

UKRAINE VULNERABILITY: REGIONAL ASPECTS

May,
2020

Children in Ukraine

Children account for more than a quarter of the country's population. Almost 7.6 million children and young people live in Ukraine (0-17 years).

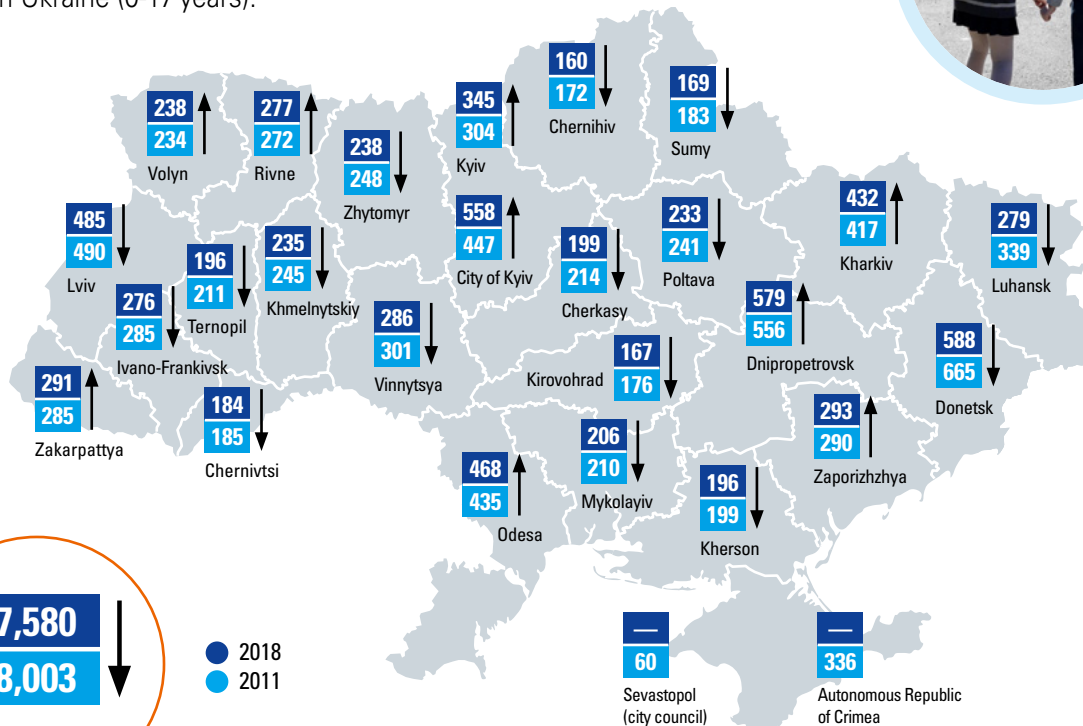


Figure 1. Number of Children in Ukraine by region, absolute number (thousands)

Children in the COVID-19 Affected Regions

COVID-19 pandemic continues to spread in Ukraine. Restrictive measures are in place in Ukraine, incl. extending Ukraine's quarantine until 22 May 2020.



In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Ukraine imposed the state of emergency in all oblasts to maximize mobilization of resources and protect public health. Besides, it imposed restrictive measures: airway and railway traffic suspended, intercity and international bus service stopped. The COVID-19 pandemic and countrywide quarantine created a situation where 42,000 children (among 103,000 children) from boarding schools were returned to their biological families or placed in camps / shelters / rehabilitation centers, simultaneous and without any proper social work with such families. In the designated regions, cumulatively 12,787 children were removed from Ministry of Education of Ukraine boarding schools, and as of the end of April total amount children in boarding schools is 1,866, which includes boarding school all verticals of authority.

Regions at risk:

Chernivtsi, Kyiv oblast and Kyiv city, Ivano-Frankivsk, Rivne, Ternopil.

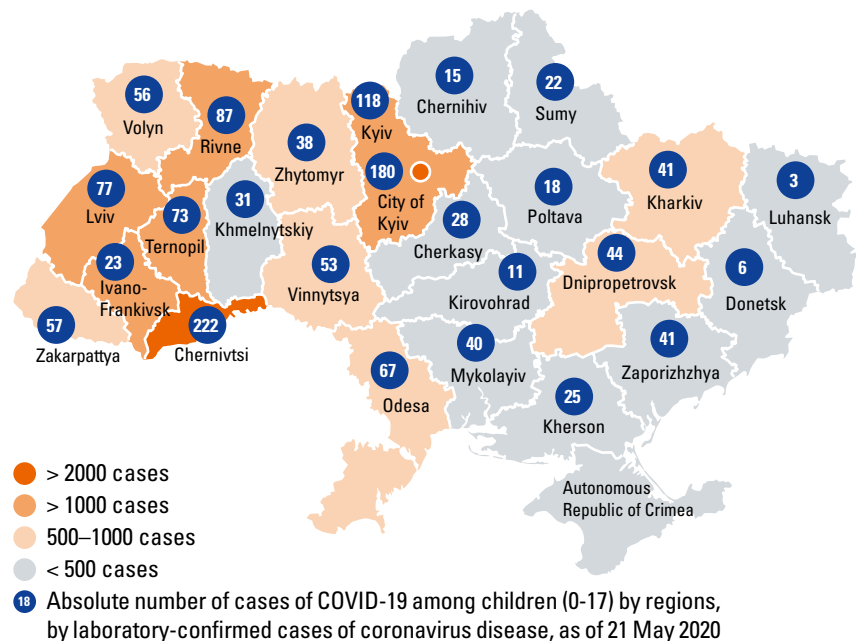


Figure 2. Distribution of cases of COVID-19 by regions, by laboratory-confirmed cases of coronavirus disease among all population groups

As any other crisis, the COVID-19 will also be over. The priority task is to minimize its economic consequences on children in Ukraine.

Children will be disproportionately affected

First, households with children in Ukraine are the most vulnerable group, particularly in terms of monetary poverty. Almost every 3rd child lives in poverty, and almost every 7th (14 %) in absolute poverty;

Second, there is a clear correlation- the more children in the family, the higher the risk of falling into poverty. The highest poverty levels are among large families (3+ children): each second of them (51.8%) is poor by relative criterion and more than two thirds (70.7%) are poor by absolute criterion;

Third, families with youngest children (<3y.o.) are the poorest. This can be greatly attributed to the lost job or inability of one of the family members to work due to care function;

Fourth, the risk of poverty increases with unemployed in the family. Thus, economic shocks and consequent unemployment will disproportionately affect children;

Fifth, the poverty level in large cities is 18.3%, and in small towns and rural areas, there are twice higher – 38.0% and 39.9%, respectively;

Sixth, in Ukraine there is inverse correlation between GDP per capita and absolute poverty, notably without time lag. The economic downturn almost inevitably will lead to the growth of absolute child poverty.

Poverty

The level of child poverty has pronounced regional differences: from 22.8% in Chernihiv region to 76.3% in Rivne.



A vulnerability focus has been identified in the northwestern region of the country, where four regions have high and very high rates of child poverty and eastern regions; high values are typical for Donetsk, Luhansk and Kherson regions and Kyiv oblast.

Regions at risk:
Rivne, Kherson, Donetsk, Zhytomyr, Volyn.

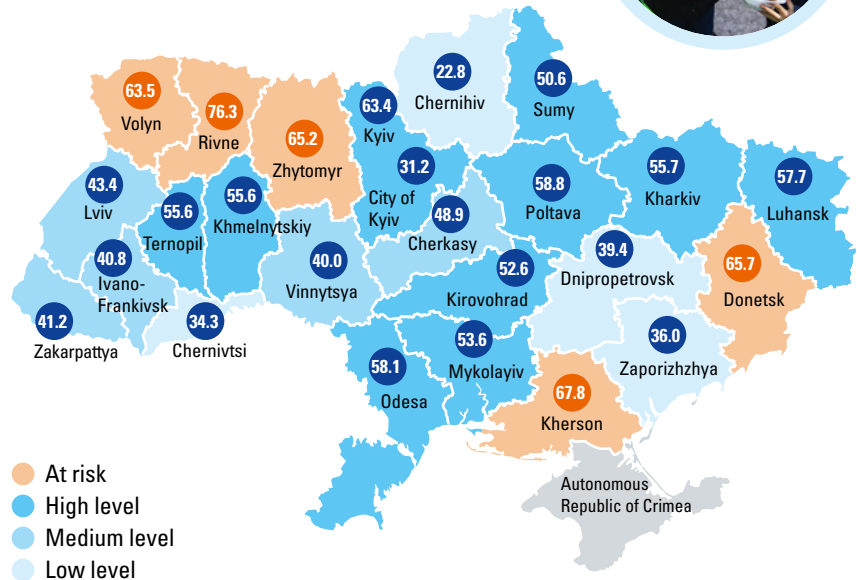


Figure 3. Relative Poverty in Ukraine by regions, percentage

The **relative poverty line** is calculated as a fixed proportion of per capita expenses. Ukraine is using the relative criterion of 75 percent of the median aggregate expenditures calculated per adult (24.1% in 2018, HBS)



Figure 4. Relative Poverty in Ukraine by age, percentage

Access to Health Care



There are substantial regional disparities in infant mortality rates: the highest rate (13.2 in Zakarpattya oblast) was more than 2 times greater than the lowest value (6.0 in Kyiv oblast).

The trend in the mortality closely follows changes in neonatal mortality. The progress in implementation of vaccination plans for older children currently varies between 22-28 per cent (vaccination with ADT-M, second dose, at the age of 7 and over; and BCG-2, at the age of 7) and 88-89 per cent (vaccination with MMR-2 (at the ages of 6, 7 and over)). UNICEF warns that although evidence suggests that pregnant mothers are not more affected by COVID-19 than others, Ukraine need to ensure they still have access to antenatal, delivery and postnatal services. Likewise, sick newborns need emergency services as they are at high risk of death. New families require support to start breastfeeding, and to get medicines, vaccines and nutrition to keep their babies healthy.

An urgent appeal to government and health care providers to save lives in the coming months by:

- Helping pregnant women to receive antenatal checkups, skilled delivery care, postnatal care services, and care related to COVID-19 as needed;
- Ensuring health workers are provided with the necessary personal protective equipment and get priority testing and vaccination once a COVID-19 vaccine becomes available so that they can deliver high quality care to all pregnant women and newborn babies during the pandemic;
- Guaranteeing that all infection prevention and control measures are in place in health facilities during childbirth and immediately after;
- Allowing health care workers to reach pregnant women and new mothers through home visits, encouraging women living in remote areas to use maternal waiting homes, and by using mobile health strategies for teleconsultations;
- Training, protecting and equipping health workers with clean birth kits to attend home births where health facilities are closed;
- Allocating resources to lifesaving services and supplies for maternal and child health.

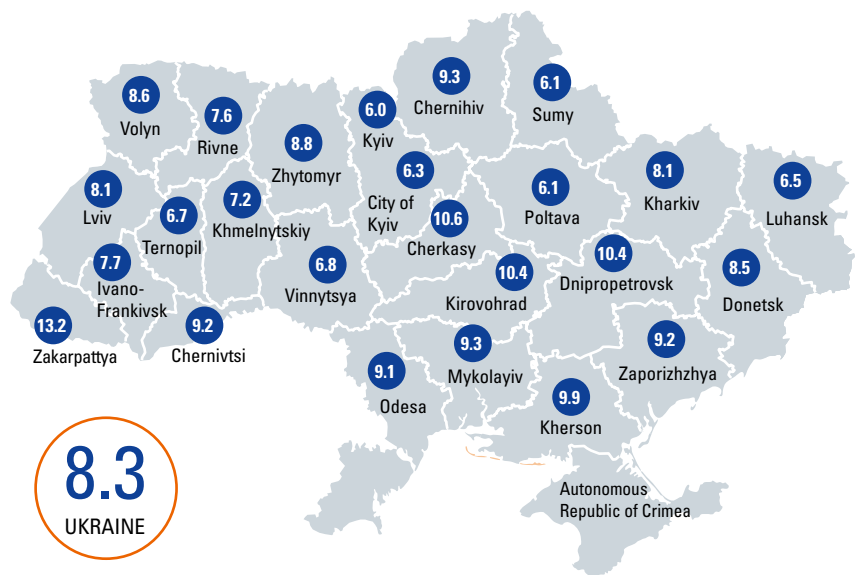


Figure 5. Mortality rate among children up to five years of age by region, number of children of corresponding age who died per 1000 live birth

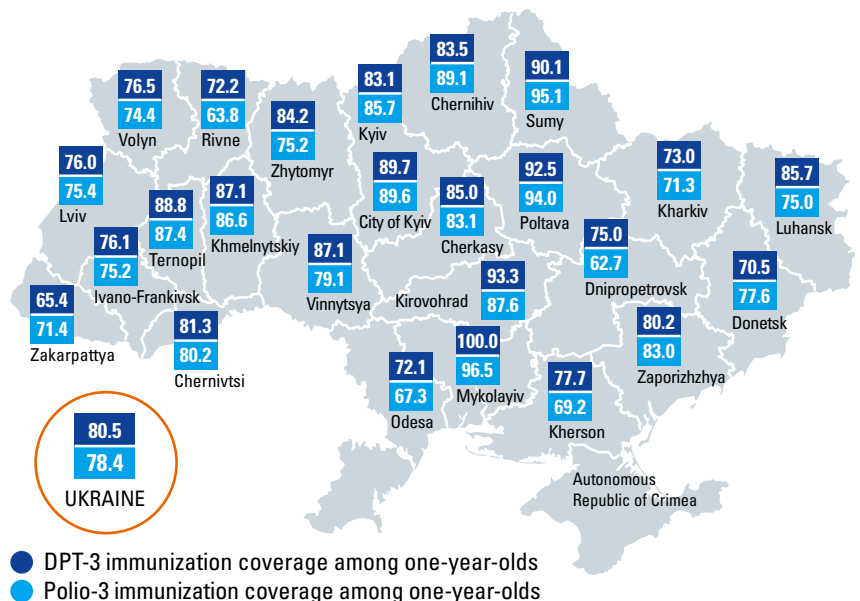


Figure 6. DPT-3 and Polio-3 immunization coverage by region, percentage

Access to Quality Education



The availability of pre-school facilities enables both full-fledged development of children and development of livelihoods strategy for young families.

Primary and secondary school completion rates are traditionally high in all regions of Ukraine. Delays to upgrading and modernizing existing schools pose serious obstacles to improving school leavers' competitiveness and adopting new forms of inclusive education. Empowering every child to obtain education is hindered by lack of resources for providing proper learning conditions in every school (including health-saving environments), full-scale updating of school curriculums, and digitalizing the entire 'educational ecosystem'.

Pre-school education

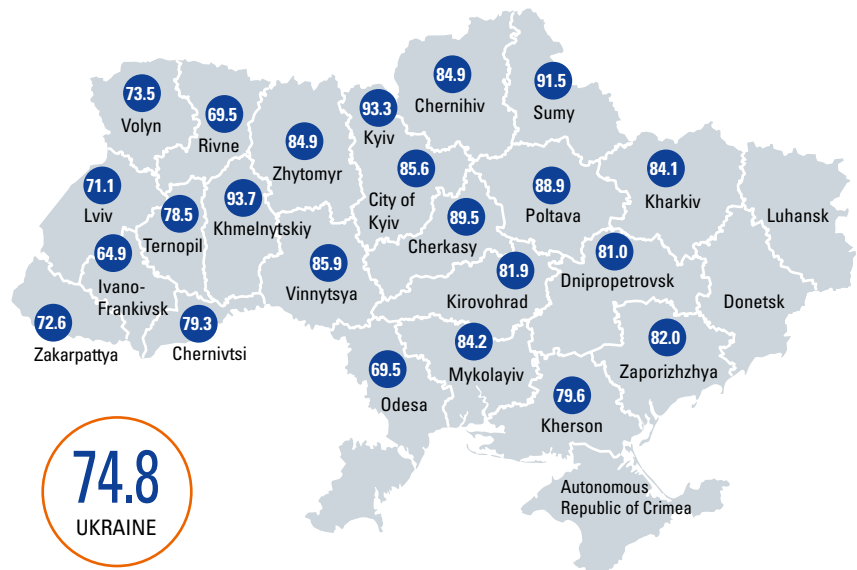


Figure 7. Net enrolment rate in pre-school educational institutions for children aged 3-5 by region, percentage

Primary and Secondary education

Table 1. Distribution of schools by type of the vulnerability by region, absolute number

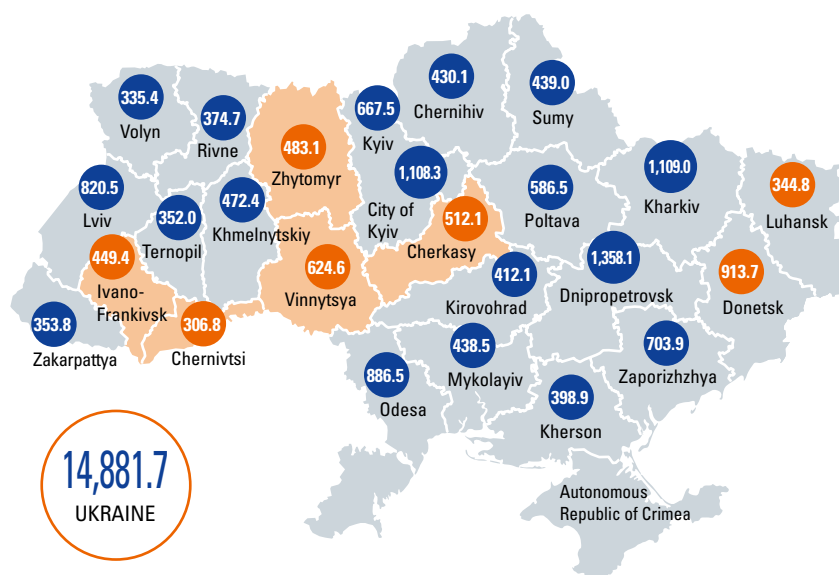
	Total number of schools	Number of schools without sewerage and water supply	Number of schools with more than 27 pupils per class	Number of schools with class space less than 2 m ² per one pupil	Number of schools with feeding utilities
Ukraine	14 816	419	1 681	878	6 952
Vinnitsya	768	3	47	33	297
Volyn	612	41	27	45	255
Dnipropetrovsk	855	8	241	55	409
Donetsk	507	0	54	35	393
Zhytomyr	628	67	40	34	384
Zakarpattia	655	57	34	45	249
Zaporizhzhya	527	7	90	32	254
Ivano-Frankivsk	677	41	31	19	104
Kyiv	661	17	80	78	485
Kirovohrad	318	1	27	9	2
Luhansk	275	5	5	6	156
Lviv	1 175	43	104	53	570
Mykolayiv	483	7	55	26	92
Odesa	759	11	108	79	568
Poltava	587	6	56	29	235
Rivne	587	37	33	57	343
Sumy	411	1	38	20	211
Ternopil	699	18	32	10	420
Kharkiv	710	0	146	62	530
Kherson	410	4	45	22	261
Khmelnytskyi	644	1	52	19	33
Cherkasy	553	8	37	12	288
Chernivtsi	399	7	35	18	157
Chernihiv	485	25	46	22	242
City of Kyiv	431	4	218	58	14

Access to Safe Water (water, sanitation and hygiene)

The water supply system in all regions of Ukraine is centralized, much more extensive than required and extremely inefficient.



351 out of 354 cities and towns have the centralized water supply system, 525 out of 587 urban settlements (townships) as well as 7,664 out of 25,454 villages also benefit from the centralized water supply network. Population of the cities of only 3 oblasts (Kyiv, Odesa, Kherson) and the city of Kyiv fully (100%) receive centralized water supply services. Apart from that water is also the energy source for electricity and heating in the area. (Data for Donetsk and Luhansk oblast are not included in this statement due to significant inconsistencies regarding the number of settlements, specifically in Donetsk oblast)¹. Less than 50% of HH have access to water "from a water supply network": Zhytomyr – 18.3, Ivano-Frankivsk – 25.1, Chernivtsi – 31.1, Vinnytsya – 43.2, Cherkasy – 43.8.



Regions at risk:

Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, Cherkasy, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsya.

Figure 8. Number of households by region, thousands

Table 2. Distribution of households by type of the main source of drinking water by region, percentage

	From a water supply network	From a well, a column in its yard	From a public column	From a public well	From a source, a river, a lake	Delivers water	Delivers water from other sources (purchase, etc.)
Ukraine	62.7	24.1	2.5	2.8	0.4	0.7	6.8
Vinnitsya	43.2	42.5	1.0	10.7	0.6	–	2.0
Volyn	54.3	44.1	–	1.6	–	–	–
Dnipropetrovsk	70.7	12.8	2.3	2.3	–	1.3	10.6
Donetsk	49.7	18.9	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.3	27.0
Zhytomyr	18.3	53.1	0.6	12.5	3.5	–	12.0
Zakarpattia	91.2	8.7	–	0.1	–	–	–
Zaporizhzhya	73.0	10.6	1.5	0.5	0.3	4.6	9.5
Ivano-Frankivsk	25.1	68.6	0.2	2.0	3.3	0.8	–
Kyiv	74.2	22.0	2.4	1.4	–	–	–
Kirovohrad	54.7	30.3	0.5	10.1	–	2.4	2.0
Luhansk	55.0	40.3	1.9	1.2	–	0.6	1.0
Lviv	56.4	39.5	–	2.3	0.8	–	1.0
Mykolayiv	73.1	14.3	1.0	4.3	–	3.3	4.0
Odesa	91.0	7.4	0.5	1.1	–	–	–
Poltava	79.2	18.8	1.2	0.8	–	–	–
Rivne	54.3	45.2	0.4	0.1	–	–	–
Sumy	77.0	17.3	0.6	5.1	–	–	–
Ternopil	65.4	30.1	–	2.8	0.9	–	0.8
Kharkiv	81.4	11.9	1.8	1.3	0.7	–	2.9
Kherson	60.9	17.7	–	–	–	–	21.4
Khmelnytskyi	62.9	26.4	1.9	6.8	–	–	2.0
Cherkasy	43.8	47.1	–	3.0	–	0.4	5.7
Chernivtsi	31.1	57.6	0.1	3.5	–	–	7.7
Chernihiv	75.2	19.4	1.2	4.2	–	–	–
City of Kyiv	54.0	0.5	21.6	–	0.3	–	23.6

¹ <https://www.minregion.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Proekt-Nats.-dop.-za-2018.pdf>

Table 3. Arrangement of households' housing by region, percentage

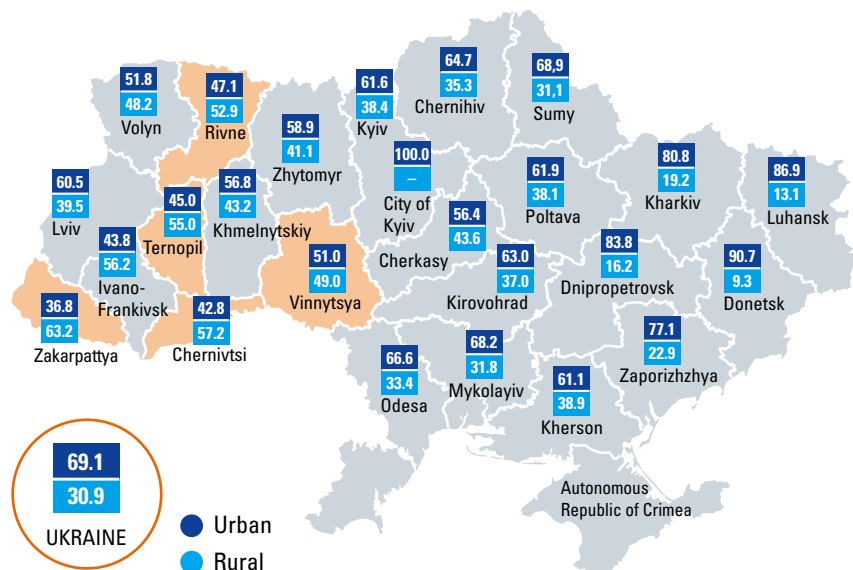
	Central heating hot water supply electric boiler	Individual heating system	Water supply	Sewerage	Hot water supply	Boiler electric	Boiler gas double circuit	Boiler solid fuel	Boiler gas	Boiler	Central gas	Baloon gas	Electric stove floor	Bathroom
Ukraine	36.4	45.2	82.9	82.3	46.9	1.3	19.6	7.8	32.7	11.7	78.8	11.2	5.4	79.1
Vinnitsya	16.7	50.1	62.5	62.2	9.1	1.1	17.4	7.3	29.7	9.4	69.4	23.3	3.1	58.7
Volyn	26.3	45.0	83.6	83.6	63.2	2.3	18.0	14.7	36.8	9.1	62.6	15.6	11.6	78.9
Dnipropetrovsk	39.4	52.9	87.5	86.7	67.3	4.3	21.4	4.9	42.7	14.1	91.0	4.4	0.7	85.3
Donetsk	46.2	35.5	87.3	85.9	13.6	1.1	12.6	4.6	39.5	18.3	72.8	3.3	3.5	83.8
Zhytomyr	21.1	43.9	64.0	63.4	52.8	1.1	20.8	5.1	28.0	10.0	70.1	19.8	3.1	56.9
Zakarpattya	–	67.6	94.2	93.0	86.4	0.8	44.0	23.4	27.2	28.1	79.0	17.0	0.2	90.8
Zaporizhzhya	40.9	38.3	84.3	83.5	26.5	1.7	21.0	10.0	37.0	9.5	73.2	17.0	7.5	80.0
Ivano-Frankivsk	7.7	62.8	81.8	81.8	79.2	0.3	47.0	8.1	28.0	9.9	85.8	5.6	3.4	80.0
Kyiv	30.1	66.2	81.4	81.2	26.7	0.1	27.4	10.2	42.4	6.3	93.0	1.8	4.0	80.6
Kirovohrad	13.3	60.8	72.4	69.1	61.7	4.5	22.8	13.6	31.4	9.5	52.9	38.4	5.5	65.4
Luhansk	19.6	68.3	81.4	81.4	–	3.8	21.6	13.8	44.2	8.5	88.3	2.2	2.3	78.5
Lviv	33.6	38.8	87.0	87.0	19.7	0.6	24.4	6.5	18.4	21.3	87.5	3.7	5.0	83.5
Mykolayiv	33.2	52.7	82.9	81.2	11.8	2.8	22.1	6.1	38.4	18.6	76.2	14.4	6.4	79.3
Odesa	39.3	39.8	91.1	90.2	60.1	1.3	7.0	9.4	69.8	7.6	72.0	21.3	5.1	87.0
Poltava	35.2	46.9	79.5	79.3	33.8	0.2	14.0	5.9	24.1	13.2	92.2	4.7	1.5	75.8
Rivne	25.2	48.6	74.7	74.7	62.7	0.3	29.1	6.0	16.2	12.5	67.5	11.6	11.9	71.0
Sumy	34.5	59.5	86.1	84.7	53.8	2.2	13.9	9.7	33.4	14.3	85.7	7.6	5.7	72.1
Ternopil	17.8	69.6	78.7	78.3	9.8	0.1	49.3	9.2	13.8	15.5	88.1	6.0	–	71.9
Kharkiv	52.9	40.7	85.9	85.9	45.7	–	9.0	9.4	18.8	12.4	85.3	5.5	7.5	81.5
Kherson	22.3	45.9	82.4	81.9	48.2	0.8	21.8	9.6	49.2	5.8	58.1	37.7	2.4	79.1
Khmelnytskyi	29.1	44.2	69.0	69.0	22.2	1.0	20.5	5.9	20.2	10.2	76.3	13.4	7.2	67.5
Cherkasy	28.6	54.2	78.8	78.8	70.3	0.7	27.9	5.4	40.1	4.1	74.9	14.0	3.9	75.8
Chernivtsi	18.3	32.4	72.3	72.3	60.1	1.0	23.1	9.0	42.3	16.4	69.3	22.1	0.2	70.8
Chernihiv	27.2	47.5	76.8	75.3	62.8	0.7	20.9	11.8	23.5	10.9	77.3	17.4	1.6	67.6
City of Kyiv	99.4	0.3	99.7	99.7	96.6	–	0.3	0.2	14.7	2.3	79.8	0.3	19.8	99.7

Children in Urban and Rural areas

Ukraine is the 89th most urbanized country in the world with an urban population share of 69 per cent.



Two-thirds of Ukrainian children (66%) live in cities, and a third (34%) live in rural areas. Living in cities offers children a number of advantages including access to urban schools, health care facilities and cultural institutions, children's playgrounds. At the same time, as cities grow in size, costs of living there also increase. These are both monetary (cost of own or rented housing, prices and so on) and non-monetary (pollution, traffic jams, and crime) aspects. Inequality in providing health care and education services to children are most striking in rural areas; an infrastructure and services fail to keep up children's basic needs are not fully met.



Regions at risk:

Zakarpattya, Chernivtsi, Ternopil, Rivne, Vinnitsya.

Figure 9. Population in urban/rural areas of Ukraine by region, percentage

Child Protection

The current child protection system in Ukraine has several limitations often failing to address key challenges faced by children and families.



Children in Alternative care: Despite the ongoing efforts to prevent family separation and institutionalization, the number of children separated from their families and placed in various child care institutions remains high (around 100,000 in 2020), whereas the alternative family-oriented care systems are still insufficiently developed and the national “gatekeeping” mechanisms are insufficient. Community-based services for vulnerable children and their families are now being put in place, but still face major social and financial barriers to scale-up. An increasing proportion of children in residential care institutions have disabilities.

Protecting children from violence, including gender-based violence (GBV): Violence, abuse and exploitation have devastating impact on children, threatening their lives and physical health, as well as emotional well-being and future prospects. In Ukraine, the absence of synergy of actions from health, education, social, legal and other services often affects the work in prevention, early identification and response to violence cases. In addition, Ukraine lacks adequate referral mechanisms for specialized services, especially for children subjected to violence, sexual exploitation or gender-based violence.


Justice for Children: Improvements in justice for children has led to a sharp reduction in the number of children remanded to judicial care. Also, in the past 3 years, Ukraine established a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for elaboration of a comprehensive Justice for Children (J4C) system, including development of a Law on Justice for Children, system of restorative justice for juveniles, etc. However, there is still a great need to adjust the justice system in order to meet the needs and protect the rights of child victims and witnesses, as well as other children who come into the contact with the law.

Regions at risk:

Donetsk, Luhansk, Ternopil, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv oblast and Kyiv city, Vinnytsya.

Children in Alternative Care

Table 4. Children in other types of alternative care by region, absolute number

	Orphan children and children deprived of parental care under foster care, guardianship, family-type small-group homes	Family-type small-group homes for children		Foster families	
		Number of family-type small-group homes, units	Number of children, persons	Number of families, units	Number of children, persons
Ukraine	49 714	1 153	7 869	3 347	6 187
Vinnytsya	1 633	57	387	134	247
Volyn	1 100	26	168	74	142
Dnipropetrovsk	5 975	172	1 243	348	629
Donetsk	3 718	62	416	180	305
Zhytomyr	2 204	41	268	171	334
Zakarpattia	1 450	46	279	49	93
Zaporizhzhya	2 679	47	317	188	394
Ivano-Frankivsk	1 029	11	78	81	136
Kyiv	2 532	64	410	98	193
Kirovohrad	2 033	56	384	181	337
Luhansk	1 037	21	151	79	146
Lviv	1 727	36	257	84	134
Mykolayiv	1 935	45	289	147	273
Odesa	3 935	45	297	211	390
Poltava	1 486	38	244	129	231
Rivne	1 315	27	173	55	115
Sumy	1 439	31	204	143	274
Ternopil	682	12	71	108	167
Kharkiv	3 025	109	805	272	525
Kherson	1 934	69	460	116	263
Khmelnyskiy	1 291	23	160	104	185
Cherkasy	1 526	47	329	115	211
Chernivtsi	709	15	99	51	92
Chernihiv	1 357	27	181	198	330
City of Kyiv	1 963	26	199	31	41

Children in residential care institutions

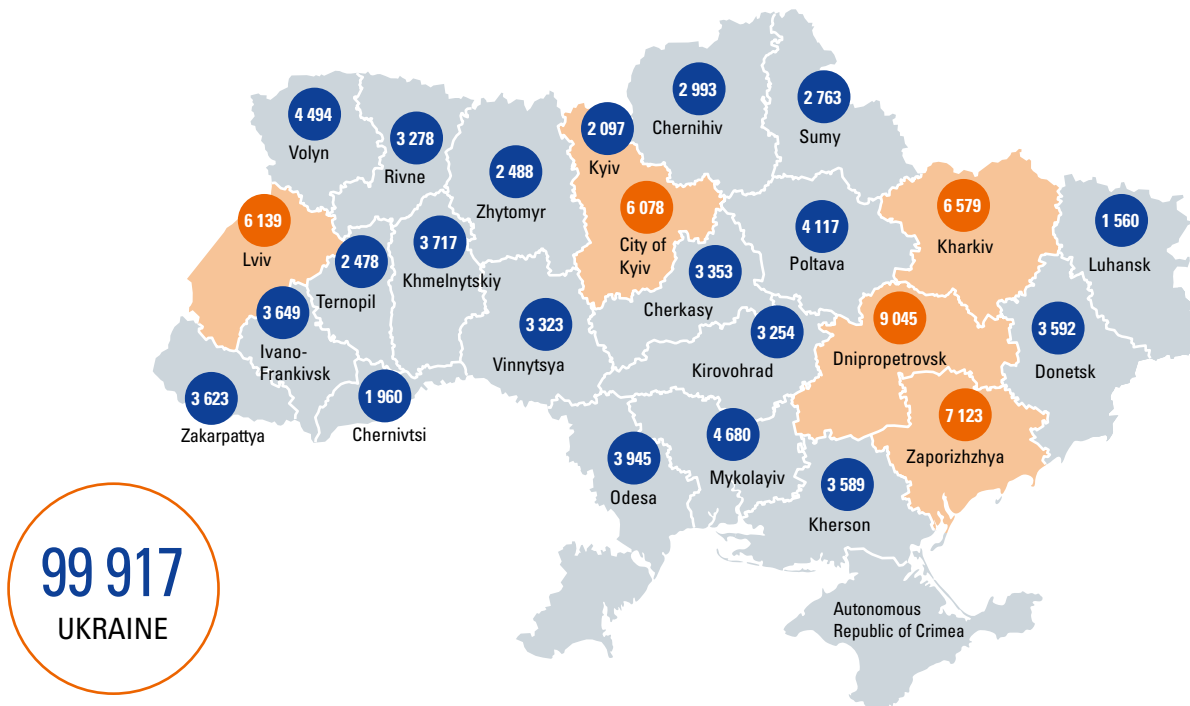


Figure 10. Children (0-17 years) in residential care institutions by region, absolute number

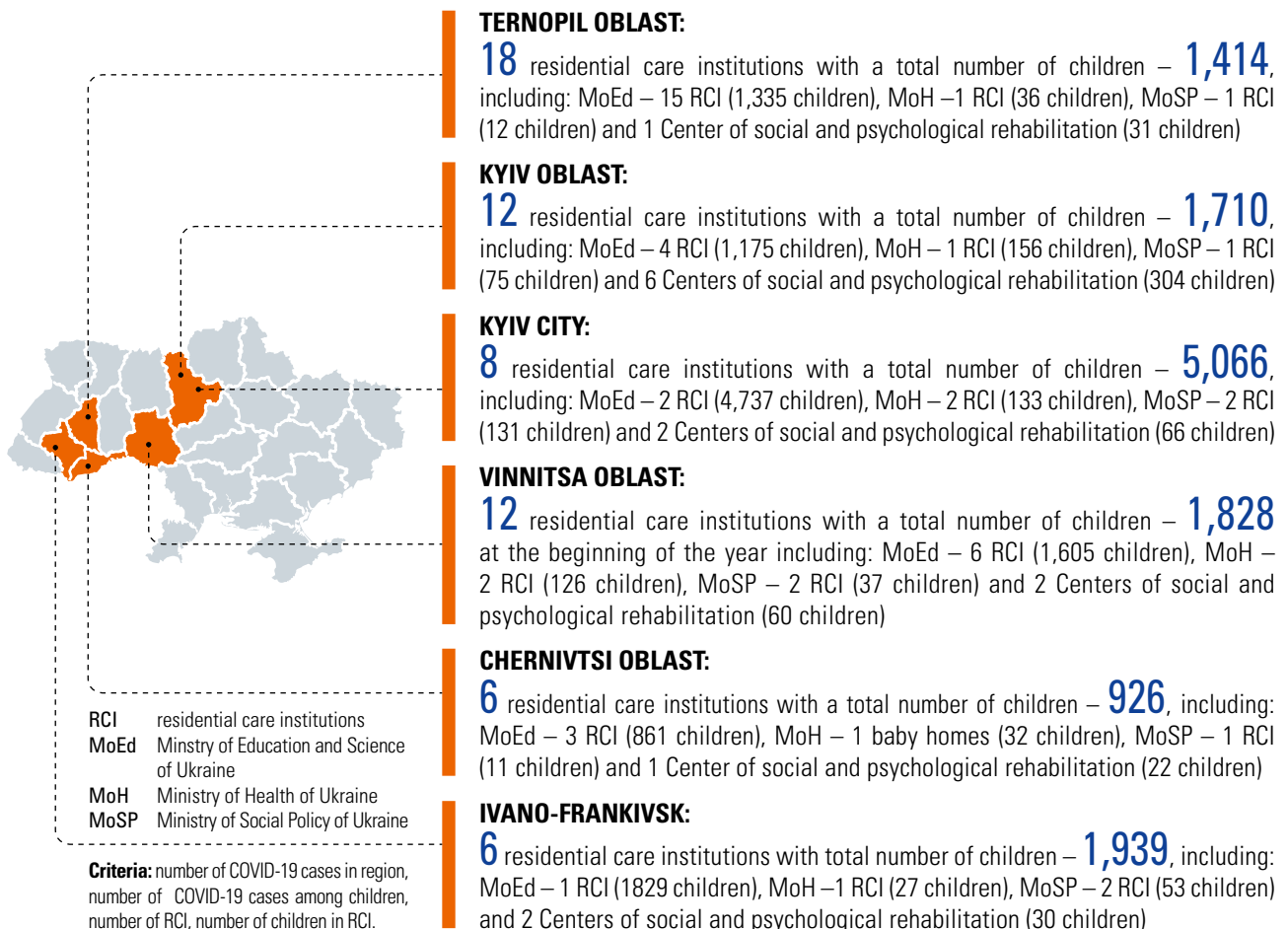


Figure 11. Children in residential care institutions in the affected by COVID-19 regions

Children with disabilities

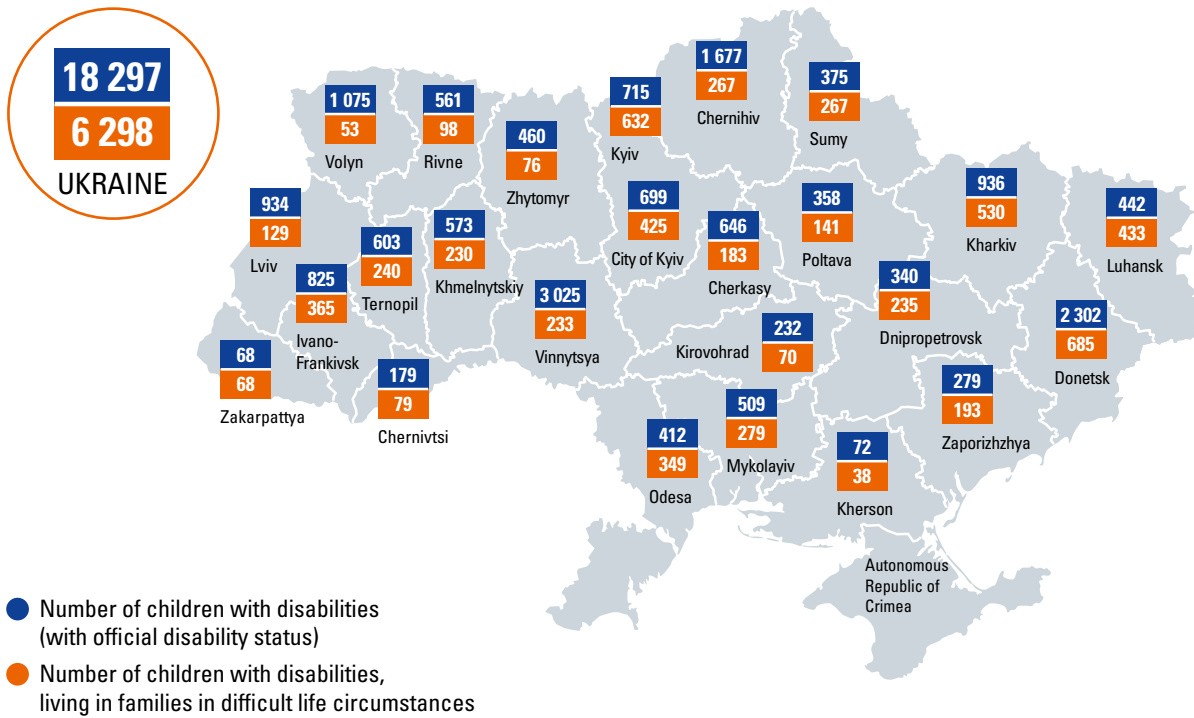


Figure 12. Children with disabilities by region, absolute number

Social Protection / Child Protection Capacity at local level



Figure 13. Social Workers working with families and Children Affairs Services by region, absolute number

Children in the Conflict Affected Regions



Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts are affected by the armed conflict started in 2014.

Active hostilities resulted in considerable human (over 13,000 persons) and economic losses, and caused large-scale internal displacement (about 1.4 million people, among them 197,672- children). Due to the military conflict, Donetsk and Luhansk Regions lost large parts of their human and material resources. The problems were intensified by such negative factors as destruction of the housing, social infrastructure, and life-support systems; difficulties with supplying the children with the necessary municipal services, medical care, social and educational services. Ceasefire violations hindered access to safe drinking water for 3.7 million people in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and cut services for 3.0 million people. Shelling or other conflict-related problems directly affected water and sanitation systems 135 times in 2019. Due to its location right on the 'contact line', one of the facilities hardest hit by the conflict is the Donetsk Filter Station; it officially supplies water to 345,000 people in Donetsk Oblast.

The armed conflict continues to jeopardize physical and mental well-being of children, especially for those living within 20 kilometres of the 'contact line'. In most settlements within 5 kilometres of the 'contact line', children are exposed to danger from shelling. Mines and other explosive remnants of war also pose risks to children living along the 'contact line'. The danger caused by anti-personnel mines is highest in rural areas within 3 kilometres of the 'contact line'. Another severe problem in the east of the country is danger for children in home settings. Children are often unaware of mine risk, despite mines and other explosive remnants of war being the largest cause of conflict-related death or injury among children.

Regions at risk:
Donetsk and Luhansk.

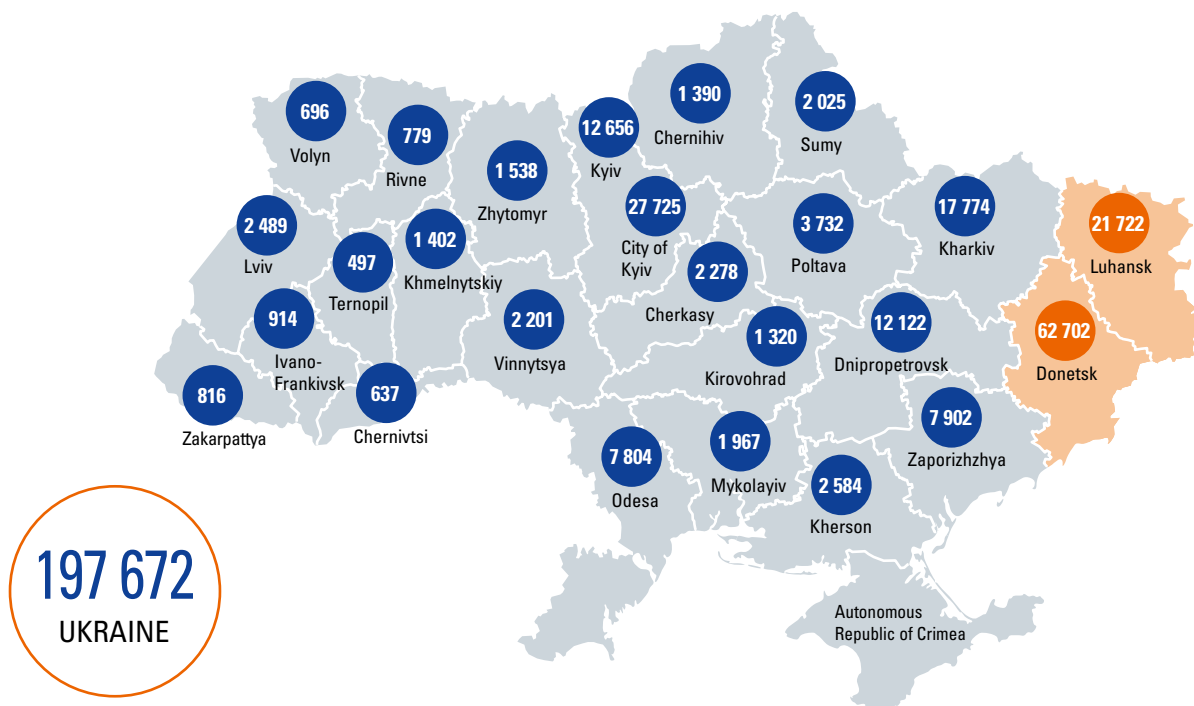


Figure 14. Internally displaced children in Ukraine by region, persons

Annex 1. Decentralization



Ukraine started decentralization in 2014. As of April 2020 – 1,029 amalgamated territorial hromadas (ATH) have been established in Ukraine (37% of the total number of local councils, accounting for 38% of the area of Ukraine and about 69% of its population).

The economic, educational, cultural, sports development of the Ukrainian cities, urban-type settlements and villages depends to a large extent on the youth – responsible and involved in decision making. In Ukraine there are currently more than 11.5 million young people between 14 and 35 years of age (27% of the population). The issues of construction, repair or reconstruction of schools, hospitals, roads in hromadas are of a high priority, but implementation of these infrastructure projects should be based around a central goal – whom they are intended for and who will give them a sense of purpose.

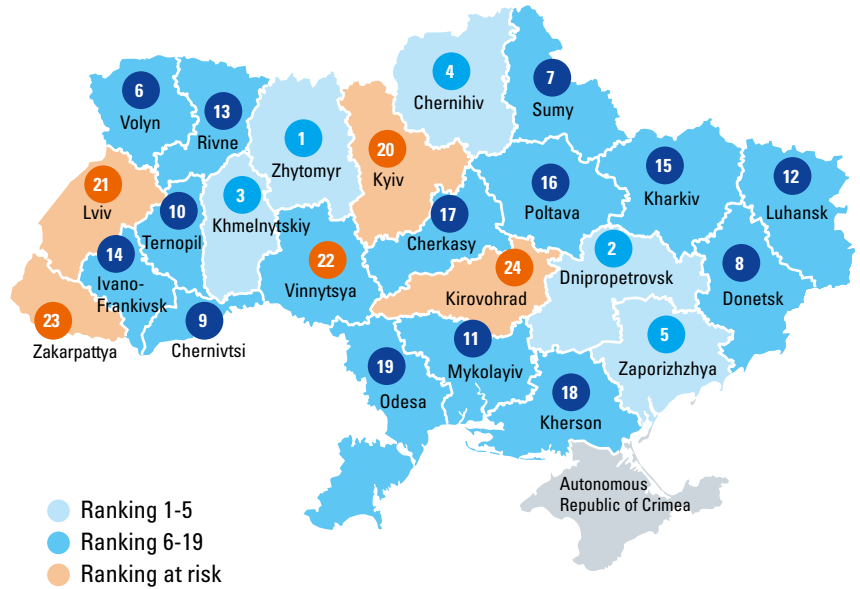


Figure 15. Decentralization in Ukraine by region, ranking information of capable hromadas, 2019

Regions at risk:
Kyiv oblast, Lviv, Vinnytsya, Zakarpattia, Kirovohrad.

Criteria: Population of AHs, COS (thousand people); Area of AHs, COS; Number of territorial hromadas, which haven't amalgamated; Rayons not covered by amalgamation, accession; Number of AHs with the population of less than 5 thousand people; Cities of oblast significance where accession occurred; Perspective plans coverage (when calculating the ranking according to the parameters "Population of capable hromadas (AHs, COS)"; "Area of capable hromadas"; "Number of hromadas, which haven't amalgamated or accessed"; the data for the cities of oblast significance where the accession has not occurred was also taken into account.

AH – amalgamated hromada
COS – cities of oblast significance



Figure 16. Results of an all-Ukrainian sociological survey "Youth of Ukraine", percentage of young people living in ATHs

Annex 2. Monitoring of Regional Development²

Data of annual monitoring according to the approved by the Government of Ukraine Methodology



Table 5. Rating of Regions by Human Development Index

REGION	RATING
City of Kyiv	1
Kyiv	2
Dnipropetrovsk	3
Mykolayiv	4
Vinnitsya	5
Lviv	6
Kirovohrad	7
Poltava	8
Kharkiv	9
Rivne	10
Zhytomyr	11
Odesa	12
Kherson	13
Zaporizhzhya	14
Chernihiv	15
Ivano-Frankivsk	16
Cherkasy	17
Khmelnyskiy	18
Chernivtsi	19
Donetsk	20
Volyn	21
Ternopil	22
Sumy	23
Zakarpattia	24
Luhansk	25
Ukraine	0.750³

Table 6. Rating of Regions by the Ratio of the Average Wage to the Minimum Wage, times

REGION	RATING
City of Kyiv	3.64
Donetsk	2.60
Kyiv	2.44
Dnipropetrovsk	2.38
Zaporizhzhya	2.34
Poltava	2.25
Mykolayiv	2.19
Zakarpattia	2.17
Lviv	2.15
Odesa	2.15
Vinnitsya	2.10
Kharkiv	2.06
Ivano-Frankivsk	2.03
Rivne	2.01
Cherkasy	2.01
Zhytomyr	1.98
Luhansk	1.98
Volyn	1.97
Sumy	1.97
Khmelnyskiy	1.97
Kirovohrad	1.93
Kherson	1.90
Chernivtsi	1.88
Chernihiv	1.88
Ternopil	1.87
Ukraine	2.38
















Table 7. Rating of Regions by Regional Development Index

REGION	RATING
City of Kyiv	0.87
Chernivtsi	0.71
Ivano-Frankivsk	0.71
Zakarpattia	0.70
Kharkiv	0.69
Lviv	0.69
Ternopil	0.66
Poltava	0.66
Vinnitsya	0.65
Mykolayiv	0.64
Volyn	0.64
Zaporizhzhya	0.64
Kyiv	0.63
Odesa	0.63
Sumy	0.62
Khmelnyskiy	0.61
Dnipropetrovsk	0.61
Cherkasy	0.61
Donetsk	—
Luhansk	—
Chernihiv	0.61
Rivne	0.61
Kirovohrad	0.59
Zhytomyr	0.59
Kherson	0.59
Ukraine	0.62

² <https://www.minregion.gov.ua/napryamki-diyalnosti/regional-dev/derzhavna-rehional-na-polityka/monitorynh/monitorynh-monitorynh>

³ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/UKR>

EU-Ukraine Association Agreement

Title V	Title V	Title III	Title V	Title V
Economic and Sectoral Cooperation Ch. 21, 22	Economic and Sectoral Cooperation Ch. 23	Justice, Freedom and Security Ch. 14	Economic and Sectoral Cooperation Ch. 6	Economic and Sectoral Cooperation Ch. 21, 24, 25, 26
				
Every child survives and thrives	Every child learns	Every child is protected from violence and exploitation	Every child lives in a safe and clean environment	Every child has an equitable chance in life
 SDG 2	 SDG 4	 SDG 5	 GOAL 11	 SDG 1
 SDG 3		 SDG 8		 SDG 5
		 SDG 16		 SDG 10
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child				
Art. 6, 24	Art. 28, 29	Art. 19, 34-38	Art. 24	Art. 2, 12, 23, 26, 30

Sources: the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (poverty data calculated based on the data from the Household Budget Survey conducted by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine), SP Ukrvaktsyna of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the Public Health Centre, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, National Report on the quality of drinking water and drinking water supply situation in Ukraine, the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, all-Ukrainian sociological study “Youth of Ukraine”, the Ministry of communities and territories development of Ukraine (Monitoring of Human Development Index and Monitoring of Regional Development), site Decentralization (decentralization.gov.ua).

Data exclude the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

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