits and geographic coverage - IOM and World Bank surveys and report - -Aid for Trade Study 		<p>relating to foreign investment, company creation, hiring of workers, payment of taxes and transfer of property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building of local counterpart to manage the UNCTAD eRegulations system autonomously and to use the system to identify simplification in procedures - UNEP, in cooperation with UNDP and ILO will coordinate the development of a national Green Economy Scoping Study to identify economic sectors and their investment needs for transitioning to a green economy 	
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	<p>developed and emerging market economies (by sector)</p> <p>Baseline (2011): TBC</p> <p>Target (2016): TBC</p> <p>Number of patent applications filed by public research organizations</p> <p>Baseline (2011): TBC</p> <p>Target (2016): TBC</p>				
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Reduction of poverty in rural areas through socio-economic development of those areas</p> <p>(ILO, FAO, UNEP, UNDP)</p>	<p>Environment and climate change sensitive agriculture and rural development policies adopted and implemented;</p> <p>Baseline (2010): No</p> <p>Target (2016): Yes</p> <p>Poverty in rural areas</p> <p>Baseline (2008): 38.2 percent</p> <p>Target (2016): TBC</p> <p>Number of jobs created in rural areas including in the agricultural sector per year</p> <p>Baseline: TBC</p> <p>Target: TBC</p> <p>Area under certified organic agriculture and exports of organic products</p> <p>Baseline (2009): Value of Organic exports from Ukraine is Euro 37.6 million. Approximately 270,000 ha are</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Economy reports, HDI for Ukraine - MDG Report - WB World Development Indicators - State Committee of Statistics - State Statistics - UNDP Desk review - NBU reports - Reports of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy - Statistics from the International Federation of Organic Agriculture and Organic Federation of Ukraine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The policy and economic instruments support and encourage a transition to organic farming. - The State Program of the Ukrainian Agriculture Development, passed on 2007, sets a target that by 2015 share of organic in total agricultural production to be 10%. It is assumed that Ukraine will creating an enabling environment to achieve this nationally defined target. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation and coordination - Academic institutions: research and monitoring - Private sector: participation, policy dialogue - IOs and NGOs: data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring - Communities: community participation and implementation - Media: information and awareness raising 	<p>UNDP \$2,000,000</p> <p>UNEP \$25,000</p> <p>FAO \$750,000</p>

	<p>under organic farming.</p> <p>Target (2016): Increase the export of organic products by 10% per year and increase the area under organic farming by 10% per year.</p>				
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PF thematic area 2: Social Development

National Development Priorities:						
Contributes to realization of National MDG targets 2.A: Increase enrolment rates in education; 4.A: Decrease the mortality rate among children up to 5 years of age by one-fourth; 5.A: Halve the maternal mortality rate; 6.A: Decrease the HIV prevalence rates by 13 percent; 6.B: Decrease tuberculosis morbidity level by 20 percent						
PF Priorities:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist social policy reform and contribute to strengthened system of social services Increase knowledge and capacity of vulnerable populations within the jurisdiction of Ukraine regardless of their legal status to access quality services (health, education, social services) 						
Outcomes	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)	
Outcome 1 Improved access to and utilization of quality health, education and social services (ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO)	Information and services on family planning methods disseminated and provided to those living in rural areas Baseline (2011): TBC Target (2016): TBC Case notification rate of all forms of new TB cases (all new TB patients of all forms registered and reported to the Ministry of Health) in one year (per 100,000 persons) Baseline (2010): 73 per 100,000 Target (2011): 68 per 100,000 Proportion between number of children in family based care vs. number of children in institutional care Baseline (2011): TBC Target (2016): 20 percent increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN agency desk review and annual reports Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers Register of the Verkhovna Rada UNHCR, IOM and UNICEF annual reports Statistics provided by the State Committee for Nationalities and Religion and the Ministry of Education IOM reports and Ministry of Education Statistics UNFPA reports Ministry of Health Information System data and health statistics Demographic and health survey UNFPA, WHO and UNAIDS reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government and donor community will allocate adequate resources to address family planning needs and contraception The Government of Ukraine is committed to preventing unwanted pregnancies The Government of Ukraine adopts and implements the WHO tuberculosis control policy The Government of Ukraine attaches importance to reducing the number of children in residential institutions The Government of Ukraine collects and disseminates data on the number of children in different types of institutions A National Referral Mechanism for victims of trafficking is institutionalized as a result of the implementation of the State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government: facilitation and coordination Academic institutions: research and monitoring Private sector: participation, policy dialogue IOs and NGOs: data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring Communities: community participation and implementation Media: information and awareness raising 	ILO \$1,000,000 IOM \$1,000,000 UNAIDS \$2,000,000 UNFPA \$1,000,000 UNICEF \$5,000,000 UNODC \$500,000 UNDP \$15,000,000 UNESCO \$100,000 UNHCR \$13,000,000 WHO \$7,000,000	

	<p>Percentage of refugees, stateless persons, migrants and mobile populations with access to social housing; percentage of asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons accessing health, education and social services and included in the national welfare system;</p> <p>Baseline (2010): Zero percent (social housing); 15 percent of asylum –seekers, refugees and stateless persons;</p> <p>Target (2016): 30 % acceptance in requests for social housing; 100 % of asylum seekers under the national welfare system</p> <p>Percentage of victims of trafficking with access to sustainable reintegration services</p> <p>Baseline (2010): 25%;</p> <p>Target (2016): 50%;</p> <p>Percentage of most-at-risk populations and HIV-infected pregnant women (for PMTCT) reached by prevention programs (UNGASS indicator # 5 and #9)</p> <p>Baseline (2010): IDUs – 32 %; SWs – 59%; MSM – 63%; prisoners – 15% HIV-infected pregnant women – 98%; (UNGASS 2010 report)</p> <p>Target (2016): IDUs, SWs, MSM, prisoners – all 70%, HIV infected pregnant women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHO and Ministry of Health statistics - Ministry of Education, Ministry of Family Youth and Sport, Ministry of Health and UNICEF reports - State Committee for Nationalities and Religion, IOM and UNHCR reports - Participatory assessments involving persons of concern - IOM, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports statistics - National AIDS Programme annual implementation report and review/evaluation of such reports; - National M&E Center and National AIDS Center bulletins; - National implementing 	<p>Programme; State run shelters admit victims of trafficking on a regular basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Ukraine is strongly committed to the implementation of the National AIDS Programme, takes leadership and ownership, and provides adequate funding - The Government does not allocate adequate resources for comprehensive/ combination prevention programmes, and does not reach out to MARPs - Ukraine will continue being dependent upon external funding and NGOs’ capacity - As a part of the National AIDS Programme, HIV T&C is adequately scaled up and funded - Remaining stigma and discrimination remain barriers to scaling up access to HIV T&C services - The Government does not allocate adequate resources for comprehensive/ combination prevention programmes, and does not reach out to MARPs - Ukraine will continue to depend on donor funding - Low level of awareness of population about the need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation, coordination, policy development - Min.of Health, Min.of Family, Children and Sport , Min.of Education, State Department for Enforcement of Sentences, Min. of Defense, Min.of Internal Affairs : ensure Universal Access through scaled up and integrated services for respective populations - Ukrainian AIDS Centre/National M&E system: monitoring and evaluation, development and distribution of strategic information - Academic institutions: programme informing quality research - NGOs/CBOs/FBOs; advocacy, planning, service provision , monitoring and evaluation, programmatic 	
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	<p>more than 98%</p> <p>Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results (UNGASS indicator #7)</p> <p>Baseline (2010): 13% (UNGASS 2010 report) Target: (2016): 30%</p> <p>Number and percentage of women and men with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy (UNGASS indicator # 4)</p> <p>Baseline (2010): 15,871; 48% (UNGASS 2010) Target (2016): 80%</p>	<p>partners reports;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National UNGASS Reports; - UNAIDS, UNODC, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO reports - National UNGASS Report - National AIDS Programme annual implementation report and review/evaluation of such reports; - National M&E Center and National AIDS Center bulletins; - National implementing partners reports; - National UNGASS Reports; - UNAIDS, UNODC, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO reports - National UNGASS Report - Reports of the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport, Ministry of Education, UNICEF 	<p>and available HIV T&C services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Ukraine remains committed to the implementation of the National AIDS Programme, takes leadership and ownership; provides adequate funding for scaling up ART; strongly committed to the global Treatment 2.0 initiative - The Government does not allocate adequate resources for scaling up ARV treatment and outreach to MARPs and PLWHA - Interruptions of ART due to the weakness of ARV forecasting, procurement and supply management systems, drug resistance and lack of adherence to treatment by the patients - The Government of Ukraine allocates resources for antiretroviral combination therapy - The Government of Ukraine remains committed to the implementation of the National AIDS programme 	<p>research, best practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation, coordination, policy development; actual provision of HIV testing and counseling and ensures its quality - Government and NGOs/CBOs: provide procurement of HIV test kits - NGOs/CBOs/FBOs: outreach, referral system; care and support - Ukrainian AIDS Centre/National M&E system: monitoring and evaluation, development and distribution of strategic information - Government: facilitation, coordination, policy development; efficient Procurement Supply Management System in place at national and local levels - Min. of Health: ensures quality of ARV treatment - NGOs/CBOs/FBOs referral system; care and support, including ensure adherence to treatment - Ukrainian AIDS Centre/National M&E system: monitoring and evaluation, development and distribution of strategic information - 	

<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>People are aware of their rights and are able to exercise them thereby reducing vulnerability</p> <p>(ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNDP, UNHCR)</p>	<p>Number of UN principles for older persons (Independence, participation, care, dignity, self-fulfillment) implemented by the Government of Ukraine</p> <p>Baseline (2010): 13 Target (2016): 18</p> <p>Percentage of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, mobile populations and stateless persons in Ukraine eligible for social assistance under national framework who are aware of their entitlements</p> <p>Baseline (2010): 20 %; Target (2016): 60 %;</p> <p>Collective bargaining mechanism established together with transparent wage fixing system</p> <p>Baseline (2010): No Target (2016): Yes</p> <p>Number of women reported to have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months;</p> <p>Baseline (2007): 8.8%; Target (2016): 5%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thematic surveys and thematic analytical reports - Reports, information tools and materials (audio and video public service announcements, leaflets, posters, banners, broadcast and publication reports) and surveys conducted involving target groups - NGO reports - Interviews and participatory assessments conducted with representatives of the beneficiary groups - World Bank report on Social Development - National AIDS Programme Implementation Report - UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, IOM UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO reports - Enterprise survey carried out by National Bureau of Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Ukraine allocates resources towards awareness raising campaigns on family planning and reproductive health - The Government of Ukraine attaches importance to the rights of older persons - As part of its national action plans on integration, the Government of Ukraine establishes an information dissemination mechanism to ensure refugees, migrants, mobile populations and stateless persons have access to information on their rights and entitlements - Social assistance scope in Ukraine not reduced due to financial crisis - and discrimination - Lack of national and sub-national commitments that have been made to protect rights of PLWHA and affected populations - Weakness of mechanisms to prevent, monitor and address human rights violations against PLWHA and affected populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation and coordination - Academic institutions: research and monitoring - Private sector: participation, policy dialogue - IOs and NGOs: data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring - Communities: community participation and implementation - Media: information and awareness raising - Government : removal of punitive laws, policies and practices; monitoring and mitigation of human rights violations - - Media and other partners: information and awareness raising 	<table border="0"> <tr><td>ILO</td><td>\$1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>IOM</td><td>\$1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>UNAIDS</td><td>\$500,000</td></tr> <tr><td>UNFPA</td><td>\$850,000</td></tr> <tr><td>UNICEF</td><td>\$1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>UNODC</td><td>\$200,000</td></tr> <tr><td>UNDP</td><td>\$1,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>UNHCR</td><td>\$2,000,000</td></tr> </table>	ILO	\$1,000,000	IOM	\$1,000,000	UNAIDS	\$500,000	UNFPA	\$850,000	UNICEF	\$1,000,000	UNODC	\$200,000	UNDP	\$1,000,000	UNHCR	\$2,000,000
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<p>Outcome 3</p>	<p>Percentage of children in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistics provided by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Ukraine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation 	<table border="0"> <tr><td>UNAIDS</td><td>\$7500,000</td></tr> </table>	UNAIDS	\$7500,000														
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<p>More people adopt healthy and safe behaviour</p> <p>(UNAIDS, UNECE, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNDP, WHO)</p>	<p>Ukraine immunized according to the national vaccination scheme</p> <p>Baseline (2010): 80% average Target (2016): 95%</p> <p>Percentage of maternal deaths attributed to abortion: Baseline (2010): 9.5 percent Target (2016): 4.5 percent</p> <p>Percentage of injecting drug users who have adopted behaviors that reduce HIV transmission (UNGASS indicators #20-21) Baseline (2010): 48% (safe sexual behavior); 87% (safe injecting behavior) Target (2016): >90%</p> <p>Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who had more than one partner in the past 12 months who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse Baseline (2010): 61% Target (2016): 80%</p>	<p>the Ministry of Health of Ukraine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistics on road safety provided by the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine/Reports and data provided by the Road Safety Association of Ukraine - National statistics on transport patterns (including bicycle and foot) - WHO and Ministry of Health reports - Participatory assessments and surveys - National AIDS Programme implementation annual reports; - Review/ Evaluation of the National AIDS Programme implementation reports ; - National implementing partners’ reports; - National UNGASS Reports - UNAIDS, UNODC, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP reports - National AIDS Programme implementation annual reports; - Review/ Evaluation of 	<p>follows the national vaccination scheme and allocates resources for vaccines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A methodology is developed and used to tally the number of under-reported or unreported accidents due to alcohol consumption - Government of Ukraine adopts a national policy on reduction of alcohol consumption - The Government of Ukraine adopts policies to promote walking and cycling - The Government of Ukraine adopts and implements the WHO Patient Charter - Prevention programmes for IDUs are based on evidence, BCC strategies, gender and human rights approaches, and are of high scale, quality, efficiency, effectiveness, and adequately resourced - Obstructive and punitive laws, policies and practices in place - Ukraine continues to be dependent upon external funding and NGOs’ implementation capacity for IDU programmes - The Government of Ukraine remains committed to the implementation of the National AIDS Programme, takes leadership and ownership, employs multi-sectoral approach and 	<p>and coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Academic institutions: research and monitoring - Private sector: participation, policy dialogue - IOs and NGOs: data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring - Communities: community participation and implementation - Media: information and awareness raising - Police: ensures supportive environment and prevention of harassment of drug users - Medical facilities: ensuring and providing supportive environment; quality , efficient services and continuum of care - Government: facilitation, multi-sectoral coordination, policy development; development and implementation of multisectoral well targeted, evidence based prevention programmes - National M&E System – monitoring and evaluation, development and distribution of strategic information - Private sector: promote HIV prevention policy and programmes at workplace 	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>UNECE</td> <td>\$100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>\$950,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>\$2,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNODC</td> <td>\$200,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>\$1,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHO</td> <td>\$2,000,000</td> </tr> </table>	UNECE	\$100,000	UNFPA	\$950,000	UNICEF	\$2,000,000	UNODC	\$200,000	UNDP	\$1,000,000	WHO	\$2,000,000
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		<p>the National AIDS Programme implementation reports ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bulletins of Ukrainian AIDS Center/National M&E Center; 	<p>provides adequate funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Ukraine provide well targeted prevention programmes across health, education and labor sectors - Prevention programmes are not well targeted; not based on BCC and human rights; are not gender and age sensitive , and are of inadequate scale and quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media and other communication systems: awareness raising interventions - UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, ILO: provide technical support 	
<p>Outcome 4: Social development policy making at national and sub-national level is evidence based</p> <p>(UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNDP, UNESCO)</p>	<p>Percentage of national and sub-national social development policies and programmes that are grounded on disaggregated data and incorporate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms</p> <p>Baseline (2010): TBC Target (2016): 100%</p> <p>National population census is completed and data disseminated publicly in compliance with international standards</p> <p>Baseline (2010): Not available; Target (2016): Yes;</p> <p>One national system for monitoring and evaluation of the national AIDS response in place and efficiently functioning</p> <p>Baseline (2010): No</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNAIDS, UNECE, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO reports - Official policy documents, national and sub-national state programmes and laws - UNFPA report - National census report/census website - Recommendations of the Conference of European Statisticians for the 2010 censuses of population and housing - National multi-sectoral M&E Plan approved and implemented by the Government - National M&E System for HIV/AIDS integrated into the general public health and other systems - National M&E system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The State Statistics Committee and line ministries gather, analyze and provide disaggregated data and statistics to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Parliament of Ukraine - The UN and civil society are consulted and involved in various preparatory activities related to the national census - The Government of Ukraine disseminates the results of the census including migration statistics in a user friendly electronic database according to best international practice - M&E policy and practices in place - The Government does not allocate adequate resources and National M&E System depends upon external funding and NGOs' capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation and coordination - Academic institutions: research and monitoring - Private sector: participation, policy dialogue - IOs and NGOs: data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring - Communities: community participation and implementation - Media: information and awareness raising - UN will organize capacity building activities including transfer of user friendly data and extraction technologies 	<p>UNAIDS \$250,000</p> <p>UNFPA \$500,000</p> <p>UNICEF \$1,000,000</p> <p>UNODC \$100,000</p> <p>UNDP \$1,000,000</p>

	Target (2016): Yes	<p>informs policy and decision making, and programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Global Assessment of Ukraine's national statistics system undertaken in 2011 - International guidelines on gender statistics and monitoring of gender based violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National M&E System for HIV/AIDS is not integrated into and harmonized with other national M&E systems - Government disseminates the findings of the Global Assessment report of the national statistical system among national and international stakeholders and implements recommendations 		
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PF thematic area 3: Governance

<p><u>National Development Priorities:</u></p> <p>Contributes to realization of National MDG targets 3.A: Ensure gender-representativeness at the level of no less than 30-70 percent in representative bodies and high-level executive authorities; 3.B: Halve the gap in incomes between women and men</p> <p><u>PF Priorities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the participation of women in public, economic, social and political life • A governance system that ensures realization of all human rights for persons within the jurisdiction of Ukraine, regardless of legal status in line with the Constitution of Ukraine and in adherence to Ukraine's obligations under international law 					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>System of strategic planning improved as a result of the introduction of MDG-based strategic governance</p> <p>(UNECE, UNDP, WHO, UNAIDS, UNEP)</p>	<p>MDG targets are integrated in all national and sub-national strategies, Yes/No;</p> <p>Baseline (2010): No</p> <p>Target (2016): Yes</p> <p>Law on state strategic planning enacted, Yes/No;</p> <p>Baseline (2010): No</p> <p>Target (2016): Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National plans, policies and legal documents - MDG monitoring reports by the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine - Oblast/local development strategies and strategic planning documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy decisions may be influenced if MDG indicators do not cover relevant areas or are not produced in high quality - The Government of Ukraine will remain committed to the implementation of the Economic Reform Program - The Government of Ukraine will be able to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation and coordination - Academic institutions: research and monitoring - Private sector: participation, policy dialogue - IOs and NGOs: data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring 	<p>UNDP \$1,000,000</p> <p>UN ECE \$25,000</p>

	<p>Number of regions (oblasts) with MDGs incorporated into the sub national (oblast) and local development strategies</p> <p>Baseline (2010): 0</p> <p>Target (2016): 27</p>		<p>allocate adequate resources to achieve MDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities: community participation and implementation - Media: information and awareness raising - The State Administrations of Oblasts focus on MDG based strategic governance 	
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>More effective and accountable public institutions respond to the needs of all persons within the jurisdiction of Ukraine, especially the most vulnerable</p> <p>(UNECE, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, ILO)</p>	<p>Ukraine's rating in the Global Integrity Index</p> <p>Baseline (2009): Rated "very weak";</p> <p>Target (2016): Ukraine rated "moderate"</p> <p>Percentage of concluding observations and recommendations of UN treaty bodies including the ILO and the Universal Periodic Review reflected in laws, regulations and decrees</p> <p>Baseline (2011): TBC</p> <p>Target (2016): 80 percent</p> <p>A functional and adequately funded system of protection of refugees and stateless persons and migration management including social reintegration of victims of trafficking in full compliance with national legislation and international standards</p> <p>Baseline (2010): No</p> <p>Target (2016): Yes</p> <p>Number of refugees and migrants who are considered to be integrating successfully as a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ISO standards on Governance; - Index of governance indicators (Worldwide Governance Indicators) of the World Bank, 2008, dimension "State apparatus efficiency" - Desk review, interviews with experts - Desk review, interviews with representatives of donor organizations - Accession to the UN Statelessness Conventions - Reviews and reports by the UN system's human rights monitoring mechanisms including the Universal Periodic Review - Reviews and reports by UNHCR, UN HR mechanisms, governments, NGOs, Press and public opinion - Employment rate among refugees; - Reviews and reports by UNHCR, UN HR mechanisms, governments, NGOs, Press and public opinion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government adopts a State Migration Policy and allocates sufficient state budget funding to implement the policy - The Government creates and duly empowers a body to coordinate migration management in Ukraine - The legislation of Ukraine on foreigners, refugees and stateless persons is amended in line with international standards; - Combating human trafficking will remain high on the policy agenda based on the assumption that the number of victims of trafficking will remain high - Government remains committed to international cooperation of law enforcement bodies - The Government of Ukraine is committed to continue administrative and financial support for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation and coordination - Academic institutions: research and monitoring - Private sector: participation, policy dialogue - IOs and NGOs: data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring - Communities: community participation and implementation - Media: information and awareness raising - National Statistical Office to assist in the Global Assessment of the statistical system of Ukraine 	<p>UNECE \$20,000</p> <p>IOM \$1,000,000</p> <p>UNICEF \$1,000,000</p> <p>UNDP \$10,000,000</p> <p>UNHCR \$4,475,000</p>

	<p>result of Government of Ukraine compliance with its programming and action plans to promote integration of migrants and refugees, multiculturalism and respect for diversity at national and sub-national levels Baseline (2010): 500 individuals Target (2016): 1100 individuals</p> <p>Rates of children in different types of correctional/educational/punitive facilities (per 100,000 children of the same age group) Baseline (2010): TBC Target (2016): 20 percent decrease in each type of facility by 2016 versus end 2011</p> <p>Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour Baseline (2010): up to 167,000 children Target (2016): 0 children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviews and reports by UNHCR, UN HR mechanisms, governments, NGOs, Press and public opinion - Participatory assessment involving refugees and migrants - Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee - Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women - UNDP desk review, interviews with experts - UNHCR and IOM assessment reports - Ministry of Interior, State Committee for Nationalities and Religions and State Border Guard Service reports and statistics - State Committee for Nationalities and Religions report on its implementation of the "Action plan on the integration of recognized refugees in Ukraine" - Ministry of Interior and State Committee for Nationalities and Religion reports on implementation of the "Action plan on countering racisms and xenophobia" - Ministry of Family Youth and Sport and Ministry of Education, State Statistics Committee, Ministry of Justice, State Department of Penal Implementation and 	<p>the Action plan on integration of recognized refugees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action plans for combating racism and xenophobia are extended to cover the period of 2012-2016 - National Programme for Combating Trafficking in Persons , including national referral mechanism for social assistance and reintegration of victims of trafficking into mainstream society is designed and implemented 		
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		UNICEF reports			
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Government enables the active contribution of civil society in national and local decision-making processes and autonomy of civil society organisations</p> <p>(ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO)</p>	<p>Legal framework improved to provide for greater autonomy of CSOs increased in line with Council of Europe standards</p> <p>Baseline (2010): No Target (2016): Yes</p> <p>Percentage of civil society and community organisations contributing to government strategic planning at the priority setting stage at national and local level</p> <p>Baseline (2011): TBC Target (2016): TBC</p> <p>Law on voluntarism enacted and implemented, Yes/No; Baseline (2010): A draft law recognizing the status of volunteers and volunteers involving organisations was developed in 2006 but was not adopted; Target (2016): Yes</p> <p>Involvement of young people as volunteers increased, percentage Baseline (2010): 3% Target (2016): 8%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk review, interviews with experts - Amount of budget funding allocated through social contracting, interviews with experts - CIVICUS Civil Society Index Report for Ukraine 	<p>-Government continues to maintain civil society councils and other bodies in various national and local bodies of power</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation and coordination - Academic institutions: research and monitoring - Private sector: participation, policy dialogue - IOs and NGOs: data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring - Communities: community participation and implementation - Media: information and awareness raising 	<p>UNDP \$1,000,000</p> <p>UNV \$300,000</p> <p>UNESCO \$50,000</p> <p>UNHCR \$2,000,000</p>
<p>Outcome 4</p> <p>Government facilitates the participation of women in public, economic and political life</p> <p>(UNDP, UNFPA, UN ECE,</p>	<p>Women's Economic Opportunity ranking</p> <p>Baseline: 54 out of 113 Target: 34 out of 113</p> <p>Legislation of Ukraine related to equal pay and discrimination in the workplace are fully compliant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports on MDG progress by the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine - UNDP HDR_GEM - Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation and coordination - Academic institutions: research and monitoring - Private sector: participation, policy dialogue - IOs and NGOs: data 	<p>UNDP \$1,000,000</p> <p>UNFPA \$700,000</p> <p>UN ECE \$15,000</p>

UNIFEM, ILO)	<p>with ILO conventions 100 and 111</p> <p>Baseline (2010): No</p> <p>Target (2016): Yes</p> <p>Women participate in political life, percentage</p> <p>Baseline (2010): Parliament (8 percent), local authorities (37 percent), senior civil service (12 percent)</p> <p>Target (2016): Parliament (30 percent), local authorities (50 percent), senior civil service (30 percent)</p>	<p>Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State statistics 		<p>collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities: community participation and implementation - Media: information and awareness raising - Trade unions and employers organisations: social dialogue, capacity building, monitoring and research regarding implementation of ILO standards 	
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PF thematic area 4: Environment and Climate Change

<p>National development priorities: Upgrading of infrastructure and basic sectors by eliminating the established structural problems in energy, coal, oil and gas industries and utilities, as well as development of transport infrastructure and land market (Economic Reform Program for Ukraine 2010-2014).</p> <p>PF Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing climate change and sustainable use of the natural resources of Ukraine in line with national priorities and multilateral environment agreements; • Preventing, preparing for and mitigating natural and man-made disasters including the ongoing response to the Chernobyl nuclear disaster; 					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Government of Ukraine adopts policy frameworks and mechanisms to ensure reversal of environmental degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, prevention and response to natural and man-made disasters</p>	<p>Percentage of national and sub-national government bodies that integrate environment, disaster risk reduction and climate change in their development and management plans</p> <p>Baseline (2011): TBC</p> <p>Target (2016): 90 %</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP desk review - Ministry of Economy report - Environmental statistics - UNIDO project reports and independent evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government will be able to allocate adequate resources to implement activities at all levels. - The Government is committed to complying with its obligations under the Stockholm Convention - The same environmental indicators are used nationally and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation and coordination - Academic institutions: research and monitoring - Private sector: participation, policy dialogue - IOs and NGOs: data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and 	<p>UN ECE \$30,000</p> <p>UNIDO \$5,000,000</p> <p>UNEP \$TBC</p> <p>UNDP \$5,000,000</p> <p>UNESCO \$100,000</p>

<p>(UNECE, UNIDO, UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO)</p>	<p>Number of man-made disasters (as defined by the Government of Ukraine) Baseline (2009): 190 Target (2016): TBC</p> <p>Reduction in the volume of atmospheric emissions of pollutants and GHGs from stationary and mobile sources Baseline (2010): TBC Target (2016): 20 percent of baseline</p> <p>Volume (tons) of disposed Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) – containing equipment in compliance with the National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention/Number of analysis reports Baseline: To be determined Target: 3,000 tons of PCB containing transformers disposed of/10,000 PCB analysis conducted</p>		<p>internationally</p>	<p>monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities: community participation and implementation - Media: information and awareness raising 	
<p>Outcome 2 Reduced energy, resource and carbon intensity of economy through the application of energy efficient technologies, renewable and alternative sources of energy (UNEP, UNIDO, UNDP)</p>	<p>Climate change risks and opportunities integrated in the agricultural and rural development policy of Ukraine Baseline (2010): No Target (2016): Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP desk review - Ministry of Economy report - State Statistics - IEA, Energy Statistics and World Energy Outlook - Enerdata, Yearbook Statistical Energy Review - Ministry of Fuel and Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Ukraine will remain committed to decrease the level of energy intensity and increase the share of primary energy supply from renewable sources of energy - The Government of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government: facilitation and coordination - Academic institutions: research and monitoring - Private sector: participation, policy dialogue - IOs and NGOs: data collection, studies, support 	<p>UNIDO \$5,000,000 UNEP \$TBC UNDP \$15,000,000</p>

	<p>Percentage of renewable energy in the overall energy consumption/production of Ukraine Baseline (2010): TBC Target (2016): 20 percent increase</p> <p>Carbon intensity of economy Baseline (2010): Ukraine is amongst top 20 most carbon intensive economies Target (2016): Ukraine is not among top 20 carbon intensive economies</p> <p>Reduction in volume of CO2 emissions from stationary and mobile sources Baseline (2010): TBC Target (2016): 20 percent of baseline</p> <p>Volume of CO2 emissions into the atmosphere by industrial enterprises Baseline (2008): 90.6 Mt Co2 Targets (2016): Reduction by 50 Mt</p> <p>Level of energy expenses per unit of production, kg of conditional fuel/1\$ Baseline (2010): 0.89 Target (2016): 0.5</p>	<p>of Ukraine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IEA, Energy Statistics and World Energy Outlook - Enerdata, Yearbook Statistical Energy Review - Ministry of Fuel and Energy of Ukraine - UNCC GHE database 	<p>Ukraine sets national targets and is committed to reach them by 2016</p>	<p>to planning, implementation and monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities: community participation and implementation - Media: information and awareness raising - 	
Outcome 3	Laws pertaining to	- UNDP desk review	- Lack of national	- Government: facilitation	UNIDO \$4,000,000

<p>Mechanisms for sustainable management of natural resources are created (UNIDO, UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO)</p>	<p>sustainable management of national resources enacted and enforced, Yes/No; Baseline (2010): No. Target (2016): Yes.</p> <p>Share of protected areas of various categories as % of overall area of the territory of Ukraine Baseline (2010): 3.5 Target (2016): 5</p> <p>Annual area of reforestation and afforestation, ha Baseline (2008): (reforestation 80.2; afforestation 44/6) Target (2016): 50 % increase</p> <p>Level of resource productivity and pollution intensity of companies involved in the Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) Programme Baseline (2011): TBC Target (2016): At least 80 percent of companies achieve at least a 20 percent increase in resource productivity and/or at least a 30 percent reduction in pollution intensity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Economy report - State Statistics - UNIDO project reports - UNEP project reports and stakeholder consultations - Independent evaluations by external reviewers 	<p>environmental policies and standards for cleaner production and EST;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of financial instruments for the implementation of cleaner production and EST - Slow pace of decision making processes related to the expansion of the protected areas system - New national strategies are approved and municipalities introduce cleaner production in their Regional Development strategies 	<p>and coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Academic institutions: research and monitoring - Private sector: participation, policy dialogue - IOs and NGOs: data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring - Communities: community participation and implementation - Media: information and awareness raising - 	<p>UNEP \$TBC UNDP \$2,000,000 UNESCO \$100,000</p>
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Annex B – PF Ukraine 2012-2016: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

UNCT M&E activities	
Surveys/studies	2012 - 2013 - 2014 - 2015 - 2016 -
Monitoring systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodic reports on UN conventions and protocols: - Statistics Ukraine of the National Statistics Office of Ukraine - National HIV/AIDS M&E plan and framework - Health and Health Care statistics
Evaluations	2014
Reviews	2012 2013 2014 2015 2016
Planning references	
PF evaluation milestones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual PF progress reviews in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 by the UNCT, reported in the UNCT Annual Report. - PF end-of-cycle evaluation in 2014. - The 2014 PF evaluation will be closely coordinated/combined with the foreseen MDG evaluation.
M&E capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E capacity development will respond to identified gaps and an integral part in all PF programmes and projects. - Partners will be invited to participate in exercises and training workshops, consultation meetings, etc. -
Use of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Input into Resident Coordinator's Annual Reports, MDG evaluation, - National Human Development Reports, periodic reports on UN conventions, Government programmes and national action plans, UN agencies' annual and bi-annual reviews, reports and workplans. - Information will be used for global appeals, global reports and donor reports. - Dissemination of information, e.g. in conferences or workshops, to stimulate debate and policy development.
Partner activities	-