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Draft country programme document for Ukraine (2025-2029)

Contents

Chapter *Page*

I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2

II. Programme priorities and partnerships 4

III. Programme and risk management 6

IV. Monitoring and evaluation 7

Annex

Results and resources framework for Ukraine (2025-2029) 8

I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The second largest European country by land mass, Ukraine has a highly industrialized economy with a sizeable agricultural sector. Over recent decades and in accordance with the European Union -Ukraine Association Agreement of 2014, the country has moved towards deeper economic integration and alignment with the legal, economic and political systems of the European Union. This entails implementation of comprehensive governance reforms and modernization aimed at strengthening democratic institutions, rule of law, human rights, public administration, public finance management, anti-corruption, decentralization and regional policy and environmental standards.[1]

2. In February 2022, the Russian Federation launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, causing loss of life and widespread displacement, resulting in regional and global insecurity and impacting world food and energy markets. Ukraine is now among the most heavily mine-contaminated countries, with an estimated one third of its territory suspected to have mines or unexploded ordnance. The total reconstruction costs of damaged buildings and infrastructure is estimated at $486 billion, approximately 2.8 times the estimated gross domestic product,[2] of which demining alone requires around $34.6 billion. While the Ukrainian response to the crisis demonstrates remarkable resilience, the scale of restoration needs remains immense.

3. The Russian war against Ukraine has resulted in over 10,000 civilian deaths[3] while more than 6 million refugees have fled across Europe.[4] A further 4 million people have been internally displaced, 58 per cent of whom are women and girls. Women and vulnerable populations including children, internally displaced persons (IDPs), veterans, returnees, persons with disabilities and elderly persons have been disproportionately impacted.

4. Before the war, Ukraine was making steady progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, as demonstrated through the reduction of poverty from 31 per cent in 2005 to 7 per cent in 2020.[5] Those gains have been recently reversed. The economy has shrunk by almost 30 per cent since 2021 and inflation peaked at 25 per cent towards the end of 2022.[6] Employment in 2022 was 15.5 per cent lower than pre-war, reflecting around 2.4 million job losses.[7] Poverty reached 24.1 per cent in 2022, affecting an additional 7.1 million[8] out of a population of 36.7 million.[9]

5. The natural environment has suffered decades of weak governance, neglect and degradation and is now compounded by toxic remnants of war. Hazardous pollutants released from fuel storage facilities, and industrial, energy and waste infrastructure exacerbate health and environmental risks.[10] The Government is committed to the circular economy, climate action, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and strengthening disaster risk management.[11] A shift towards an efficient, de-risked and decentralized energy sector, including through public-private partnerships and innovative financing, is gaining momentum.[12]

[1] Ukraine Plan, 18 March 2023, https://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=19d12f3c-0c48-4bc8-92c4-53d0846b2cbb&title=UkrainePlan
[2] Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA3), 37, based on 2023 figures.
[3] OHCHR, 15 February 2024: https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2024-02/two-year-update-protection-civilians-impact-hostilities-civilians-24.pdf
[4] Government Ukraine, World Bank, European Union, United Nations : Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA3): February 2024
[5] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.UMIC?locations=UA
[6] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2024/747858/IPOL_BRI(2024)747858_EN.pdf
[7] IOM, Internal Displacement Report, 2023
[8] https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2023/11/30/the-world-bank-and-ukraine-laying-the-groundwork-for-reconstruction-in-the-midst-of-war#:~:text=The%20proportion%20of%20Ukrainians%20living,back%2015%20years%20of%20progress.
[9] https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/UA
[10] https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/40746/environmental_impact_Ukraine_conflict.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y
[11] European Commission INFORM Country Risk Profile: Ukraine.
[12] Washington Post, In the middle of war, Ukraine is building a wind farm, 10 March 2023.

6. The UNDP country programme contributes directly and significantly to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2025-2029 and is fully aligned with the national policy architecture of Ukraine, specifically the Ukraine Plan[13] and the Action Plan on Implementation of the Ukraine-European Union Association Agreement. Nationwide consultations informed the UNSDCF priorities, structured around four pillars: (a) human capital and population dynamics; (b) inclusive economic growth; (c) environment; and (d) peace, justice and strong institutions. Further local consultations were undertaken in Kyiv, Lviv and Dnipro to determine the UNDP priorities based upon its comparative advantage; these were attended by representatives from national and local governments, the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs), academia, business associations and community-based organizations.

7. In terms of leveraging the UNDP comparative advantages, the country programme fully accords with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, its six signature solutions and three enablers. It reinforces the resilience of national and subnational institutions, systems and communities to respond to the crisis. It accelerates structural transformation by supporting the reform and decentralization process across the governance (including local governance and development), economic, environmental and energy sectors. It ensures inclusive human development and gender equality through locally coordinated and participatory recovery. It is underpinned by the UNSDCF principle of ensuring that no one is left behind, focusing on women, young people, veterans, persons with disabilities, IDPs, minority groups, returnees, Roma communities and other vulnerable groups.

8. A portfolio approach will be applied to address complex development challenges. It will incorporate innovation, development financing and digital solutions as key principles of implementation. The experience gained from the past cycle of delivering through this approach for winterization support and digital solutions will be taken forward in the new country programme.

9. The country programme is underpinned by a robust theory of change which draws extensively on the Common Country Analysis and UNDP research.[14] The theory of change is cognizant of two interacting national priorities of recovery from the war and reforms for European Union accession, having been granted candidate status in 2023. These priorities are accompanied by the goals of inclusive "returns" (of refugees and IDPs) and "resilience", integrating "building back better" and greener principles. The three priority areas of the country programme set out below are founded on the logic of the theory of change, which first identified the primary root and structural challenges, followed by the crafting of nine change pathways, each with its own output statement, in turn contributing substantively to three out of the four stated outcomes of the UNSDCF.

10. In designing the country programme, lessons learned from recent evaluations have been considered. First, localized area-based programming for rapid early recovery since 2014 has effectively advanced local governance and decentralization reform, and subnational offices have been effective for nurturing local partnerships and coordination among recovery, rehabilitation, development and reform stakeholders.[15] Second, UNDP facilitated knowledge transfer from other countries informing policy and capacity strengthening in civic engagement, decentralization, anti-corruption, energy efficiency and climate action. Third, UNDP support for digital public services contributed towards enhanced public trust in public institutions. Finally, partnerships between UNDP, CSOs and the private sector, including business membership organizations, have proved to be effective means for mobilizing and accelerating implementation in recent programme cycles.[16] Based on these insights, the country programme focuses on the following three areas,

[13] Ukraine Plan, 18 March 2023, ibid.
[14] Country office theory of change workshop, November 2023.
[15] Assessment of the Community-Based Approach to Local Development Project, Ukraine, 2017.
[16] erc.undp.org

to be delivered at the national and subnational levels through this portfolio and cross-sectoral-approach.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

Democratic governance and inclusive social fabric

11. Support will be provided for legislative, institutional and regulatory reform, as prioritized by the Government, including the public administration reform, digital transformation and decentralization agenda.[17] National and subnational democratic structures, decision-making and public policy formulation will be assisted to become more gender-sensitive, adaptive and participatory, fostering civic engagement for greater accountability and public trust. Tailored support to rule of law and law-enforcement services will ensure that their policies and practices meet the needs of vulnerable groups and are geared towards human rights for all and gender equality.

12. UNDP will assist national and subnational authorities in the conduct of physical and social damage/needs assessments, which will consider specific needs and vulnerabilities across the society, including from the gender perspective. This work will serve as the basis for participatory recovery and development planning, coordination and implementation and ultimately, aid effectiveness. Core service-delivery functions will be supported through institutional strengthening, data and analysis, development financing, digital solutions and regional cooperation. Support for updated legal frameworks, equitable access to justice and legal aid services will be provided, including survivor-centred justice and psychosocial health services for survivors of war-related sexual violence and gender-based violence.

13. UNDP will assist the Government to refine, implement and monitor inclusive human capital policies, prioritizing women, youth and vulnerable populations (returnees, IDPs, veterans, persons with disabilities). Initiatives strengthening social cohesion, through community safety and volunteerism, especially among youth, will be supported. UNDP will continue to support monitoring, evaluation and learning and reporting on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, including business and human rights.

14. All these efforts will be underpinned by systematic investments in anti-corruption, transparency and accountability, both at national and subnational levels.

15. UNDP will collaborate with national and subnational institutions, parliamentary committees, commissions, academia, policy think tanks, the private sector and CSOs. This extends to partnerships with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

Inclusive and sustainable economic recovery and growth

16. UNDP will support economic and social recovery by adopting a portfolio approach to the linking of support for livelihoods, entrepreneurship and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) within an area-based development framework underpinned by the imperative of mine action. To this end, UNDP will support a coordinated, sequenced and nationally-led mine action programme for economic recovery that is compliant with international standards. These initiatives will be sequenced to enable rapid and safe returns and reintegration of people and communities, with a focus on women, young people, veterans, persons with disabilities, IDPs, returnees, the Roma community and other vulnerable groups.

[17] https://www.kmu.gov.ua/en/news/premier-ministr-nazvav-10-priorytetiv-uriadu-na-2023-rik

17. Ecosystems that enable economic development will be an important programme component, to be achieved through the development and revision of policies, programmes and partnerships focused on inclusivity, gender equality, innovation, development financing and sustainability to advance national and subnational governance reforms.

18. UNDP will support interrelated inclusive human capital development and labour market flexibility for recovery and economic growth through: (a) vocational, technical, entrepreneurial, digital and soft-skills training, with advisory support; (b) access to finance and financial inclusion, asset replacement, crowdfunding, de-risking credits and investments, and impact investments; (c) networks, partnerships, international market access, policy and regulatory frameworks, green economy business development solutions, business support and digital solutions; and (d) value chains with the highest potential for livelihoods, job creation, green and digital transformation. UNDP will provide women, veterans and the above-mentioned other vulnerable populations with specific support, including re-skilling and financing for entrepreneurship and business support. Priority will be given to advancing women's economic empowerment, supporting women-led businesses and solidifying already changing gender roles alongside redistribution of care work.

19. UNDP will facilitate public-private policy dialogues and partnerships, including structural reforms of the technical and vocational education and training sector. Coalitions will be pursued with CSOs, business associations and financial institutions for inclusive sustainable economic growth and improving the country's investment climate. Key partners include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) for agrifood value chains and the United Nations Mine Action Service in support of integrated economic recovery. The International Labour Organization is a key partner for labour market flexibility, and UNHCR and UN-Women are key to human rights and gender-responsive approaches. Partnerships with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Natons Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) will ensure that economic opportunities are anchored in principles of sustainability.

Sustainable environment and energy transformation

20. UNDP will provide continuity as a trusted partner to the Government through its support to national and subnational policies and strategies on the environment, biodiversity, climate change, low carbon emissions and energy. Comprehensive and integrated policy and technical assistance will be provided for strengthened environmental governance and services, including disaster risk reduction. UNDP will integrate "building back better"' as a means through which to modernize assets, structures and systems, improve efficiencies and effectiveness often via technological and digital solutions, and through strengthened participation, partnerships and financing arrangements. Strengthened gender-sensitive planning, budgeting and implementation capacities will be supported for public infrastructure restoration, particularly on energy, heating, water, sewage and waste management, including debris removal, recycling and disposal from technogenic disasters and the remnants of war. UNDP will support climate change mitigation, adaptation and financing, as well as the restoration of natural resources and ecosystems.

21. In accordance with the national energy sector strategy, UNDP will provide direct support for greening the recovery and rehabilitation of critical energy infrastructure. This will be coupled with the reform and decentralization of the energy sector, working with partners to accelerate the transition to renewable energies and increasing energy efficiency. UNDP will draw on its expertise and partnerships for development and climate financing of environmental and renewable energy initiatives. An enabling policy environment will be reinforced to ensure that the appropriate incentives and regulatory frameworks exist to enable a just energy transition.

22. To advance efforts for the restoration of the natural and built environment and for reform of the energy systems, UNDP will collaborate with partners including the Government, private sector, CSOs and financial institutions at the national and subnational levels. UNDP will support

community and women-led partnerships and mobilization campaigns that engage a whole-of-society approach towards environmental stewardship, the conservation of biodiversity and climate action. United Nations partners in this area include FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), UNEP, UN-Habitat and UNV.

23. Localization through the UNDP area-based methodology ensures that the country programme remains relevant and adaptive to the rapidly evolving and differentiated needs present across the country's regions and communities. Interventions will focus on strengthening subnational institutional capacities for local recovery, decentralization and reform in accordance with the Government's European Union accession principles. Local recovery efforts will promote cohesive communities and volunteerism and foster durable solutions for women, young people, veterans, persons with disabilities, IDPs, returnees and the Roma community.

24. Area-based programmes will be tailored to local circumstances for: (a) the restoration of community infrastructure, services and support for the local social fabric; (b) increasing inclusive human capital, gender equality, labour force participation and productivity; (c) support for strategies, capacities and systems to implement national environmental commitments; and (d) promotion of the circular economy and energy conservation. Capacities for recovery, development, reform and decentralization, complemented by partnerships and digital and financial innovations, will be strengthened at provincial, district and community levels.

III. Programme and risk management

25. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. The managerial accountabilities at country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework. The greatest obstacle to programme implementation is the ongoing war, in terms of security, availability of human capital and supply of goods and services. Unexploded ordnance, mines and other remnants of war present serious operational risks, as do partially destroyed infrastructure and buildings.

26. UNDP will manage risks and respond effectively within the ongoing war context through an "anticipation, adaptation and agility" approach, systematically monitoring and adjusting to changing circumstances, risks and opportunities. UNDP will support constant analysis of the risks at the national and subnational levels and will engage only those partners with proven experience in assessing and mitigating risks comprehensively.

27. All risks associated with programme implementation will be guided by the country office risk management and mitigation strategy in accordance with the UNDP corporate enterprise risk management policy and risk management tools, including the continuous maintenance of risk registers. UNDP will engage closely and regularly with all partners including the United Nations Department of Safety and Security to safeguard personnel, partners and property. The country office will continue engaging in detailed damage and needs assessments and in conflict analyses, applying a conflict sensitive "do no harm" approach within all of its operations. UNDP will pay particular attention to monitoring, managing and mitigating risks in those areas in close proximity to the front lines where operational risks are greatest.

28. Financing the country programme is a recognized risk given the realities of the funding partner landscape. Despite considerable financial unpredictability, UNDP with partners will seek to mobilize the necessary financing for the country programme and its recovery and reform agenda. The extent of financing available to UNDP will determine the country office's ability to support reconstruction and reform in Ukraine. UNDP, which has previously supported integrated

financial frameworks, will assist recovery and reconstruction coordination mechanisms to mitigate the risk of national- and subnational-level fragmentation and inefficiencies. UNDP programme and operations oversight, control and corruption mitigation measures will be applied throughout the programme.

29. With regard to programmatic oversight, UNDP, as a member of the United Nations country team (UNCT), will report to the Joint United Nations-Government of Ukraine UNSDCF Steering Committee on an annual basis. UNDP will establish a programme board to guide the implementation of the country programme and will ensure that individual project boards effectively oversee project implementation, manage risks, adapt to changes in the ecosystem and provide timely financial reporting. The country office will facilitate a periodic strategic platform for policy dialogue around key results and recovery and reform impediments, reflecting on the portfolio approach adopted. Additional capacities will be leveraged through the UNDP Global Policy Network, UNV and cooperation initiatives that facilitate knowledge exchange and technology transfer.

30. Markers for gender and leave no one behind, along with social and environmental standards, with special attention to migration, will be pursued in all assessments, tools and accountability mechanisms across programme management and implementation. At least 15 per cent of all resources will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment.

31. Given the prevailing circumstances, the programme will be directly implemented under national execution. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated manner with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to concerned projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

32. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in close collaboration with the national and local authorities. UNDP will work with the UNCT monitoring and evaluation subgroup to ensure a coherent and consistent approach to quality monitoring, data collection (including disaggregation), analysis, corroboration, reporting and evaluation. Quarterly reflection and assessment meetings per priority area will be held to ensure that monitoring and evaluation are regular and systematic.

33. UNDP will promote the use of national and subnational systems and, where possible, strengthen data management capacities, support open data portals and real-time data collection for strengthened accountability and transparency. As part of its commitment to reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP will work with the State Statistics Service to close any major data gaps in collaboration with think tanks, CSOs and university-based research centres.

34. Projects included in the evaluation plan were selected based on their anticipated contributions to the theory of change; mix of recovery/reform interventions; prospects for being conducted jointly with national partners; and ability to contribute substantive knowledge and learning to an adaptive programme within a dynamic environment. Annual monitoring, review and reporting of progress across each priority area will contribute towards an assessment of overall country programme results presented at year-end programme board meetings. A full independent country programme evaluation will be undertaken by the Independent Evaluation Office in the penultimate year of programme delivery.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Ukraine (2025-2029)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: State Strategy for regional development; Anti-corruption/Anti-Money Laundering Strategy; National Human Rights Strategy; National Strategy on Promoting Civil Society Development; National Barrier Free Strategy; Strategy on Public Administration Reform; Barrier-Free Strategy; SDGs: 5/8/11/16/17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. By 2029 society is more inclusive and cohesive with active civic space and more effective, accountable institutions that enable reform and recovery and safeguard rule of law, human rights, and gender equality				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)**	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$'000)**
Community cohesion (Proxy: Localized SDG 16.9.1; SDG 16.b) Baseline (2023): T: 7/10; M: 6.9 F: 7.1 Young people (18-35): 6.9 Age 60+: 7.2 IDPs: 7.1 Persons with disabilities (PwD): 6.9 Target: Total: 7.5/10 M: 7.4 F: 7.6 Young people (18-35): 7.4 Age 60+: 7.7 IDPs: 7.6; PwD: 7.4	UNDP country office reporting (annual)	**Output 1.1 National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities on recovery and development processes, including planning, implementation, coordination, aid effectiveness, and monitoring and evaluation.** **Indicator:** Number of institutions with gender-responsive resilient recovery and development strategies or plans in crisis and post-crisis settings, including stabilization and mine action, informed by joint assessments. **Baseline:** National (2024): 1; Subnational (2024): 10	Free Legal Aid System Ombudsperson's Office All-Ukrainian Non-Government Organization "Ukrainian Library Association" Ministries of: Digital Transformation; Social Policy; Justice; Health; Veterans Affairs; Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories;	**Regular Resources: 896** **Other Resources: 81,101**

Source: SCORE (Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index) indicators Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) (Localized-SDG 16.6.1; SDG 16.5) Baseline: 36/100 (2023; +9 since 2015) (scale 0 - highly corrupt to 100 - very clean) Target: Source: CPI-Ukraine/Transparency International/UkrStat localized -SDG 16.6.1/Resident Coordinator's office Rule of Law Index by the World Justice Project (WJP) (SDG 16.3) Baseline (2023): 0.49 max=1 Target: 0.51 Source: World Justice Project/UNDP Level of public satisfaction with: Provision of administrative services disaggregated by age, sex (proxy localized SDG16.8.1-2; SDG 16.6.2) Baseline (2023):	UNSDG Working Groups-UNDP-World Bank-Voluntary National Review (periodic) Free Legal Aid and Ombudsperson's Office records (annual) World Justice Project Report (annual)	**Target**: National (2029): 2 Subnational (2024): 30 **Indicator:** Level of progress in implementing data collection and analysis mechanisms/initiatives providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs with United Nations support. **Baseline** (2024): 1 **Target** (2029): 4 (scale 0-4) **Output 1.2 Effective, impartial and transparent institutions ensure access to justice, rule of law and promotion and protection of human rights, including in the context of war.** **Indicator:** Number of people supported, who have increased access to justice and legal aid. **Baseline** (2024): Female:141,415 Male: 89,070 **Target** (2029): Female: 700,000 Male: 430,000 **Indicator:** Points obtained in the annual Rule of Law Index by the World Justice Project	National Health Service; National Agency for Civil Service Local self-government bodies and oblast state administrations IOM, UNHCR, UNOHCR, UNFPA, UN-Women.	

Total: 7.2/10 M:7.2 F: 7.2 Young people (18-35): 7.2 Age: 60+: 7.2 IDPs: 8 PwD: 7 <u>Target:</u> Total: 7.7/10 M: 7.7; F: 7.7 Young people (18-35): 7.7 Age 60+: 7.7 IDPs: 8.5; PwD: 7.5 <u>Source:</u> SCORE indicators/UNDP Level of public satisfaction with: accountability of authorities disaggregated by age, sex (proxy localized-SDG 16.8.1-2; SDG 16.6.2) <u>Baseline (2023):</u> Total: 4.1/10 M: 4.1 F: 4.1 Young people (18-35): 4.4 Age60+: 4 IDPs: 4.7 PwD: 3.7 <u>Target:</u> T: 4.6/10 M: 4.6 F: 4.6 Young people (18-35): 4.9 Age 60+: 4.5 IDPs: 5.2 PwD: 4.2	Gender Development Index Reporting (annual) UNDP country office reporting (annual)	in Factor 4 – “Fundamental Rights” **Baseline** (2023): 0.59 points out of 1 **Target** (2029): 0.65 points out of 1 **Indicator:** Availability of laws and regulations that affect women empowerment, access to economic opportunities and care support. **Baseline** (2024): 85 out of 100 **Target** (2029): 90 out of 100 **Output 1.3 State institutions and civil society organizations have increased capacities to prevent and address corruption and promote participation, transparency and accountability.** **Indicator:** Number of institutions with strengthened accountability (including social accountability), prevent and mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors. **Baseline** (2024): 121 **Target** (2029): 550		

Source: SCORE indicators/UNDP Share of women: (a) Among the members of oblast councils and local councils of oblast significance, % (localized SDG 5.4.2; SDG 5.5.1) (b) In the category A (senior level) civil service positions, % (localized SDG 5.4.3; SDG 5.5.2) (c) Among the Members of Parliament of Ukraine, % (localized SDG 5.4.1; SDG 5.5.1a) Baseline (2022): (a) 30 (b) A: 31 (c) 20 Source: -Localized SDG 5.4.2; SDG 5.4.3/SDG 5.4.1/UN-Women № Local plans for the recovery and development of regions, with a separate section on the creation of a barrier-free space (SDG 10.2) Baseline: 31 (2023) Target (2025-2029): 193 Source: Government Barrier Free Strategy/2023-2024/UNDP	Project/strategic session reports; Community-Security and Recovery/Reintegration working groups; IDP council records; data/statistics of Budget Challenge platform). Annual. As per IRRF 2.4 above. Registration forms/ participants, surveys (annual)	**Indicator:** Democratic institutions and processes strengthened for an inclusive and open public sphere with expanded public engagement. **Baseline** (2024): 173 **Target** (2029): 623 **Indicator:** Number of initiatives supporting women's leadership and participation advanced through implementing affirmative measures, strengthening institutions and civil society, and addressing structural barriers, to advance gender equality, including in crisis contexts **Baseline** (2023): 2 **Target** (2029): 87 **Output 1.4 Authorities and communities have increased capacities to enhance inclusive human capital and social fabric.** **Indicator:** IRRF 1.3.1 Number of people accessing public and social services. **Baseline** (2024): Total: 90,213 **Target** (2029): Total: 170,000 (50% women)		

Nº. Normative acts revised or adopted to provide men and women with equal rights and opportunities and prevent discrimination against women and girls (localized SDG 5.1.1; SDG 5.1.1) Baseline: 44 (2022) Source: Localized-SDG 5.1.1/ UN-Women Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. Baseline (2022): 99% Target:++ Source: World Bank; UNICEF multiple indicator cluster survey; UNHCR	Registration forms, surveys; Low Value Grant Agreement and Quick Impact Project reports, Community Safety and Recovery Task Force /IDP reporting (annual) Ministry of Digital Transformation and other Governmental partners (periodic)	**Indicator:** Number of internally displaced people who, migrants, refugees or part of the host communities, other affected populations, benefiting from integrated and targeted. interventions, including on strengthening social cohesion, with United Nations/UNDP support. **Baseline** (2024): 363,843 **Target** (2029): 1,804,000 (60% women) **Indicator:** Number of users who successfully applied to affordable, inclusive, trusted and secure public digital services, developed with UNDP support. **Baseline** (2024): 21 million **Target** (2029): 35 million (F: 55%; M: 45%)		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Ukraine Recovery Plan/Ukraine Facility; Vision for Economic Growth 2024-2027; Population Employment Strategy; National Mine Action Strategy, SDGs: 5/7/8/11/12/13/14/15/16/17.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: Inclusive Economic Growth: By 2029, people benefit from a strong economic recovery and decent work, with inclusive labour force participation, increased productivity and reduced regional disparities.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: No-one left behind; equitable access; human rights-based approach; human agency/human development.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)**	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$'000)**
Labour force participation rates, by sex, age and displacement (Localized SDG 8.3.1; SDG 8.5.2) Baseline: T: 67 M: 72 F: 62 Young people (15-24): T: 31 M: 33 F: 28 Returnee: T: 73 M: 83 F: 68 IDP: T: 64 M: 77 F: 56 Source: UkrStat/ILOSTAT 2021/IOM Population Survey	Beneficiary questionnaires; Kyiv Oblast Military Administration data (periodic) Operator reports (annual)	**Output 2.1 Authorities and communities increase their capacities to advance economic recovery are underpinned by gender-responsive infrastructure rehabilitation and mine action.** **Indicator:** Number of people benefiting from improved infrastructure for recovery in crisis or post-crisis settings: Internally displaced populations **Baseline (2024):** 246,000 **Target (2029):** 3,246,000 (IDPs: 500,000) **Indicator:** Square meters of land released through non-technical survey/technical	National Mine Action Authority; National Mine Action Centre; State Transport Special Service; Ministry of Internal Affairs; State Emergency Services of Ukraine; Ministry of Economy; Humanitarian Demining Center; Ministry for Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development of Ukraine; Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry;	**Regular Resources: 896** **Other Resources: 139,771**

Ratio of average wages for men and women (%) (Localized SDG 5.6.1; SDG 8.5.1) Baseline: 81(2021) Source: Localized SDG 5.6.1; UNW-ILO		survey and mine clearance (m2) **Baseline (2024):** 490,000 m2 **Target (2029):** 7,840,000 m2 **Indicator:** Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings.	Ministry of Finance; State Employment Service of Ukraine; Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine Local self-government bodies and oblast state administrations; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Digital Transformation; Ministry of Social Policy; National Bank; State Regulatory Service; Entrepreneurship and Export Promotion Office; Ukraine Invest; European Investment Bank; Various regions of Ukraine; Ministry of Infrastructure; Municipal Councils. WFP, UNMAS, IOM, UNHCR, UN-Women, UNEP, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, ILO	
Share of population who received at least one digital public service on an annual basis, disaggregated by sex and age Baseline (2023): T: 64 M: 71 F: 58 Young people (18-29): 89 Age (60-69): 48 Age 70+: 30 Target (2029): T: 68 M: 71 F: 65 Young people (18-29): 92 Age (60-69): 52 Age 70+: 35 Source: UNDP	UNDP country office (annual) ILO and UNDP project reporting (annual)	**Baseline (2024): 160,000** **Target (2029): 360,000** **Output 2.2 State and civil society institutions have strengthened capacities to enhance an enabling environment and regulatory framework to expand economic opportunities, access to finance and green economic growth.** **Indicator:** Number of entrepreneurs benefiting from improved access to finance **Baseline (2024):** 1,500 **Target (2029):** 100,000 **Indicator:** Number of professional, technical and vocational education and training institutions with improved capacity to deliver training and assessments with UNDP support, with a focus on women, young people, veterans, persons with disabilities, IDPs, returnees,		
Nº. New or amended laws, policies and regulations that increase minimum wage, strengthen pay equity requirements, and enhance labour productivity (SDG 8.2.1; 8.5.1) Baseline: T: 0 (2024)	UNDP country office reporting (annual)			

Target : 3 Source: Government/United Nations reports/ ILO, UNDP, UN-Women **Proportion of youth (15-24) not in education, employment or training , by sex** (Localized SDG 8.4.1; SDG 8.6.1) Baseline (2021): T:14.3 M:18 F:10.8 Source: Localized SDG 8.4.1/ ILOSTAT (2017) **Ratio of duration of unpaid domestic work (housekeeping, care for children and other family members) between men and women,%** (Localized SDG 5.3.1; SDG 5.4.1). Baseline: 212 (2020) Source: Localized/SDG5.3.1/UN-Women **Agriculture orientation index for Government expenditures** (SDG 2.a.1)	UNDP country office reporting (annual) UNDP country office Reporting (annual)	minorities, the Roma community and other vulnerable groups. **Baseline:** 142 **Target (2029):** 300 **Indicator:** Number of measures implemented with United Nations support to: (a) eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in the labour market; (b) increase women's access to and use of digital technologies, digital finance, e-commerce and digital value chains; (c) ensure women's economic security and empowerment; (d) address discriminatory gender and social norms, stereotypes and practices; and (e) promote the recognition, reduction, and redistribution of unpaid care and domestic work **Baseline (2024):** 3,000 **Target (2029):** 33,000 **Indicator:** Number of private sector entities (including MSMEs) in targeted value chains with improved performance, business transactions, and/or income generation as a result of United Nations support, disaggregated by gender		

Baseline: 0.07 (2021) Source: FAO/Localized SDG 2.2.2): Index of Agricultural production) **Mine action: Square meters of land released through non-technical survey/technical survey and mine clearance,*m²*** (SDG 8.2.1) Baseline: 3,204,860 m2 Target (2025-2029): 50,000,000 m2 Source: National emergency service of Ukraine/UNDP **SME policy index: Business development services** (SDG 8.3.1) Baseline (2023): 3.57/5 /(Eastern Partnership Countries average: 3.57/5). Source: OECD/SME policy index Ukraine (Section 14/393)/ Resident Coordinator's office		**Baseline:**10,000/0 **Target (2029):** 100,000/25,000		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Energy Strategy; National Energy and Climate Plan; Principles for EU Green Deal; NDC Implementation Plan; Environmental Security and Climate Adaptation Strategy; Low Emission Development Strategy SDGs: 5/7/8/10/11/SDG12/13/14/15/16/17.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: Environment: By 2029, people benefit from inclusive and sustainable management of natural resources, responding to major climate and environmental challenges.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.				

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$'000)
measures integrated in national policy frameworks and strategies that include gender equity considerations and sex-disaggregated data (SDG 13.2.1) Baseline (2024): 0 Target: 2 Source: United Nations programme reports/government reports/UNDP/UNEP **Degree of integrated water resources management** (SDG 6.5.1) Baseline (2023): 39 (0-100) Source: UNEP/UN Water **Share of energy produced from renewable sources in total final energy consumption, % (**Localized SDG 7.3.1; SDG 7.2.1) Baseline (2020): 9.2 Target: 15	State cadaster for Natural Protected Areas/Ministry/UNDP reporting (annual) UNDP project reporting (annual)	**Output 3.1 Institutional capacities are strengthened at all levels to address environmental war damages and protect natural resources.** **Indicator:** Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit-sharing regime. **Baseline** (2024)/**Target** (2029): - Coverage and scale of ecosystems with enhanced resilience to climate change (hectares): 0/500,000 - Areas of landscapes under improved practices, excluding protected areas (hectares): 0/3,000,000 - Amount of hazardous chemicals reduced, disposed or avoided (metric tons): 2,534.7 m3/5,000 -	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources; Ministry for Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development; Ministry of Energy; Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food; State Agency for Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving; State Agency for Reconstruction and Development of Infrastructure; State Environmental Inspection; National Energy Company "Ukrenergo";	**Regular Resources: 895** **Other Resources: 185,978**

Source: Localized -SDG 7.3.1; State Agency on Energy Efficiency/UNDP **Share of burned and recycled waste in the total waste generated, %** (Localized SDG 12.4.2; proxy SDG 12.5.1) Baseline: 22 Source: Localized SDG 12.4.2 Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources/UNEP **Nº. Companies publishing sustainability reports, including disclosure on the environmental, social and governance risks** (SDG 12.6.1) Baseline: Minimum: 2/ Advanced: 2 Source: UNEP SDG 12-Hub **DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction): (1) Presence of national DRR strategy** (SDG 13.1.2), Y/N) **(2) Nº. local DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework and incorporating gender equity considerations and sex-disaggregated data** (SDG 13.1.3) Baseline (2024): (1) N	UNDP project reporting (annual) UNDP project reporting (annual)	**Indicator:** Number of people directly benefiting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources: **Baseline:**(2024) 0 **Target**:(2029): 100,000 **Output 3.2 State implementation capacities are expanded for effective gender-responsive and accountable environmental governance, climate change adaptation and decarbonization.** **Indicator:** Policy measures in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement with United Nations support. **Baseline** (2024): 2 **Target** (2029): 4 (fully adopted and implemented) **Indicator:** Number of entities at the national level that have developed integrated approaches and tools for enhanced coordination, cooperation, and synergies for the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental and DRR agreements, supported by the UN **Baseline (2024):** 0	Local self-government bodies and oblast state administrations UNEP, FAO, UNICEF, UNECE UN-Habitat, UNV.	

(2) 0 Source: Government reports/United Nations programme reports/UNDRR **Share of areas of natural reserves in the total territory, %** (Localized SDG 15.1.2) Baseline (2022): 6.9 Source: Localized SDG 15.1.2 State cadastre of natural reserves/UNDP **№ Climate and environmental legal or policy measures approved to reduce: (1) greenhouse gas emissions; (2) biodiversity loss; (3) pollution; (4) promote inclusive green, circular economy** (SDG 12.1.1; 12.3.1; 12.4.1; 13.2.1) Baseline (2024): (1) 0 (2) 0 (3) 0 (4) 0 Target: (1) 5 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4	UNDP project reporting (annual) UNDP project reporting (annual) UNDP project reporting (annual) State Energy/UNDP project records (annual)	**Target (2029):** 4 **Output 3.3 State institutions have strengthened capacities to affect an energy transformation in a gender-responsive way.** **Indicator:** Number of people benefiting from rehabilitated/improved critical infrastructure (inc. energy, heat, water/sewerage systems) for recovery in crisis or post-crisis settings. **Baseline** (2024)/**Target** (2029): - Female: 0/1,000,000 - Male: 0/2,000,000 - Sex-disaggregated data unavailable: 500,000/2,000,000 - Young people: 0/100,000 - PWD: 0/1,000 - IDPs: 0/10,000 **Indicator:** M^3 of waste removed per category: **Baseline** (2024)/ **Target** (2029): - Debris: 102,093m^3/400,000 m^3 - Hazardous: 0/20,000m^3 - Household: 0/1,000,000m^3		

Source: Government reports/United Nations programme reports	State Energy/UNDP project records (annual).	**Indicator:** Volume of waste recycled/reused: **Baseline** (2024): 0 **Target** (2029): 200,000m^3 **Indicator:** Amount of energy saved (in megajoule) **Baseline** (2024): 80,000,000 **Target** (2029): 140,000,000		
	State Energy/UNDP project records (annual).	**Indicator:** Increase (in megawatt) in installed renewable energy capacity per technology. **Baseline** (2024)/**Target** (2029): - Solar: 6.1/8 - Wind: 1.2/2 - Biomass: 0.16/0.5 **Indicator:** Number of people who, with UN/UNDP support: a) Gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy; and b) Benefited from services from clean, affordable, and sustainable energy **Baseline** (2024): 0 **Target** (2029): 500,000 (cumulative for 5 years)		