United Nations Children’s Fund
Executive Board
Second regular session 2024
3–6 September 2024
Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Draft country programme document**

Ukraine

**Summary**

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Ukraine is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comment. The draft CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $9,400,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $658,100,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2025 to 2029.


** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, country programme documents (CPDs) are considered and approved in one session, on a no-objection basis. This draft CPD, and a costed evaluation plan, will be presented to the Executive Board for review from 11 June to 1 July 2024. The final CPD will be posted to the Executive Board web page in English six weeks in advance of the 2024 second regular session and in the other designated languages four weeks in advance.
Programme rationale

1. Ukraine is the second-largest country in Europe, with an estimated population of 44 million prior to the escalation of the war with the Russian Federation. The Government and people of Ukraine have demonstrated resilience and resolve since the full-scale invasion in February 2022, launching a recovery process while responding to an acute humanitarian crisis. Ukraine is implementing concurrent social and child protection, education, health, decentralization, and other crucial reforms. In December 2023, the European Council decided to open accession negotiations with Ukraine, after granting it candidate status in June 2022.

2. Prior to the start of the war, Ukraine had been progressing towards nationally defined targets for 15 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and had entered the high human development category between 2020 and 2021, with a score of 0.773. Ukraine had improved life expectancy at birth, under-1 and under-5 mortality ratios, and access to education; ratified major international conventions upholding children’s rights; and adopted legislation and frameworks on equal rights and opportunities, and on combatting and preventing domestic abuse and gender-based violence and protecting survivors.

3. The war has eroded that progress and reversed human development gains, causing significant civilian casualties, the largest mass displacement in Europe since World War II, and demographic shifts with dire implications for the country’s recovery and long-term development. As at March 2024, the United Nations verified that since the start of the war: 600 children in Ukraine have been killed and 1,357 have been injured, with explosive weapons causing 87 per cent of child casualties; 34 per cent of 6.5 million refugees are estimated to be children; 3.7 million people remain internally displaced in Ukraine; approximately 630,000 displaced children have returned to their place of origin; and approximately 700,000 children live in temporarily occupied areas along the front lines, experiencing intense shelling and severe constraints to basic needs.

4. The third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment by the World Bank, the Government of Ukraine, the European Commission and the United Nations, has estimated the direct war-caused damage at $152 billion and the reconstruction and recovery cost at $486 billion over the next decade. As at February 2024, 1,718 medical facilities, 3,798 educational institutions, 1,108.5 kilometres of water networks and 38 youth centres were reported as damaged or destroyed. Destruction of housing, water, sanitation, energy infrastructure, forced displacement, loss of income and property have created new vulnerabilities and resulted in 20 per cent of Ukrainian children needing sustained humanitarian and social assistance. The war has caused a “poverty shift”, with relatively well-to-do households falling into poverty and traditionally vulnerable families (such as those with children with disabilities, three or more children, and single parents) facing additional hardships. UNICEF estimates that the share of households with children living below the poverty line increased from 43 per cent to 66 per cent between 2021 and 2023.

5. The Government has ringfenced social protection allocations, increasing expenditures by 5 per cent between 2021 and 2023. However, the war-related pressure on public financing has stretched the resources and capacities of the Government and households. Growing needs and inflation have considerably outpaced social protection coverage and adequacy. In 2023, consolidated government spending on education and health care represented 73.6 per cent and 79.7 per cent, respectively, of...

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1 All data on children’s deprivations are from the UNICEF Situation Analysis of Children in Ukraine, 2022–2024, and Common Country Analysis, 2023 (online publications forthcoming).
the 2021 budget. Despite an increase in the 2024 budget, local transfers for deinstitutionalization and education of children in the family or family-like settings represented only 74 per cent of 2021 allocations.

6. Despite the war’s impact, the World Health Organization (WHO) assessed the country’s health system as resilient and access to primary health-care services as generally good in 2023. In 2023, the availability of maternal and newborn services was estimated at 88.6 per cent, with lower availability in conflict-affected regions such as Donetsk and Kherson. The already low pre-war breastfeeding rates during the first six months of life remain suboptimum (between 15 per cent and 50 per cent, as per different 2023 assessments). Ukraine has one of the lowest vaccination coverage rates in the WHO European region, remaining below the 95 per cent threshold in 2023. The latest available data on the maternal mortality ratio and neonatal mortality rate, estimated respectively at 14 deaths per 100,000 live births (2022) and 5 per 1,000 live births (2021), show slightly higher figures than for the European region as a whole.

7. The war has exacerbated existing mental health and psychosocial support needs, an issue that affects about 25 per cent of the population. Stigmatization of mental health and a weak culture of seeking professional help have resulted in a significant number of undiagnosed and untreated individuals. Gender, age, region, displacement and financial status influence mental health challenges, with women, residents of the east and south, and internally displaced persons faring worse. Since the start of the war, nearly 61 per cent of parents believe that their children have experienced stress and poor sleep; 24 per cent of young people aged 14–24 years believe that their psychological state has deteriorated; and 11 per cent believe that they need psychological help.

8. Learning continuity across Ukrainian education and training systems has been disrupted by school closures and the displacement of children. With 13 per cent of education infrastructure damaged or destroyed by the war and 20 per cent of primary and secondary schools non-operational due to inadequate access to shelters, half of the country’s 3.8 million schoolchildren rely on online learning. An estimated 58 per cent of preschool-age children are not receiving early childhood education. Distance learning, stress and trauma during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the war have caused substantial learning and skills losses.

9. Results from the 2022 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) indicate a deterioration in the learning acquisition of 15-year-olds since 2018, equivalent to almost two years in mathematics, reading and science. Girls’ scores have declined more rapidly than those of boys, and the gap between students from rural and urban areas has substantially widened, amounting to learning losses of more than four years. Ukrainian youth lack opportunities for skills development to meet the country’s socioeconomic recovery requirements, and struggle to access decent employment opportunities. In 2023, 18 per cent of young people aged 16–35 years were neither studying nor employed; and 22 per cent of unemployed youth considered lack of skills and knowledge a barrier to employment.

10. By the end of 2023, about 1.7 million children lacked access to safe water and 3.4 million lacked access to safe sanitation. Poor water quality (one third of samples fail national standards) and inadequate sewage treatment present public health risks, including disease outbreaks, such as a suspected cholera outbreak in Mariupol and a hepatitis A outbreak in southern Ukraine. Costs have risen sharply. Even before the war-caused destruction, 40 per cent of national water and sanitation systems were in critical condition due to ageing infrastructure, exacerbating the strain and likelihood of system collapses.
11. The ongoing war is impacting the global climate. As at September 2023, the total greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the war were 150 million tons of carbon dioxide, surpassing the annual emissions from highly industrialized countries. On average, the projected range of the temperature change in Ukraine between 2011 and 2030 varies from −0.1 °C to 0.8 °C, with the highest temperatures in the north of the Eastern region. Environmental sustainability challenges due to inadequate solid waste management have been worsened by the damaged critical infrastructure. Only 0.14 per cent of solid waste is recycled, with the rest mostly disposed of in landfills, failing sanitary standards.

12. In the first days of the war, more than 38,000 of the 48,000 children in institutional care were returned to their families without assessing their ability to provide care and upbring and without assistance to provide care. More than 4,000 children living in institutions were evacuated to countries in the European Union, the Republic of Moldova and Türkiye, and more than 1,600 children were moved to other regions within Ukraine. The number of children with criminal charges increased from 1,369 in 2022 to 1,752 in 2023, with custodial or alternative sentences reaching an historic low of 336 in 2022. Between 2021 and 2023, the number of child victims of registered crimes (including war-related crimes) almost doubled, to 11,495. The number of child survivors/victims of sexual violence increased from 526 to 880 between 2022 and 2023.

13. The war has aggravated persistent systemic inefficiencies, slowing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Limited data and awareness on existing deprivations and child rights violations hamper the development of child-centred and evidence-based legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and programmes aligned with international standards. A tight fiscal space, budget and personnel cuts, and continuous humanitarian needs are hindering recovery efforts, deepening geographical, ethnic, gender and digital inequalities, and leaving vulnerable children and families behind.

14. Strained social cohesion and prevalent social and gender norms embedded in organizational and societal structures are exacerbating violence, abuse and neglect towards women and children. Women are more likely to earn less, be unemployed, be burdened by unpaid domestic and care work, and be single parents. Intersectional factors (disability, displacement, age, single parenthood, gender-based violence and minority status) further heighten the existing vulnerabilities. These issues will likely compound intergenerational effects on the holistic development of children and young people, limiting their meaningful participation as agents of change and denying them their role as rights holders.

15. As the lead United Nations agency for child rights, UNICEF is uniquely positioned to deliver child-centred results during peace and emergencies. UNICEF will leverage the momentum generated by the war response and European Union accession process to place child rights at the core of the national and international humanitarian, recovery, reconstruction and reform efforts. UNICEF will support the Government to implement its international commitments to protect the rights and meet the needs of children experiencing the effects of the war and strengthen human capital as the cornerstone of its child-centred recovery.

16. The country programme’s strategic intent and flexible approach reflect the feedback received from the Government, civil society, youth representatives, and humanitarian and development partners between October 2023 and February 2024, and the following evaluation lessons:² (a) linking emergency response to recovery is a strength that UNICEF must leverage to address the needs of war-affected vulnerable

children; and (b) UNICEF is well placed to take a lead role in child-friendly, resilient and gender- and disability-inclusive services in the system-wide response in Ukraine.

Programme priorities and partnerships


18. Developed amid the ongoing war, the country programme acknowledges the intergenerational consequences of the current humanitarian crisis if the needs of the most vulnerable children are not addressed. It focuses on children as rights holders, and on state authorities, families/caregivers and communities as duty bearers. The programme’s strategic intent is that all children in Ukraine live and develop in safe, nurturing and enabling environments and exercise their agency, in full compliance with their rights, and leaving no one behind. This can be achieved if: the Government and partners design and implement evidence-based, child-centred and inclusive shock-responsive policies and deliver resilient, integrated and equitable social services that address children’s age-, gender- and disability-sensitive humanitarian, recovery and development needs; children, young people and their families/caregivers access and utilize these services, especially in humanitarian situations; and rights holders and duty bearers adopt and espouse norms and behaviours upholding all children’s rights, especially of children in armed conflict.

19. The programme considers shifting humanitarian and recovery needs, and the Government’s concurrent humanitarian and recovery efforts, and integrates simultaneous and mutually reinforcing humanitarian, recovery and development interventions to:

   (a) deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance and ensure continuity of social services and benefits targeting the most vulnerable children and families along the front lines and in other war-affected areas.

   (b) foster recovery by scaling up decentralized service-provision models and child- and youth-centred and gender-sensitive local governance.

   (c) support long-term development through nationwide policy reforms, leveraging partnerships for child-centred investments and fostering systems’ accountability, equity, innovation, sustainability and resilience.

   (d) promote climate- and environment-sensitive, gender-transformative and inclusive social and behaviour change, participation, and mental health and psychosocial support.

   (e) support the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

20. The five sectoral outcomes correspond to the Goal Areas of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025. Within these outcomes, outputs address policies, programmes and people. The child rights monitoring outcome anchors the programme in the core UNICEF mandate and normative agenda to protect and uphold children’s rights, while the programme effectiveness outcome provides cross-cutting support. All outcomes jointly deliver humanitarian, recovery and development results within
three interlinked areas of UNICEF leadership and comparative advantage, fostering a holistic approach to developmental outcomes along the life cycle:

(a) The Better Start to Life leadership area acts as a foundation for the other two leadership areas and as the cornerstone for a human capital-focused recovery. UNICEF takes a systemic, integrated multisectoral approach to early childhood development, to embed nurturing care for young children in child-centred, resilient, gender-transformative and inclusive policies, programmes and parenting practices, pre-empting the intergenerational impact of the war, climate change and environmental degradation, in line with global evidence showing that investing in young children has high returns later in life.

(b) The Better Learning and Skills leadership area recognizes that children and young people are instrumental to national recovery and tackles the war’s impact on learning to meet the country’s human development needs. The country programme’s inclusive and gender-transformative approach aims to maximize the potential of children and young people, especially those most immediately affected by the war, and equip them with the knowledge, skills and motivation to participate in national recovery and reverse demographic challenges to growth and recovery.

(c) The Better Care leadership area leverages the existing humanitarian and demographic crisis to support comprehensive childcare reform and ensure that every child grows up in a stable, nurturing and safe family and inclusive community. Through its multifaceted approach, UNICEF aims to transform institutional care by realigning existing systems towards community/family-based service models and fostering alternative care modalities.

21. Through an emphasis on equity and participation, and in line with the UNICEF Disability Inclusion Policy and Strategy, 2022–2030 and the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2022–2025, UNICEF will deliver results to all children, particularly children with disabilities, children without parental care, children with experience in institutional care, internally displaced and returnee children, children in rural areas, children in contact with the law and survivors of violence, and Roma children, to leave no one behind. The programme will work across a socioecological model, fostering shifts in unequal power relations, and generate gender-responsive evidence to advocate for gender equality and the empowerment of girls; identify and address gender dimensions of poverty and vulnerability; promote gender-transformative interventions; prevent sexual exploitation, abuse, and sexual and gender-based violence; address discriminatory gender norms and practices; foster gender-transformative and nurturing parenting; and facilitate inclusive and stigma-free communities and services for children, young people and their caregivers.

**Health and nutrition**

22. The outcome aims to ensure that no child in Ukraine dies from a preventable disease and that all children thrive and have the best start in life, to reach their full potential in health and well-being, in line with the UNICEF Strategy for Health, 2016–2030, and pending the adoption of the National Health Strategy for Ukraine. UNICEF will address humanitarian needs by rehabilitating health infrastructure, including shelters and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, delivering supplies and equipment for infection prevention and control, and providing life-saving health services to complement the existing ones. The concurrent development/recovery interventions will support the Ministry of Health (MoH), central and local health-care authorities and service providers by updating evidence-based inclusive policies, frameworks and standards of care and strengthening service providers’ capacities to deliver life-cycle appropriate quality, accessible, equitable and integrated maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition services, including immunization, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), and
ment health and psychosocial support, especially to children and families affected by war. UNICEF will empower communities, families and caregivers to transform gender and social norms, implement nurturing care practices, and seek quality health and nutrition services.

**Learning and skills**

23. The outcome aims to ensure that all Ukrainian children acquire the competencies required for their well-being and become successful lifelong learners. Humanitarian interventions will support flexible learning opportunities for war-affected children, including mobile and non-formal early childhood education services and primary/secondary student learning support; repair of infrastructure, including WASH; and strengthening of digital education systems. In line with the National Education Strategic Action Plan 2024–2027, the concurrent development/recovery interventions will support the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES), local education authorities and service providers in building resilient and equitable pre-primary, primary and secondary education systems. UNICEF will strengthen education and training policy frameworks and coordination structures; foster shifts across early childhood education curricula, structured teacher pedagogy and assessment systems; support the implementation of inclusive, system-wide approaches to primary and secondary students’ learning recovery, including socioemotional well-being; and support the integration of skills development, career guidance and job opportunities within education and youth services.

**Child protection**

24. The outcome strives to ensure that all Ukrainian children and young people live and develop in safe, nurturing and inclusive environments to fulfil their right to family, care and protection in line with the National Strategy for the Protection of Children’s Rights in the Field of Justice for 2024–2028 and the draft Strategy for Ensuring the Rights of Every Child in Ukraine to Grow up in a Family Environment. Through its humanitarian action, UNICEF will focus on delivering a core package of social services targeting the most vulnerable children in war-affected areas, strengthening national and decentralized capacities to provide a continuum of care in emergencies; enabling the safe, individually assessed return/reintegration of displaced children without parental care; and monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children in armed conflict. Working with the Coordination Center for Family Uplifting and Child Care Development (CCFUCCD), the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) and key central and local stakeholders, the concurrent development/recovery interventions will be aimed at transforming institutional care and fostering nationally owned child protection reform through the realignment of the existing child protection ecosystem; coordinating resilient, gender-transformative and inclusive community-based recovery; strengthening access to justice for children in conflict and contact with the law, and protecting them from all forms of violence; and fostering inclusive, gender-sensitive and stigma-free practices and the uptake of child protection and social services.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

25. The outcome aims to ensure that children and young people live and develop in a safe and sustainable environment with access to optimized, shock- and climate-resilient, affordable and safely managed WASH services in line with the Water Strategy of Ukraine until 2050. UNICEF will deliver supplies, repairs and equipment to address the most critical gaps and urgent humanitarian needs of the most deprived children and communities. The concurrent development/recovery efforts will support
the Ministry for Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development (MiCTID), Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources (MoEPNR), authorities and service providers in strengthening the long-term sustainability of systems, advocating for evidence-based, inclusive and sustainable water and sanitation sector governance in alignment with the principles of building back better and greener, and implementing and scaling up innovative governance and technical models. UNICEF will leverage investments benefiting children, including gender-sensitive WASH facilities, improved drinking water and effluent quality from a public health, energy and cost-efficiency perspective, and promote knowledge and practices for climate action, sustainable development and resilience, while providing cross-cutting support to other outcomes through WASH in social facilities.

Social policy

26. The outcome aims to ensure that all Ukrainian children and young people, especially the most vulnerable, live free from poverty and are protected from shocks and deprivations, in line with the State Strategy for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men until 2030 and National Youth Strategy until 2030. UNICEF will provide flexible cash transfers to address the pressing humanitarian needs of vulnerable and war-affected people, while implementing development/recovery actions to position children at the heart of the recovery agenda. UNICEF will work with MoSP, MiCTID, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and key state and civil society actors to ensure that child poverty data inform large-scale reforms to increase the inclusiveness and shock-responsiveness of the social protection system and programmes, and to better address persistent and emerging needs. UNICEF will support public finance for children reforms in key sectors and offer evidence generation, policy advice and integrated support packages at national and subnational levels to foster strategic policy reforms, and budget allocations to reach the most vulnerable. In partnership with local authorities, academia, civil society and youth organizations, UNICEF will strengthen local governance capacities, and foster civic engagement and participation of young people on issues that matter to them.

Child rights monitoring

27. The outcome centres around improving child rights’ monitoring systems so that Ukrainian children benefit from inclusive services, policies and protections to realize their rights. As the overarching outcome of the country programme, it complements specific sectoral monitoring, evidence and knowledge-generation interventions of other outcomes and is aimed at strengthening institutional settings and accountability systems for protecting child rights in Ukraine. Working with a wide range of state and civil society actors, including the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU) and other relevant state ministries and the Ombudsman, UNICEF will strengthen the State’s capacity to develop, coordinate and manage a comprehensive and cross-sectoral child rights monitoring system; improve national capacities to collect, monitor and use child-centred data and evidence; and foster the awareness and capacities of rights holders and duty bearers to uphold children’s rights and ensure their realization in humanitarian and development contexts.

Programme effectiveness

28. The outcome is aimed at ensuring that the country programme is effectively designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards and achieve results for children. Within the limitations imposed by the war, UNICEF will partner with the Government of Ukraine, the European Union, United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and other development and
humanitarian partners, civil society, the private sector, children and young people to promote policies, programmes and budgets to advance children’s rights through public advocacy and social and behaviour change, while mobilizing funds to drive collective action to support child-centred priorities. UNICEF will leverage its leadership of and participation in humanitarian clusters and sectoral working groups and engage its country and field offices in comprehensive humanitarian and recovery action.

Summary budget table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme component</th>
<th>Regular resources</th>
<th>Other resources</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>89 143</td>
<td>89 843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning and skills</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>214 108</td>
<td>215 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>1 500</td>
<td>137 594</td>
<td>139 094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>99 739</td>
<td>100 439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social policy</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>69 114</td>
<td>70 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child rights monitoring</td>
<td>3 000</td>
<td>13 829</td>
<td>16 829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme effectiveness</td>
<td>1 500</td>
<td>34 573</td>
<td>36 073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9 400</td>
<td>658 100</td>
<td>667 500</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Programme and risk management

29. This document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results within the UNSDCF and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level.

30. Developed amid the ongoing war, the programme considers both protracted humanitarian and scaled-up recovery and development scenarios, which may influence the underlying assumption that the Government will continue to support, politically and financially, the reform agenda. The changing political landscape and aggravated humanitarian needs may revert the focus from recovery and long-term systems strengthening to emergency aid. Diminished funding, budget and personnel cuts and security conditions may hamper programme implementation.

31. UNICEF will closely monitor institutional, strategic/programmatic, operational and contextual risks and assumptions to develop risk mitigation measures. UNICEF will adjust the programme logic using risk-informed programming approaches, and will recalibrate humanitarian, recovery and development interventions, meeting business continuity standards and delivering on the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action in collaboration with partners. The Prime Minister, through the MoSP, will be responsible for the overall coordination and workplan development with relevant line ministries and other partners. In line with the Business Operations Strategy, UNICEF will use the harmonized approach to cash transfers to conduct programmatic and spot checks of ongoing implementation and risks, strengthen accountability to affected populations and implement measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse.
Monitoring, learning and evaluation

32. Programme monitoring and evaluation will follow the results and resources framework. Through its policy-level interventions across outcomes 1–5 and the entirety of outcome 6, UNICEF will enhance national monitoring and evaluation frameworks, standards and capacities, including the capacity to generate and use child-centred evidence in policy and investment decisions to uphold children’s rights. This includes technical and resource support to the SSSU, including the planned conduct of the multiple indicator cluster survey; evaluation capacity gap assessments and trainings of key partner ministries; advocacy for a national evaluation policy; support to joint and country-led evidence-gathering exercises; and supporting the digitalization of data systems and the digital transformation of service provision.

33. To monitor progress towards the programme and UNSDCF targets and Sustainable Development Goals, UNICEF will use tools such as U-Report, third-party and joint monitoring, community feedback mechanisms, annual programme reviews, assessments, studies and at least five learning-focused evaluations, contributing to programme improvements and strengthening the accountability of stakeholders.
Annex

Results and resources framework

Ukraine – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2025–2029

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNSDCF outcomes</th>
<th>UNICEF outcomes</th>
<th>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
<th>Indicative country programme outputs</th>
<th>Major partners, partnership frameworks</th>
<th>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. By 2029, people, and especially vulnerable groups, benefit from increased investment in human capital and more equitable access to stronger social services and social protection systems.</td>
<td>1. By 2029, more children, young people, caregivers and pregnant women, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from efficient, resilient, inclusive and gender-transformative health, nutrition and development services, including in humanitarian contexts.</td>
<td>Children &lt; 1 year receiving diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis (DTP-3) vaccine at national level* B: 83% (2023) T: 95% (2029) Scale of integration of mental health services into primary health care, including through school and digital platforms B: 2 (2023) T: 4 (2029) Percentage of children receiving early stimulation and responsive care from their parents and caregivers B: N/A T: 75% (2029)</td>
<td>Public Health Center, WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage</td>
<td>1.1. The Ukrainian health system has updated, harmonized, evidence-based, inclusive and human-centred health-care policies aligned with national recovery goals. 1.2. The health-care system at national and subnational levels has strengthened capacities to deliver life-cycle appropriate quality, accessible and equitable health, immunization, nutrition, development, PMTCT, perinatal care and mental health and psychosocial support services, especially for the most vulnerable. 1.3. Communities, families, young people and caregivers</td>
<td>MoH, WHO, regional and community health departments</td>
<td>700 89 143 89 843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSDCF outcomes</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of infants 0–5 months of age exclusively fed with breast milk.</td>
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<td>of children have strengthened capacities to transform gender and social norms and are empowered to seek and utilize quality human-centred health, immunization, nutrition, development, HIV, mental health and psychosocial support and perinatal care services and implement nurturing care practices.</td>
<td>MoES, MoF, Ministry of Youth and Sports, MoE, civil society organizations, decentralized education management bodies, Education Sector Working Group, Education cluster</td>
<td>1 000 214 108 215 108</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Net enrollment ratio in pre-primary education (3–5 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1. The education system has strengthened capacity for resilient and gender-responsive planning, financing and governance.</td>
<td>MoES, MoF, Ministry of Youth and Sports, MoE, civil society organizations, decentralized education management bodies, Education Sector Working Group, Education cluster</td>
<td>1 000 214 108 215 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Learning outcome results in reading, mathematics, and science (PISA)*</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2. Education service providers have strengthened capacities to deliver effective education and training opportunities that foster children’s well-being.</td>
<td>MoES, MoF, Ministry of Youth and Sports, MoE, civil society organizations, decentralized education management bodies, Education Sector Working Group, Education cluster</td>
<td>1 000 214 108 215 108</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of children accessing formal or non-formal basic education including early learning</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3. Children and young people, their caregivers and communities, especially the most vulnerable, have strengthened capacities to practice positive parenting and nurturing care, and utilize inclusive education and training services.</td>
<td>MoES, MoF, Ministry of Youth and Sports, MoE, civil society organizations, decentralized education management bodies, Education Sector Working Group, Education cluster</td>
<td>1 000 214 108 215 108</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training, by sex*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MoES, MoF, Ministry of Youth and Sports, MoE, civil society organizations, decentralized education management bodies, Education Sector Working Group, Education cluster</td>
<td>1 000 214 108 215 108</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of children in conflict with the law subject to a diversion order or a non-custodial measure</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.1. Institutional capacities are strengthened to reform, adopt and implement legislative, regulatory, budgetary and coordination frameworks that enable a</td>
<td>MoJ, CCFUCCD, Ministry of Interior, MoSP, MoH, Supreme</td>
<td>1 500 137 594 139 094</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2. By 2029, children, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from resilient, equitable and inclusive learning and training pathways, including in humanitarian contexts, acquiring the knowledge and skills to contribute to the recovery of Ukraine.

3. By 2029, all girls, boys, women and families, especially the most

4. By 2029, society is more inclusive and cohesive with active civic
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF outcomes</th>
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<tr>
<td>space and more effective, accountable institutions that enable reform and recovery and safeguard rule of law, human rights and gender equality.</td>
<td>vulnerable, including those affected by humanitarian contexts, are protected from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, and benefit from better care and justice.</td>
<td>Percentage of children in family-based care of the total number of children in all forms of formal alternative care B: 57% (2022) T: 80% (2029)</td>
<td>quality, risk-informed, age-appropriate, gender-transformative, inclusive and shock-responsive child protection system, especially for vulnerable groups.</td>
<td>Court, State Service for Children, national police, General Prosecutor’s Office, Ombudsman, civil society</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. By 2029, children, adolescents and their caregivers, especially in war-affected areas, benefit from water supply and sanitation services which are sustainable, affordable, climate-resilient,</td>
<td>Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water service from public utilities* B: 67% (2022) T: 80% (2029)</td>
<td>National Report on the Quality of Drinking Water and the State of Drinking Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal in Ukraine</td>
<td>4.1. The WASH sector has strengthened capacities to develop and manage evidence-based policies, budgets and programmes for affordable, sustainable, inclusive and shock-resilient services that factor in the needs of children and support recovery goals.</td>
<td>MiCTID, MoEPNR, state agencies, water utilities, local authorities, WASH cluster, academia, civil society</td>
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<tr>
<td>1, 2 and 3. By 2029, people benefit from inclusive and sustainable management of natural resources, responding to major climate and environmental challenges.</td>
<td>Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation service from public utilities* B: 53% (2022) T: 65% 2029</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.2. Local governments, utilities, educational and health-care institutions have increased capacities to provide quality and</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNSDCF outcomes</td>
<td>UNICEF outcomes</td>
<td>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</td>
<td>Means of verification</td>
<td>Indicative country programme outputs</td>
<td>Major partners, partnership frameworks</td>
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| inclusive and gender-responsive. | 1 and 2 | Percentage of children living in poverty according to the national monetary poverty line  
B: 43.2% (2021)  
T: 40% (2029)  
Percentage of children, covered by at least one social protection cash benefit*  
B: N/A (2023)  
T: 76–100% (2029)  
Proportion of young people (15–35 years) empowered to make informed choices to participate in decision-making process at all levels*  
B: 31% (2021)  
T: to be determined as per UNSDCF (2029) | National Household Survey, MoSP databases, National Budget of Ukraine, Coverage Assessment | sustainable WASH services to vulnerable children and communities.  
4.3. Children, adolescents, their caregivers and communities have developed age-appropriate and gender-sensitive WASH knowledge and practices promoting climate action, sustainable development, and resilience to disasters and shocks. | MoSP, MoF, SSSU, local authorities, development partners, academia, civil society | 1 000 69 114 70 114 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1–4</td>
<td>6. By 2029, the rights of all children and young people of Ukraine are respected and monitored, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international standards.</td>
<td>Proportion of total government spending on social protection* B: 14% (2024) T: 14%</td>
<td>Government assessments, administrative data, household survey</td>
<td>6.1. National and local authorities have strengthened capacities to develop, collect, monitor and use child-centred data and evidence at national and local levels. 6.2. Ukrainian authorities have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and manage a comprehensive, cross-sectoral monitoring system to uphold children’s rights.</td>
<td>MoSP, SSSU, Parliament, Ombudsman, Cabinet of Ministers, sectoral ministries</td>
<td>3 000 13 829 16 829</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Availability of recent data on child-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators B: Score 2 (2024) T: Score 3 (2029)</td>
<td>Level of administrative data maturity B: Score1 (formation) (2024) T: Score 2 (foundational) (2029)</td>
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<td>Level of integration of measurable commitments on child rights in national planning documents B: Score 1 (2024) T: Score 2 (2029)</td>
<td>Level of establishment of permanent national child rights coordinating mechanism B: Score 1 (2024) T: Score 2 (2029)</td>
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<td>7. The country programme is effectively and efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in</td>
<td>Percentage of key performance indicators meeting scorecard benchmarks B: 90% T: 90%</td>
<td>UNICEF InSight 7.1 UNICEF staff and partners are provided guidance, tools and resources for effective: planning and monitoring; communication, advocacy and partnerships; addressing crosscutting issues; and for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.</td>
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* Proportion of total government spending on social protection as a percentage of total government spending.
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<td>Achieving results for children, including in humanitarian situations.(^b)</td>
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<td><strong>Total resources</strong></td>
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<td>9 400 658 100 667 500</td>
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</table>

\(^a\) Outcome indicator aligned with the UNSDCF indicator.

\(^b\) Maintaining the current levels of spending on social protection and preventing any further decrease.

\(^b\) Programme effectiveness will be monitored through the standard key performance indicators.