



Independent
Evaluation
Office

United Nations Development Programme

INDEPENDENT COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION **UKRAINE**

ANNEXES

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ANNEX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

As part of its annual work plan, the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will conduct an independent country programme evaluation (ICPE) in Ukraine in 2021. Typically conducted in the penultimate year of a country programme cycle, the ICPEs are expected to inform the elaboration of the new country programmes with evaluative evidence of UNDP's contribution to national development priorities. The purpose of an ICPE is to:

- Support the development of the next UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD)
- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to national stakeholders
- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to the Executive Board

The ICPEs are independent evaluations carried out within the overall provisions contained in the UNDP Evaluation Policy.¹ The responsibility of IEO, which reports directly to the Executive Board, is two-fold: (i) provide the Executive Board with valid and credible information from evaluations for corporate accountability, decision-making and improvement; and (ii) enhance the independence, credibility and utility of the evaluation function and its coherence, harmonization and alignment in support of United Nations reform and national ownership.

This is the second country-level evaluation conducted by the IEO for Ukraine.² The ICPE Ukraine will focus on UNDP Ukraine country office's current programme, 2018-2022, with a view to contributing to the preparation of its new programme starting from 2023. The IEO will conduct the evaluation in close collaboration with the Government of Ukraine, UNDP Ukraine Country Office, and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (RBEC).

The Global COVID-19 pandemic has presented UNDP with considerable challenges in implementing its ongoing programme of work in line with the CPD. Even more so than usual, UNDP has been required it to be adaptable, refocusing and restructuring its development work to meet the challenges of the pandemic and country's need to effectively prepare, respond and recover from the wider COVID-19 crisis, including its socio-economic consequences. This ICPE will also consider the level to which UNDP has been able to adapt to the crisis and support Ukraine's preparedness, response to the pandemic and its ability to recovery meeting the new development challenges that the pandemic has highlighted, or which may have emerged.

National Context

Ukraine is a middle-income country of high human development. Ukraine's economic growth has been modest since 2016 (annual GDP growth between 2% to 3.5%) after its contraction in 2015 (-9.8) due to the conflict in eastern Ukraine.³ Impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the economy is expected to contract by 5.5 percent in 2020 and rebound in 2021 (1.5%).⁴ Ukraine's population was 44.38 million in 2019.⁵ Its Human Development Index (HDI) value for 2019 is 0.779, ranking 74 out of 189 countries and territories. The HDI value for female in Ukraine is the same as that for their male counterparts, placing the country in

¹ <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/evaluation-policy.pdf>.

² The IEO conducted an Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for Ukraine in 2004, covering the period 1997-2004.

³ World Bank data, WDI 2021

⁴ World Bank data, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/overview#3>

⁵ World Bank data, WDI 2021

the group of countries with high equality in HDI achievements between women and men. The 2019 Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of Ukraine is 0.234, ranking it 52 out of 162 countries.⁶

Two decades after its official declaration of independence in 1991, Ukraine continues to be affected by conflicts and instability. The conflict in eastern Ukraine, first erupted in 2014, has become a stalemate. It is estimated that the conflict has led to more than 10,300 people killed and 24,000 injured.⁷ The Government of Ukraine reports some 1.5 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).⁸ Over 3 million people are still in need of humanitarian assistance.⁹ The conflict has exacerbated the gender-based violence¹⁰ and tended to reinforce traditional conservative gender roles that restricted women's freedom of movement and livelihood opportunities.¹¹ The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the hardships and deprivations faced by the conflict-affected population in eastern Ukraine and affected their enjoyment of social and economic rights.¹²

Despite the continuous reform efforts, governance challenges remain significant in Ukraine. Ukraine is a republic with a presidential-parliamentary system of government. The current government of President Volodymyr Zelensky was elected to office in 2019. The 2014 Maidan revolution (revolution of dignity) demanded closer EU relations and precipitated the election of a pro-EU government. In line with "The Association Agreement" signed with the EU in the same year, the Government undertook key reforms to improve governance, including health reforms, fiscal consolidation reforms, energy tariffs and social assistance reforms, enhancing public procurement transparency and establishing anti-corruption agencies.¹³ As a result, the country's ranking in the corruption perception index has improved recently from 130 (2017) to 117 (2020) out of 180 countries.¹⁴ However, the lack of trust in public institutions remains a fundamental concern for Ukrainians.¹⁵ Ukraine started the decentralization reform in 2014.¹⁶ The most recent local elections were held in October 2020.

The country's healthcare system is under-financed and faced bureaucratic inertia and corruption. The Government has relied on international organizations (including UNDP) in the procurement of medicines.¹⁷ The COVID 19 pandemic has further challenged the health system. At the time of this writing, Ukraine has registered 1.25 million confirmed cases and around 24 thousand deaths.¹⁸ The country faces shortages of medical supplies for acute care, such as masks, protective suits and ventilators. The UN, led by UNDP, conducted an Assessment of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in Ukraine, as part of UN support to the Government to respond to the pandemic,¹⁹ in addition to programmatic interventions.

⁶ UNDP. Briefing note for countries on the 2020 Human Development Report - Ukraine

⁷ ibid

⁸ UNHCR data. <https://www.unhcr.org/ua/en/internally-displaced-persons>

⁹ European External Action Service. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/4081/eu-ukraine-relations-factsheet_en

¹⁰ UNFPA, 2018. [Gender-based violence in the conflict-affected regions of Ukraine](#).

¹¹ Lucas, B. et al, 2017. [Gender and conflict in Ukraine](#).

¹² UNHCR, 2020. [Impact of COVID-19 on Human Rights in Ukraine](#).

¹³ The World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/overview>

¹⁴ Corruption perception index, 2020 data

¹⁵ The World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/overview>

¹⁶ Government of Ukraine. <https://decentralization.gov.ua/en>

¹⁷ Atlantic Council, 2020. [Ukraine's healthcare system is in critical condition again](#)

¹⁸ WHO data. <https://covid19.who.int/region/euro/country/ua> as of 10 February 2021.

¹⁹ United Nations, 2020. <https://ukraine.un.org/en/103300-assessment-socio-economic-impact-covid-19-ukraine>

Ukraine is one of the least energy-efficient countries in Europe²⁰ and one of the most energy-intensive economies in the world. Since 2015, Ukraine has been committed to developing a framework for achieving energy efficiency through a market-based approach.²¹ Access to energy is affected by the conflict as most of the coal, a main energy source, comes from the Donetsk oblast in eastern Ukraine. The environmental degradation is also exacerbated by the conflict in the eastern region and pressure on natural resources. The conflict has damaged forest ecosystems.²² Other environmental challenges include water and air pollution, chemicals and waste management and contamination from the Chernobyl disaster.

UNDP PROGRAMME IN UKRAINE

UNDP has been working in Ukraine since 1993, two years after the country's independence.²³ It has supported the Government of Ukraine in a wide range of development areas, such as nation building, democratic development and the shift from a command to a market economy.²⁴ The first and second UNDP Country Cooperation Frameworks (CCF), covering the periods 1997-2000 and 2001-2005, were developed when Ukraine was undergoing social, economic and political changes. UNDP's priority areas were therefore defined broadly, to accommodate the country's development needs in the areas of governance, human, economic and sustainable development. The CCF II was guided by Ukraine's first United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) established in 2001.

The 2004 "Orange Revolution" posed a question on Ukraine's economic and political reforms and demanded fair and free elections, governance reforms and better economic opportunities. The then new Government also promoted greater integration with the European Union. Against this backdrop, the UNDP country programme in Ukraine for 2006-2010 aimed to support the Government in further policy reforms to achieve the EU standards. Priority areas included institutional reform, civil society empowerment, basic services and poverty reduction.²⁵

During the programme period 2012-2017, UNDP supported Ukraine in the areas of democratic governance and reform, energy and environment, and poverty reduction, recovery and peacebuilding. After the Maidan revolution and the outbreak of armed conflict in the east of Ukraine in 2014, UNDP repositioned its programmes to support reform priorities of the new government. This included establishing field presence in eastern Ukraine, to enable access of conflict affected populations to livelihoods, restore social cohesion and governance.²⁶

For the current UNDP country programme cycle, 2018-2022, the preparation of the CPD was guided by the Government of Ukraine - United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPF)²⁷ for the same period. The UNPF includes indicative resources of around 675.5 million USD to support interventions under four pillars:

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

²⁰ Antonenko, A. et al, 2018. [Reforming Ukraine's Energy Sector: Critical Unfinished Business](#)

²¹ OECD, 2019. [Policy Insights: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ukraine through a Sustainable Framework for Energy Service Companies \(ESCOs\)](#)

²² UNEP, 2018. [Ukraine's Donbas bears the brunt of toxic armed conflict](#)

²³ [Standard Basic Framework Agreement \(SBBA\)](#)

²⁴ UNDP IEO, 2004. Assessment of Development Results (ADR) Ukraine

²⁵ UNDP. Country Programme Document Ukraine 2006-2010, extended to 2011

²⁶ UNDP. Country Programme Performance Summary 2012-2017

²⁷ [Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework \(2018–2022\)](#)

The UNPF emphasizes an integrated approach to strategic and coherent achievement of the four interconnected programming areas. The UNCT comprises 23 UN agencies, of which 16 are represented in-country.²⁸ To operationalize its commitment to “Delivering as One”, the UNCT has established UNPF Result Groups for each UNPF pillar, in addition to the Operation Management Team, UN Theme Group, and Monitoring and Evaluation Group.

UNDP is programmatically expected to address four UNPF outcomes (Table 1): (i) Inclusive and effective democratic governance; (ii) Green economic development; (iii) Improved energy efficiency and sustainable access to energy; and (iv) Recovery and peacebuilding in conflict-affected areas, with a total of 13 outputs. UNDP launched Ukraine’s Accelerator Lab in September 2019, which serves as an innovation incubator for locally contextualized solutions for urgent development challenges. UNDP also assists the Government in responding to and recovering from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

- **Inclusive and effective democratic governance:** In addition to strengthening inclusive and responsive decision-making and policies, accountable institutions, decentralization, the rule of law, and human rights, UNDP assists the Ministry of Health with its procurement of medical supplies, while supporting the development of a corruption-free national health procurement system.
- **Green economic development:** UNDP supports sustainable job creation, income generation and livelihood at national and subnational levels, as well as improvement of the business environment. Special focus is given to youth employment and business in new sectors.
- **Environment and energy:** UNDP aims to contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation, improvement in energy efficiency, access and renewable energy, natural resources and waste management. Leveraging its convening power, UNDP engages with multiple stakeholders, including the Government, private sector, CSOs and communities.
- **Recovery and peacebuilding in conflict-affected areas:** UNDP focuses on sustainable economic recovery, restoring and reforming local governance structures and building resilience of the communities in eastern Ukraine. It seeks close collaboration with the World Bank and other UN agencies in operationalizing the Multi-partner Trust Fund.

²⁸ Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPF) 2018-2022

Table 1. UNPF/UNDP Outcomes and UNDP's Areas of Specific Contribution (CPD 2018-2022)

UNPF/UNDP Outcomes and Outputs		Indicative resources (US\$)		Expenditures (US\$)
		Regular resources	Other resources	As of 3 Feb '21
Outcome 1: By 2022, women and men, girls and boys participate in decision-making and enjoy human rights, gender equality, effective, transparent and non-discriminatory public services	Output 1.1. Regional and local authorities have scaled-up knowledge and skills to engage communities in planning, coordination, delivery and monitoring of public services provision Output 1.2. National institutions, systems, laws and policies advance the equitable realization of human rights, especially among vulnerable groups Output 1.3. Civil society is more engaged in national development processes Output 1.4. Rule of law institutions have capacities and functions to effectively fulfil their mandates Output 1.5. Measures scaled up and implemented to prevent and respond to domestic and gender-based violence	944,000	90,800,000	370,022,013
Outcome 1 subtotal		91,744,000		370,022,013
Outcome 2: By 2022, all women and men, especially young people, equally benefit from an enabling environment that includes labour market, access to decent jobs and economic opportunities	Output 2.1. National and subnational institutions are better able to develop and implement policies and measures that generate sustainable jobs and livelihoods Output 2.2. Public institutions and private entities effectively cooperate to improve the business environment	377,600	27,900,000	1,216,351
Outcome 2 subtotal		28,277,600		1,216,351

Outcome 3: By 2022, national institutions, private business and communities implement gender-responsive policies and practices to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, preservation of ecosystems, mitigation, adaptation to climate change and generation of green jobs	Output 3.1. Comprehensive measures on climate change adaptation and mitigation across various sectors are scaled up Output 3.2. Local authorities and communities adopt gender-responsive and sustainable solutions for increased energy efficiency and modern energy access, especially of renewable energy Output 3.3. Local authorities develop gender-responsive solutions at subnational levels for the sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste	566,400	41,900,000	11,376,823
Outcome 3 subtotal		42,466,400		11,376,823
Outcome 4: By 2022, communities, including vulnerable people and IDPs, are more resilient and equitably benefit from greater social cohesion, quality services and recovery support	Output 4.1. Conflict-affected communities feel safer and satisfied with security services, following UNDP support Output 4.2. Crisis-affected women and men have more sustainable livelihoods opportunities, including jobs, created with UNDP support Output 4.3. National and regional authorities have the knowledge and skills to engage communities in gender-responsive planning, coordination, delivery and monitoring of recovery efforts	944,000	75, 600,000	54,327,917
Outcome 4 subtotal		76,544,000		54,327,917
Grand total		239,032,000		436,943,105

Source: UNDP Atlas

SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

The ICPE Ukraine will examine UNDP's current country programme 2018-2022, as formally approved by the Executive Board. Guided by the Results and Resources Framework contained in the CPD, the evaluation will assess UNDP's performance in contributing to the four programme outcomes. The ICPE will take into account any changes made to the country programme during the period under review, including UNDP's COVID response.

The evaluation will cover UNDP's development programme in its entirety, regardless of its funding sources, e.g. UNDP's regular, core resources, donors, and government. Both projects that are active and/or have completed during the period under review will be covered. Special attention will be paid to the role and responsibilities of other UN agencies contributing to the areas where UNDP has been supporting under the United Nations Partnership Framework 2018-2022.

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms & Standards²⁹ and Ethical Guidelines.³⁰ It will address the following four main evaluation questions:³¹

1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?
2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?
3. To what extent has UNDP been able to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic and support country's preparedness, response and recovery process?
4. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and eventually, to the sustainability of results?

Evaluation question 1 will be addressed by using a theory of change (ToC) approach. The ToC, either available at the country office or reconstructed in consultation with programme units for the purpose of the evaluation, will be used to understand the underlying programme intent and logic, by outcome, including the assumptions being made for desired changes and expected causal linkages. UNDP's specific areas of contribution under each of the UNPF will be defined, and any changes to the programme design and implementation strategy from the initial CPD will be identified.

Evaluation question 2 will address the overall effectiveness of UNDP's country programme. It includes the assessment on the degree to which UNDP-specific interventions - CPD outputs - have progressed or have been achieved, as well as the level of UNDP's contribution to the CPD outcomes as envisaged by the initial ToC. In this process, results that are both positive and negative, direct and indirect, as well as unintended results will be identified.

Evaluation question 3 will examine UNDP's support to COVID-19 preparedness, response and recovery in Ukraine. Several sub-questions will be included: i) degree to which UNDP's COVID support has been relevant to the needs of Ukraine; ii) how well UNDP's support and response has aligned with government plans and support from other UN agencies, donors, and NGOs/CSOs; iii) how well UNDP has supported the country to develop responses that reduced loss of life and protected longer-term social and economic development; iv) degree to which UNDP funding decisions were informed by evidence, needs analysis, risk analysis and dialogue with partners and supported efficient use of resources; and v) whether the support has contributed to the development of social, economic and health systems in Ukraine that are equitable, resilient and sustainable.

Evaluation question 4 will examine various factors that have influenced – positively or negatively – UNDP's programmatic performance, and eventually, sustainability of results. Country-specific issues (e.g. change management), managerial practices (e.g. utilization of resources for results), programmatic design and decisions (e.g. integration of gender equality and women's empowerment, use of partnerships, South-South and triangular cooperation, delivery modality) will be examined.

Stakeholder involvement: During the evaluation, relevant stakeholders will be engaged to ensure the transparency of the exercise, collect necessary documentation and evidence, and enhance the national ownership of evaluation results. An evaluation 'reference group' will be established prior to the evaluation, comprising representatives of national stakeholders, e.g. government, national implementing partners,

²⁹ <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1914>

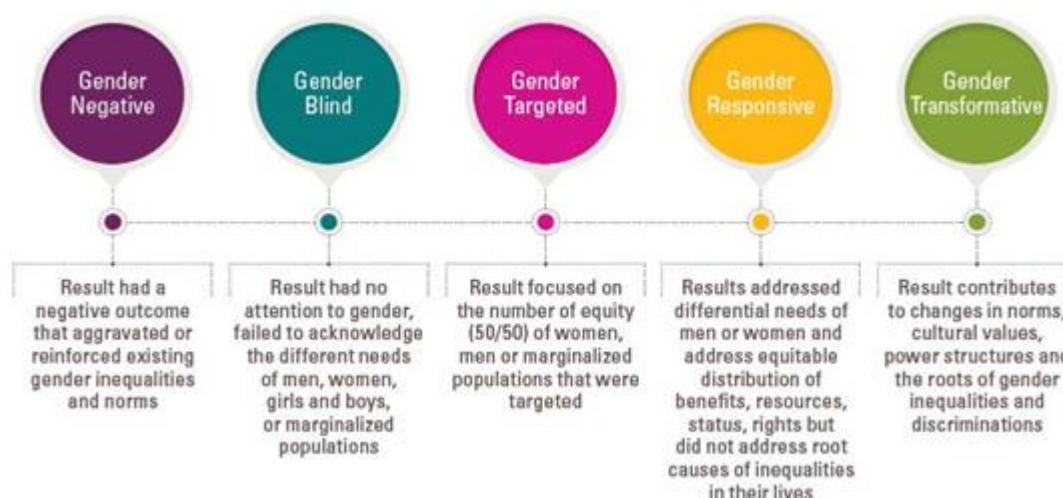
³⁰ <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/2866>

³¹ The ICPEs have adopted a streamlined methodology, which differs from the previous ADRs that were structured according to the four standard OECD DAC criteria. More detailed sub-questions will be developed during the desk review phase of the evaluation.

donors, UN agencies, other development partners and beneficiary groups. A stakeholder analysis will be conducted during the preparatory phase to identify relevant UNDP partners, including those that may have not worked directly with UNDP but play a key role in the outcomes to which UNDP contributes. The analysis will help identify key informants for interviews during the data collection phase.

Gender-responsive approach: The evaluation will employ a gender-responsive evaluation approach during its preparatory and implementation phases. During document desk reviews and the analysis of programme theory and delivery, the evaluation will examine the level of gender mainstreaming across all UNDP programmes and operations, in line with UNDP’s gender strategy. Gender disaggregated data will be collected, where available, and assessed against UNDP’s programme outcomes. The evaluation will assess the extent to which UNDP’s programmatic efforts were designed to contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment (e.g. using Gender Marker and programme expenditures), and in fact have contributed to promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment by using the gender results effectiveness scale (GRES). The GRES classifies gender results into five categories: gender negative, gender blind, gender targeted, gender responsive, and gender transformative.

Figure 1: IEO’s Gender Results Effectiveness Scale



ICPE rating system: Based on the Independent Country Programme Review (ICPR) piloted by the IEO in 2020 and lessons learned, IEO is currently developing a rating system to be applied for the ICPEs in 2021 on a pilot basis. Ratings are expected to be applied to assess UNDP’s progress towards CPD Outputs and Outcomes goals. Details will be provided in due course prior to the implementation of the ICPE.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Evaluability assessment: An assessment was conducted to examine the availability of documentation and information, identify potential data constraints, and determine the data collection methods.

- **Security constraints:** The security situation in Ukraine remains precarious. The eastern territories in Donetsk and Luhansk region, bordering the Russian Federation, are controlled by anti-Government forces with a high UN security level.³² Access to any project sites in the area, if any, is

³² Security level 4 (“Substantial”) for the Eastern conflict area. UN DSS Travel Advisory. <https://dss.un.org/traveladvisory.aspx>.

expected to be limited and the availability of quality monitoring reports is important. Information will be collected remotely, as required.

- **COVID-19 restrictions:** As internal mobility is limited and many continue to telework, access to national stakeholders for data collection – particularly those in remote areas and community-level populations including the marginalized – may encounter challenges. Expanded outreach measures will be needed, e.g. use of surveys, identification of locally based data collectors and consultants, access to local project managers/ coordinators, and use of GIS technology for virtual site visits.
- **Availability of past assessments:** Decentralized evaluation reports of quality can serve as important inputs to the ICPE. Based on the information at the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC), the volume of available evaluations conducted by the country office is limited – eight evaluations (all project evaluations) between 2018 and present – but they are of fairly good quality.³³ An additional eight project evaluations are planned to conduct in 2021 and 2022. Vis-à-vis the Evaluation Plan 2018-2022, the country programme mid-term review, one outcome evaluation and one project evaluation have been cancelled. The cancellations and delay of the evaluations are mostly due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation and evaluability of programmes and projects.³⁴ The IEO will also collaborate with the Office of Audit and Investigation (OAI) to the extent possible, which is conducting two audits³⁵ in the second Quarter of 2021, to reduce evaluation fatigue among national partners through information sharing.
- **Programme and project information:** Programme documentation (including internal annual reports) is available and of adequate quality. The availability and quality of project level documentation will be examined during documentation collection and desk review.
- **CPD results and resources framework indicator results:** The CPD lists 15 indicators for the 4 outcome results, and 28 indicators to measure the 13 outputs, with baseline and targets. To the extent possible, the ICPE will seek to use these indicators to better understand the intention of the UNDP programme and to measure or assess progress towards the outcomes. The data sources of the indicators are mostly national statistics and reports of various ministries, and the evaluation's ability to measure progress against these indicators will therefore depend on national statistics, where up-to-date data may not be available for all indicators.
- **Intervention maturity:** UNDP projects are at different stages of implementation. In cases where the projects/initiatives are still in their initial stages, it may not be possible to determine the projects' contribution to the CPD/UNPF outcomes. The evaluation will document observable progress and seek to assess the possibility of potential contribution given the programme design and measures already put in place.

Data collection methods: A design matrix will be prepared to elaborate on data collection and analysis plans. At the time of this writing, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are still felt globally. Given the travel restrictions, the evaluation is expected to take predominantly a remote, virtual approach. Data and information required for the evaluation are collected through primary and secondary sources:

- **Desk reviews:** The IEO will conduct extended reviews of documentation, including those available from the government, the UN, private institutions, donors, and academia, on national context and areas of UNDP programme interventions. Also included are country programme framework and office strategies (e.g. resource mobilization, gender communication), programme-/ project-related

³³ Two of the six quality-assessed evaluation reports by the IEO were rated as 'satisfactory' (rating of '5') and four as 'moderately satisfactory' (rating of '4'). UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre.

³⁴ UNDP Ukraine. Interoffice memorandum "Changes to the Costed Evaluation Plan 2018-2022", October 2020.

³⁵ Country Office Audit and Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) audit, covering two large projects – medical procurement and recovery and peacebuilding in eastern Ukraine.

documents and progress reports, theories of change, annual work plans, Results Oriented Annual Reports (ROAR), COVID Mini-ROARs, past evaluation/ audit reports, and UNCT/ UNPF related documents. The IEO and the country office will identify a list of background documents, uploaded in the ICPE SharePoint portal.

- **Stakeholder interviews:** Interviews via face-to-face/Zoom/telephone will be conducted with relevant stakeholders, including government partners, donors, UN agencies, other development partners such as IFIs, UNDP staff at country, regional and HQ levels, private sector, civil society organizations and beneficiary groups. Focus groups may be organized, where possible.
- **Questionnaire/Surveys:** An advance questionnaire will be administered to the country office during the preparatory phase as an additional self-reporting input. Surveys may be planned, as required.
- **Site visits:** As the internal mobility will be limited, physical visits to field project sites are expected to be minimal, if any. The IEO will engage with UNDP's Office of Information Management and Technology at HQ to explore collecting GIS satellite imagery and pictures of remote project sites.

Projects for in-depth reviews: Projects will be selected for in-depth reviews based on a purposive sampling. The criteria for selection include programme coverage, ensuring a balanced representation of issues addressed under each outcome; project maturity; budget, and geographical spreads. Both 'flagship' projects of significant visibility and scope, as well as those that have experienced challenges will be included.

Validation: Data and information collected from different sources and through various means will be triangulated to strengthen the validity of findings and conclusions.

Midterm briefing: At the end of the data collection phase, the IEO will have a quick brief to the country office on emerging issues and findings. The meeting will also serve as an opportunity to identify areas requiring further analysis and any missing information and evidence before the IEO will enter a full synthesis and drafting phase.

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Independent Evaluation Office: The IEO will conduct the ICPE in consultation with the UNDP country office and the RBEC. The IEO will meet all costs directly related to the conduct of the ICPE. It will establish an evaluation team, ensuring gender balance. The IEO Lead Evaluator will lead the ICPE and coordinate the work of the evaluation team, comprising the following members:

- **Lead Evaluator (LE):** IEO staff member with the overall responsibility for leading the exercise and managing the work of all team members, including the development of evaluation terms of reference (TOR), selection of the evaluation team members, and provision of methodological guidance. The LE will be responsible for the analysis' synthesis process, preparation of the draft and final evaluation reports, and coordinating the final stakeholder debriefing with the country office, RBEC, and national stakeholders.
- **Associate Lead Evaluator (ALE):** IEO staff who directly supports the LE in operationalizing the exercise, particularly during preparatory phase, data collection and analysis, and preparation of a draft report. Together with the LE, the ALE will backstop the work of other team members.
- **Research Associate (RA):** The IEO RA will provide background research, including portfolio and financial analysis. He/she contribute to the preparation of draft/final report, report annexes, and support any tasks as required by the evaluation team.
- **National research institution/ consultants:** The IEO will explore partnering with a locally- (or regionally-) based research institution, think tank or academia, to augment its data collection and

analysis capacity in the country during COVID-related restrictions. Alternatively, 4 individual consultants (national and international) will be recruited to support the analysis of thematic areas.

UNDP Country Office in Ukraine: The country office will support the evaluation team through liaising with national stakeholders; ensure that all necessary information regarding UNDP's programmes, projects and activities in the country is available to the evaluation team; and provide factual verifications of the draft report on a timely basis. The country office will provide the evaluation team in-kind organizational support (e.g. arranging meetings and interviews with project staff and stakeholders). To ensure the confidentiality of the views expressed, country office staff will not participate in interviews and meetings with stakeholders. The country office will jointly organize via videoconference the final stakeholder meeting with the IEO, ensuring participation of key government counterparts, where findings and results of the evaluation will be presented. The country office will prepare a management response to evaluation recommendations and support the dissemination and use of the final evaluation report in the country.

Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (RBEC): RBEC will support the evaluation through information sharing, facilitation of communication between the IEO and the country office, and participation the final stakeholder debriefing. The Bureau will support and oversee the preparation of the management response by the country office and its implementation of relevant actions.

EVALUATION PROCESS

The evaluation will be conducted in the following five key phases:

- **Phase 1: Preparatory work.** The IEO prepares the evaluation terms of reference (define the scope, methodology and process), a list of projects, and an evaluation matrix; and launches document gathering with support of the country office. External consultants will be recruited to augment the work of portfolio analysis. The IEO coordinates its evaluation plan with OAI and other UN agencies planning similar assessments in the country. An evaluation 'reference group' will be established at the country office for the evaluation, comprising representatives of government, national implementing partners, donors, UN agencies, and beneficiary groups.
- **Phase 2: Desk analysis.** The evaluation team conducts desk reviews of reference material and preliminary analysis of the programme strategy and portfolio. The team will engage with country office staff through meetings and an advance questionnaire, administered to fill data gaps in documentation and seek clarification if any. Specific data collection instruments will be developed, e.g. interview protocols, based on the stakeholder and portfolio analyses.
- **Phase 3: Data collection.** The evaluation team engages in virtual and remote data collection activities, such as interviews, taking advantage of Zoom and other online communication tools. At the end of the data collection phase, the evaluation team may hold a preliminary presentation on emerging findings to the country office, identifying areas requiring further analysis and any information and evidence gaps that may exist.
- **Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief.** Following the individual outcome analyses, the LE undertakes a synthesis process to prepare the ICPE report. The initial draft is subject to both internal and external reviews. Once the draft is quality cleared, the first official draft is shared with the country office and the RBEC for comments and factual corrections. The second draft, which takes into account their feedback, is then be shared with national stakeholders for further comments. The UNDP country office prepares a management response to the ICPE under the overall oversight of the Regional Bureau. The report is then be presented at a final debriefing where evaluation results are presented to key national stakeholders and UNDP's ways forward are

discussed. Taking into account the final set of comments collected at the stakeholder debriefing, the evaluation report will be finalized by incorporating the management response.

- **Phase 5: Publication and dissemination.** The ICPE report will be written in English. It will follow the standard IEO publication guidelines. The report will be widely distributed in both hard and electronic versions. The evaluation report will be made available to the UNDP Executive Board in time for its approval of a new CPD. It will be widely distributed by the IEO within UNDP as well as to the evaluation units of other international organisations, evaluation societies/networks and research institutions in the region. The country office will ensure the dissemination of the report to all relevant stakeholders in the country. The report and the management response will be published on the UNDP website³⁶ as well as in the Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC).³⁷ RBEC will be responsible for monitoring and oversight of the implementation of follow-up actions in the ERC.

TIMEFRAME FOR THE ICPE PROCESS

The tentative schedule of the evaluation activities is summarized as below.³⁸

Table 3: Tentative timeframe for the ICPE process going to the Board in September 2022		
Activity	Responsible party	Proposed timeframe
Phase 1: Preparatory work		
TOR completed/ approved by IEO Deputy Director	LE/ALE	February 2021
Documentation collection for desk review	LE/ALE/CO	February-March 2021
Selection of consultant* team members	LE/ALE	March 2021
Establishment of evaluation reference group	LE/ALE/CO	March 2021
Compilation of stakeholder contacts (and initial notification by CO)	LE/ALE/CO	Mar-April 2021
Phase 2: Desk analysis		
Preliminary desk review of reference material	Evaluation team	March-April 2021
Advance questionnaires to the CO	LE/ALE/CO	April 2021
Phase 3: Data collection		
Interviews with stakeholders	LE/ALE/Consultants*	mid-April-May 2021
Virtual preliminary briefing to CO/RBEC	LE/ALE/CO/RBEC	May-June 2021
Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief		
Portfolio analysis completed	Consultants*/LE/ALE	June 2021
Synthesis and report writing	LE/ALE	July 2021
Zero draft for internal IEO clearance	LE/ALE	August 2021
First draft for CO/RBEC comments	LE/ALE/CO/RBEC	September 2021
Second draft shared with the government and other national stakeholders for comments	LE/ALE/CO	October 2021
Draft management response	CO/RBEC	November 2021
Final stakeholder debriefing via videoconference	IEO/CO/RBEC	Nov-Dec 2021
Phase 5: Publication and dissemination		
Editing and formatting	IEO	January- February 2022
Final report and evaluation brief	IEO	January- February 2022
Dissemination of the final report	IEO	March 2022

*consultants and/or national institution

³⁶ web.undp.org/evaluation/

³⁷ erc.undp.org

³⁸ The timeframe, indicative of process and deadlines, does not imply full-time engagement of evaluation team during the period.

ANNEX 2. EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Evaluation Questions	Sub-questions and their linkages to rating criteria matrix	Data/Info to be collected	Data collection methods and tools (e.g.)	Data analysis (e.g.)
EQ1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?	<p>1.1 To what extent is the UNDP country programme relevant to the national development challenges, objectives, and SDG priorities? (Relevance 1A)</p> <p>1.2 To what extent has the UNDP country programme addressed the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups and promoted LNOB principles, HR and GEWE? (Relevance 1C)</p> <p>1.3 How have the key principles of the Strategic Plan been applied to the country programme design³⁹? (Relevance 1B)</p> <p>1.4 To what extent and how has the programme design and implementation changed from the initial CPD? To what extent and how do these changes affect the relevance of the CPD? (Relevance 1C)</p> <p>1.5 To what extent does the UNDP country programme have a sound theory of change based</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNPF & CPD - Indicative Country Office Results and Resources Framework (from CPD) - Current Country Office Results and resources framework (if different from the one included in the CPD) - Explanation for revisions (if any) to country office results and resources framework, and of approval of these changes through the monitoring and programme board or Executive Board. - Data to validate CO explanation of changes in context since CPD approval (if any significant changes have occurred). - UNDP's interventions strategy, e.g. theory of change (if available, or reconstructed) that maps an expected pathway of change, logic and assumptions, including plans detailing required financial resources and capacity for programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk/literature review of relevant documents (including problem analysis conducted by the CO) - Advance questionnaire to the CO - Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with relevant stakeholders - Field studies/visits or survey to beneficiaries (as possible) <p>Other as appropriate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map a theory of change to identify the logic, sequence of events and assumptions behind the proposed programme, including hypothesis of unintended consequences. - Problem analysis of underlying development challenges - Mapping of key development actors - Mapping of UNDP programmatic partnerships - Stakeholder analysis - SMART analysis of CPD indicators <p>Triangulate data collected from various sources and means (e.g. cross check interview data with desk review to validate or refute TOC).</p>

³⁹ For example, in the **Strategic Plan 2018-2021**, the key issues include: (1) 'Working in partnership': i) Within UN System; and ii) Outside UNS (South-South; civil society; private sector; and IFIs); (2) 'Helping to achieve the 2030 Agenda'; (3) '6 Signature Solutions': i) Keeping people out of poverty; ii) Strengthen effective, accountable, inclusive governance; iii) enhance prevention and recovery for resilient society; iv) promote nature-based solutions for sustainable plant; v) close the energy gap; and vi) strengthen gender equality; (4) 'Improved business models (Performance; and Innovation)

	<p>on reasonable assumptions? To what extent is the portfolio composition appropriately supporting the theory of change and maximizing interlinkage for combined impact? (Relevant 1C and Coherence 2A)</p> <p>1.6 To what extent does the UNDP country programme seek and benefit from synergy and partnerships with UNCT and other development actors (donors, IFIs, multilateral and bilateral agencies, I/NGOs, CSOs, private sector, etc.)? (Relevance 1B and Coherence 2B)</p> <p>1.7 To what extent does the UNDP country programme optimize UNDP's comparative advantage and strategic positioning in the country? (Relevance 1C and Coherence 2B)</p> <p>1.8 What contextual changes are likely to occur in the next five years that would require UNDP to adjust its next country programme priorities and approach?</p>	<p>implementation (and evidence of their provision)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP risk analysis matrix - UNCT reports and workplans - National data (e.g. SDG, human development data, ODA, national budget, etc. <p>Literature on development and development cooperation in Ukraine</p>		
EQ2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?	<p>2.1 To what extent did UNDP achieve its specific objectives (CP outputs) as defined in the CPD and other strategies (if different)? (Effectiveness 4A)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CO self-assessment of performance - Project documents, annual workplans, annual progress reports, audits and evaluations covering the agreed ICPE project list. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk/literature review of relevant documents - Assessment of ROARs, GRES as well as indicators status to assess progress and trends - Project QA data extraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution analysis against TOC assumptions and hypothesis of unintended consequences - Counterfactual analysis to check whether results

<p>2.2 To what extent and how did the achieved results contribute to (or are likely to contribute to) any outcomes in Ukraine? (Effectiveness 4A, all Coherence and Sustainability)</p> <p>2.3 Which groups are / are not benefiting from UNDP's support? To what extent did the UNDP country programme advance "Leave No One Behind",⁴⁰ GEWE and Human Rights? (Effectiveness 4A, 4B and 4C)</p> <p>2.4. To what extent did the implementation and results of the CPD adhere to sustainable development principles? (Effectiveness 4D)</p> <p>2.5. Are there any indications/ signs that UNDP has helped the national counterparts develop the capacities and financial resourcing required to sustain results? (Sustainability 5A and 5B)</p> <p>2.6 Is there evidence that the initiatives supported by UNDP have scaled up beyond their funded targets? (Sustainability 5A and 5B)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring data, including performance against outcome and output indicators, and associated baselines and targets, and evidence of attribution of related changes to UNDP interventions - Expenditure by gender marker and results in GEWE areas. - ROARs and country programme reports covering CPD period to date - Programme level audits and evaluations, if available. - UNDP country programme's social and environmental standards - Perspectives of country office staff and key stakeholders, including their observation of results and unintended consequences - UNCT documentation - Relevant national data and reports - Other, as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advance questionnaire to the CO - Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with relevant stakeholders - Field studies/visits or survey to beneficiaries (as possible) <p>Other as appropriate</p>	<p>could have been delivered without UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of evaluations and audits - Stratification of results information by beneficiary type, including by m/f, disability, socio-economic status, age as far as possible. Thematic assessment to deepen results and fill gaps. - Summary of outcome indicator and status - Analysis of corporate surveys - Trend analysis of ROARs & GRES <p>Triangulate data collected from internal and external, primary and secondary information.</p>
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⁴⁰ ⁴⁰ In Leave no one behind categories (UNDP Corporate Planning System): People living in peri-urban areas; People living in rural areas; People living in slums; People living in urban areas; Internally displaced persons; Migrants; Persons directly affected by natural disasters; Persons negatively affected by armed conflict or violence; Refugees; People living in multi-dimensional poverty; People living under the national poverty line; Unemployed persons; Key populations for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria; Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.); Persons with disabilities (PwD); Sexual and gender orientation; Women; Youth.

	<p>2.7. Were there positive or negative, direct and indirect unintended outcomes? (All Effectiveness and Sustainability)</p>			
<p>EQ3: To what extent has UNDP been able to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic and support country's preparedness, response and recovery process?</p>	<p>3.1 To what degree has UNDP's COVID support been relevant to the needs of Ukraine? (Relevance 1A and 1C)</p> <p>3.2 How well has UNDP's support and response been aligned with government plans and support from other UN agencies, donors, and NGOs/CSOs? (All Relevance and Coherence 2B)</p> <p>3.3 How well UNDP has supported the country to develop responses that reduced loss of life and protected longer-term social and economic development? To what extent were these responses equitable? (All Effectiveness)</p> <p>3.4 To what extent were UNDP's funding decisions informed by evidence, needs analysis, risk analysis and dialogue with partners? To what extent did the decisions made support efficient use of resources? (Relevance 1A and 1B, and Efficiency 3B)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal information on design, targeting, implementation, and results of UNDP COVID response, including the mini-ROARs, COVID-19 monitoring dashboard, etc. - External information on design, targeting, implementation, and results of national COVID response, including those of UN agencies, donors, and NGOs/CSOs - External information on national COVID recovery plans across health and key social and economic sectors. - Information on national social, economic and health systems in Ukraine, including associated implementation capacities <p>Government and external partners' perspectives on UNDP's COVID support, including their observation of results and unintended consequences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk/literature review of relevant documents⁴¹ - Assessment of mini-ROARs and end of year ROARs, UN/UNDP COVID-19 response indicators, monitoring dashboard, etc. - Key informant interviews with health, social and economic sector stakeholders - Advance questionnaire to the CO - Key informant interviews with UNDP staff <p>Other as appropriate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparison of UNDP's COVID response plans with national, sectoral, and partner plans, with a focus on links, additionality, gaps, duplications or conflicts - Review of UNDP and national COVID response targeting plans and associated coverage data, with stratification of most vulnerable/often excluded groups. - Review of UNDP COVID implementation reports for efficiency information – timeliness of response, sufficiency and use of financial resources. - Contribution and thematic analysis of stakeholder perspectives. - Counterfactual analysis to check whether results could have been delivered without UNDP. <p>Triangulate data from desk review and interviews with</p>

⁴¹ See a separate table below for COVID analysis and data sources

	<p>3.5 To what extent has the support contributed to the development of social, economic and health systems in Ukraine, and for them to be equitable, resilient and sustainable? (All Effectiveness and Sustainability, and Relevance 1C)</p>			survey to close gaps and findings
EQ4. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and may influence the sustainability of results?	<p>4.1 What design, implementation, and contextual factors have contributed to or hindered CPD Ukraine's results (output and outcome)? (All Effectiveness, Efficiency and Coherence)</p> <p>4.2 What design, implementation, and contextual factors have influenced the way that women (and other groups of interest) experience and benefit from UNDP's support? (Relevance 1C, Effectiveness 4B and 4C)</p> <p>4.4. To what extent has the UNDP country programme been implemented efficiently, and what effect have these factors had on results? (including timeliness, Human resources management, financial resources management, M&E) (Efficiency 3A and 3B)</p> <p>4.5. What design, implementation, and contextual</p>	<p>Secondary and primary information in the following areas, from internal and external sources⁴³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme design information (especially alignment with national priorities; mix of up/downstream interventions; short/long term, use of evidence, ToC and workplans) - Partnerships - lists, agreements, results-data, and post-project reviews - Innovation, knowledge management, use of lessons learned and South-South and Triangular Cooperation - Sustainability (incl. exit strategies, national ownership, piloting and scaling-up) - Design, reports and audits on Social & Environment Standards' (incl. human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project QA data extraction - Advance questionnaire to the CO - Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with relevant stakeholders - focus on validating or refuting lines of inquiry - collecting perceptions and observations on the "why" and factors that influence or impede effectiveness - Field studies/visits or survey to beneficiaries (as possible) - Spot check status of implementation of recommendations from previous ADR/ICPE - Tabulation of corporate surveys data - Survey(s) to cover gaps or validate preliminary findings - Other as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of a template of 'factors' with analysis of 'strength of influence (extent the factors affect UNDP's ability to achieve its objectives)' - Contribution analysis against TOC assumptions and unintended consequences - Counterfactual analysis to check whether results could have been delivered without UNDP - Thematic analysis of evaluations and audits - Thematic analysis of corporate surveys - Trend analysis of ROARs & GRES - Cross-check interview data with desk review to validate or refute lines of inquiry – highlighting data on the "why" and factors that influence or impede

⁴³ See the factor assessment sheet for the 'working definition' of the factor typology.

	<p>factors have influenced the scale up achievement in the CPD?⁴² (All Sustainability, Relevance, Coherence and Efficiency)</p> <p>4.6. What design, implementation, and contextual factors have influenced the sustainability of results? (All Sustainability, Relevance, Coherence)</p>	<p>rights, GEWE, environment sustainability, targeting and coverage)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of financial, human and other resources - Implementation and oversight (incl. NIM/DIM, portfolio management, risk management, flexibility, M&E) <p>Other important factors relevant to UNDP Ukraine country programme</p>		<p>effectiveness; (check for unintended outcomes)</p> <p>Triangulate data from desk review and interviews with survey to close gaps and findings</p>
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⁴² See the UNDP Guidance Note on Scaling-Up Development Programmes (2013)

ANNEX 3. DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

In addition to the documents named below, the evaluation team reviewed project documents, annual project reports, midterm review reports, final evaluation reports and other project documents. The websites of many related organizations were also searched, including those of UN organizations, Ukraine governmental departments, project management offices and others.

Donetsk Oblast State Administration, Development Team, 'Development Strategy and Action Plan for the Period Until 2027', 2021

Luhansk Oblast State Administration, Development Team, 'Development Strategy and Action Plan for the Period Until 2027', 2021

Martoňáková Henrieta, Kimáková Iveta, 'UNDP-Slovakia Partnership: Effective Development Cooperation Solutions for the SDGs - Progress Report October 2018 - December 2019'

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, 'Small and Medium Enterprise Strategy Plan to 2020', 2017

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, 'Sustainable Development Goals: 2017 Baseline National Report', October 2017

Ministry of Regional Development, Government of Ukraine, 'Strategy for Regional Development 2021-27', 2020

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 'Anti-Corruption Reforms in Ukraine', 2017

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 'Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan, fourth round of monitoring, Ukraine', March 2019

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 'Monitoring the Energy Strategy of Ukraine 2035', April 2020

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 'Monitoring the Implementation of Ukraine's SME Development Strategy 2017-2020', 2020

United Nations Development Programme, Global Environment Facility, and Government of Ukraine, 'Sustainable Development Strategy for Ukraine by 2030 and National Action Plan on the Strategy, Implementation', 2017

United Nations Development Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization, 'Value Chain Assessments for Southern Donetsk and South Zaporizhzhia Oblasts (Azov Sea Region)', February 2020

United Nations Development Programme Ukraine, 'Building Forward Better: Post-COVID Recovery of Ukraine's Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Towards Resilience and Sustainability', January 2021

United Nations Development Programme Ukraine, 'Country Programme Performance Summary 2012-2017'

United Nations Development Programme Ukraine, 'Integrity and Inclusiveness of the Democratic Process in Ukraine - Analysis of Interim Research Findings in the Regions', February 2019

United Nations Development Programme Ukraine, 'Regional Development Strategies Update, 24 Oblasts Progress and Highlights'

United Nations Development Programme Ukraine, 'Security and Justice in Ukraine: Perspectives from 3 Oblasts (Donetsk, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia) 2019 - 2020', 2021

United Nations Development Programme Ukraine, European Union, European Investment Bank, Ministry for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine, 'Ukraine Early Recovery Programme: Programme Implementation - Support to Final Beneficiaries, Interim Report No. 3, 15 September 2020 - 28 February 2021', March 2021

United Nations Development Programme Office of Audit and Investigations, 'Audit on UNDP Ukraine CBA Project - Phase III, Knowledge Management', July 2018

United Nations Development Programme Office of Audit and Investigations, 'Audit on UNDP Ukraine CBA Project - Recovery of Social Services, Restoration of Governance', July 2018

United Nations Development Programme Office of Audit and Investigations, 'Audit on UNDP Ukraine Procurement Support Services to the Ministry of Health to Ukraine', August 2018, 2020

United Nations Development Programme Office of Audit and Investigations, 'Audit on UNDP Country Office in Ukraine', July 2021

United Nations Development Programme Office of Audit and Investigations, 'Report on the Audit on UNDP Ukraine', July 2021

United Nations Ukraine, European Union, Kyiv School of Economics, 'Market Conditions and Business Environment in Priority Sectors of the Economy in Donetsk, Luhansk, and Zaporizhzhia Oblasts of Ukraine, Assessment of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on MSMEs', 2021

United Nations Development Programme Ukraine and European Union, 'EU Support to the East of Ukraine - Recovery, Peacebuilding and Governance Project Results Framework', 2020

United Nations Ukraine and European Union, 'Economic Development and Value Chain Assessment in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts', 2019

United Nations Development Programme, Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union, ZMINA Human Rights Center, La Strada-Ukraine, The Social Action Centre, Fight for Right, Educational House, Center for Civil Liberties, 'Midterm Evaluation: Implementation of the Recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (2017-2020)'

United Nations Ukraine and European Union, 'EU Support to the East of Ukraine - Recovery, Peacebuilding and Governance - Annual Progress Report, August 2018 - September 2019'

United Nations Ukraine and European Union, 'EU Support to the East of Ukraine - Recovery, Peacebuilding and Governance - Annual Progress Report, October 2019 - September 2020'

United Nations Ukraine and Government of Canada, 'Mobile Service Delivery for Conflict-Affected Populations in Eastern Ukraine - Annual Project Results Report, 27 March 2019 - 31 March 2020', March 2020

United Nations Ukraine and the Government of Japan, 'Support to Economic Recovery of Eastern Ukraine - Final Project Report', February 2019

United Nations Ukraine and Government of Japan, 'Support to Social and Economic Recovery of Eastern Ukraine, Final Project Report', 17 March 2020

United Nations Ukraine and Government of Ukraine, 'Partnership Framework 2018-2022', 2017

United Nations Ukraine and Government of Ukraine, 'Sustainable Development Goals Voluntary National Report, 2020', 2020

United Nations Ukraine and Government of Ukraine, 'Ukraine UNDG Business Operations Strategy, 2018-2022', 2018

United Nations Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Sweden Sveridge, Government of Switzerland, 'Good Governance and Citizens Engagement for Justice, Security, Environmental Protection and Social Cohesion in Eastern Ukraine, Annual Progress Report, August 2018 - October 2019'

United Nations Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Sweden Sveridge, Government of Switzerland, 'Good Governance and Citizens Engagement for Justice, Security, Environmental Protection and Social Cohesion in Eastern Ukraine, Annual Progress Report, November 2019 - October 2020'

United Nations Ukraine and Kingdom of Netherlands, 'Strengthening National and Local Capacities for Effective Delivery of Security. Justice and Reintegration Services in Conflict-Affected Areas of Ukraine, Progress Report, 1 April 2019 - 31 December 2019', April 2020

United Nations Ukraine, Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (SeeD) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID), 'Drivers of Migration Tendency Based on the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts', 2019

United Nations Ukraine, Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (SeeD) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID), 'Social Cohesion Along the Contact Line Based on the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts', 2019

United Nations Ukraine, Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (SeeD) and United States Agency for International Development (USAIS), 'Voices from Both Sides of the

Contact Line Based on the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts', 2019

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Humanitarian Response Plan, Ukraine, 2021

United States Agency for International Development (USAID), 'Parliamentary Strengthening in Ukraine: A Field Assessment for Learning, Evaluation and Research Activity II (LER II)', March 2020

UN Women, 'Building Democratic, Peaceful and Gender Equal Society in Ukraine Final Report'

Vyshinskyy, Hlib, Kuziakive, Ocsona, et al, 'How Can Ukrainian SMEs Grow in to National and Global Champions?' Centre for Economic Strategy Policy Paper, September 2018

Weller, Evelian and Miroshichenko, Artem, Final Evaluation of IcSP/2016/372337 Restoration of Governance and Reconciliation in Crisis Affected Communities of Ukraine Final Report,' commissioned by European Union Delegation to Ukraine, April 2019

World Bank, 'Ukraine e-Government Assessment', June 2018

Zaporizhzhia Oblast State Administration, Development Team, 'Development Strategy and Action Plan for the Period Until 2027', 2021

Zayika Andriy, 'Sustainable Energy and Environment Secretariat to support the Parliament of Ukraine in SEE area - Project Progress Report', 15 October 2019

Zaviyska, Maryna, 'Empowered Partnership for Sustainable Development - Assessment Report of the Results of the Grants Programme', December 2020.

ANNEX 4. PROJECT LIST

Note: 20 projects have been reviewed in depth

Project ID	Project Title	Output ID	Output Description	Output Start Year	Output End Year	Gender Marker	Implementation Modality	Core Vs. Non-Core	Total Expenditure
OUTCOME 1: By 2022, women and men, girls and boys participate in decision-making and enjoy human rights, gender equality, effective, transparent and non-discriminatory public services.									
00090398	Parliamentary Reform Project (PRP)	00096181	Parliamentary Reform	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$2,949,919
00090398	Parliamentary Reform Project (PRP)	00120879	COVID-19 Parliamentary Response	2020	2021	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$0
00090399	Enhanced Public Sector Transparency and Integrity	00096182	Corruption Prevention Enhanced	2015	2019	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$1,485,761
00090474	Procurement Support Services to Ministry of Health	00097370	Public Procurement System	2015	2020	GEN1	DIM	CORE	\$76,330
00090474	Procurement Support Services to Ministry of Health	109 Outputs		2018	2022	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$376,200,141
00096842	Human Rights for Ukraine (HR4U)	00100737	Human Rights for Ukraine (HR4U)	2019	2023	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$2,172,479
00096842	Human Rights for Ukraine (HR4U)	00120876	COVID-19 Human Actors Response	2020	2023	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$43,221
00099967	Civil Society for Enhanced Democracy and Human Rights	00103148	Democratization, HR & Youth	2017	2022	GEN2	DIM	CORE	\$50,000
00099967	Civil Society for Enhanced Democracy and Human Rights	00103148	Democratization, HR & Youth	2017	2022	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$3,563,047
00099967	Civil Society for Enhanced Democracy and Human Rights	00120878	COVID-19 Civil Society Response	2020	2022	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$132,522
00127553	Serving People, Improving Health Project	00121458	COVID-19 Procurement & Delivery	2020	2021	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$101,419
00127853	DIA Support Project: Inception Phase	00121796	Ensure Digital Policy Compliance	2020	2021	GEN2	DIM	CORE	\$49,999
00127853	DIA Support Project: Inception Phase	00121796	Ensure Digital Policy Compliance	2020	2021	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$100,184

00129289	Social Cohesion Through Youth Participation	00123027	Youth Policy Infrastructure	2020	2021	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$88,122
00130260	Promoting SDG financing in Ukraine	00123641	SDG financing	2020	2022	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$32,531
00132175	Procurement Support Services to MoH, Phase 2	00124845	Strengthen Public Med Procurement	2020	2022	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$31,744,203
00132175	Procurement Support Services to MoH, Phase 2	00124846	Health Reform and Management	2020	2022	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$503,330
00132377	DIA Support Project	00124920	Support to Digit of Publ. Serv	2021	2023	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$170,686
00126977	COVID-19 Crisis Response	00120891	COVID-19 Inclusive Response	2020	2021	GEN2	DIM	CORE	\$161,369
00126977	COVID-19 Crisis Response	00120891	COVID-19 Inclusive Response	2020	2021	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$381,306
Sub Total Outcome 1									\$420,006,569
OUTCOME 2: By 2022, all women and men, especially young people, equally benefit from an enabling environment that includes labour market, access to decent jobs and economic opportunities.									
00084268	Private Sector Development	00094897	BMO strengthening	2014	2018	GEN2	DIM	CORE	\$3,849
00084268	Private Sector Development	00094897	BMO strengthening	2014	2018	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$168,112
00099918	Support to SDGs localization in Ukraine	00121199	Response to COVID-19 crisis	2020	f121458	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$26,241
00099918	Support to SDGs localization in Ukraine	00103123	HOUSES	2018	2021	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$4,314,297
00099918	Support to SDGs localization in Ukraine	00113283	SDGs localization	2018	2021	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$216,728
00099918	Support to SDGs localization in Ukraine	00113391	Partnership Sustainable Prog	2018	2021	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$867,524
Sub Total Outcome 2									\$5,596,751
OUTCOME 3: By 2022, national institutions, private business and communities implement gender-responsive policies and practices to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, preservation of ecosystems, mitigation, adaptation to climate change and generation of green jobs.									
00088958	Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings in Ukraine	00095405	Energy Efficiency in PB	2015	2021	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$2,062,609
00088958	Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings in Ukraine	00112387	Ukraine Energy Security Expert	2018	2019	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$100,000

00120301	Accelerator Lab - Ukraine	00116526	Accelerator Lab - Ukraine	2019	2021	GEN1	DIM	CORE	\$13,520
00120301	Accelerator Lab - Ukraine	00116526	Accelerator Lab - Ukraine	2019	2021	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$445,991
00125464	Plastic waste management at the local level	00119822	Plastic Waste Management	2019	2021	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$41,766
00132429	Supporting Green Recovery in Ukraine	00124946	Supporting Green Recovery	2020	2022	GEN2	DIM	CORE	\$58,369
00115652	EU4Climate	00114348	EU4Climate Ukraine	2019	2022	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$192,100
Sub Total Outcome 3									\$2,914,355
OUTCOME 4: By 2022, communities, including vulnerable people and IDPs, are more resilient and equitably benefit from greater social cohesion, quality services and recovery support.									
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00104480	Project Implementation Support	2017	2021	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$2,065,683
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00104483	Econo Recov. Eastern UKR	2017	2018	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$264,973
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00106401	Promoting Entrepreneurship	2017	2018	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$1,006,447
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00109736	Support Econo Recov. East Ukr	2018	2019	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$399,721
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00111513	EU Support to the East of UKR	2018	2022	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$28,251,254
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00112246	Local Gov and Env Protection	2018	2021	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$2,085,724
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00112425	Enhanced Com Sec & Social Cohes	2018	2021	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$7,273,226
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00113403	Good Govern and Citizens Engag	2018	2022	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$1,392,451
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00113651	OCHA CM Coord Trainings	2018	2019	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$40,061
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00115167	Support to Social and Economic	2019	2020	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$538,269
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00115372	Mobile Service Delivery	2019	2022	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$2,990,093
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00115487	Promoting Entrepreneurship III	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$974,119
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00116378	Security Justice Reintegration	2019	2022	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$3,418,139
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00119024	OCHA CM Coord Trainings II	2019	2020	GEN1	DIM	NON-CORE	\$35,474

00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00119309	Azov area economic recovery	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$1,943,837
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00119333	Employability for IDPs	2019	2021	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$269,124
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00120593	Social Stabilization Support	2020	2021	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$900,637
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00120677	Mine Action Support	2020	2021	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$322,956
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00120974	RPP COVID-19 Health System Sup	2020	2022	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$239,477
00102396	Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme	00120975	COVID-19 Socio-economic Response	2020	2022	GEN2	DIM	NON-CORE	\$321,080
Sub Total Outcome 4									\$54,732,745
Grand Total									\$483,250,420

Source: Data from Power BI as of 27 July 2021

ANNEX 5. STATUS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT (CPD) OUTCOME & OUTPUT INDICATORS MATRIX

As reported by the Country Office in the Corporate Planning System

Outcome Indicator ⁴⁴	Outcome Baseline	Outcome Target: 2022	Outcome Indicator Status/Progress		
			2018	2019	2020
UNDAF OUTCOME/Country Programme Outcome 1: By 2022, women and men, girls and boys participate in decision-making and enjoy human rights, gender equality, effective, transparent and non-discriminatory public services.					
Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 OUTCOME: 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.					
OC1 i1.1 Share of population satisfied with recent use of public services, by sex and age (SDG)	Baseline (2017): N/A	Target (2020): 40%	No data has been reported by the Country Office ⁴⁵	No data has been reported by the Country Office	No data has been reported by the Country Office
OC1 i1.2 Availability of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination	Baseline (2016): 3	Target (2020): 4	3	3	3
OC1 i1.3 Share of regions that have approved and are implementing sustainable development strategies/plans, developed with public participation	Baseline (2015): 80%	Target (2020): 100%	92%	100%	100%

⁴⁴ Indicators, baseline, and targets were extracted from the CPD.

⁴⁵ There is no data in the Corporate Planning System.

Outcome Indicator ⁴⁶	Outcome Baseline	Outcome Target: 2022	Outcome Indicator Status/Progress		
			2018	2019	2020
UNDAF OUTCOME/Country Programme Outcome 1: By 2022, women and men, girls and boys participate in decision-making and enjoy human rights, gender equality, effective, transparent and non-discriminatory public services.					
Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 OUTCOME: 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.					
OC1 i1.4 Public confidence in the courts	Baseline (2015): 10%	Target (2020): 35%	20%	14%	12%
OC1 i1.5 Percentage of women in the Parliament	Baseline (2015): 12%	Target (2020): 30%	12%	21%	21%
OC1 i1.6 Corruption Perception Index score	Baseline (2015): 27	Target (2020): 40	30	32	30
Output Indicator ⁴⁷	Output Baseline	Output Target: 2022	Output Status/Progress		
			2018	2019	2020
Output 1.1. Regional and local authorities have scaled-up knowledge and skills to engage communities in planning coordination delivery and monitoring of public services provision.					
OP1.1 - i1 Share of people with improved access to health and social services, provided with UNDP support	Baseline (2016) Female: 0% Male: 0%	Target (2022) Female: 20% Male: 20%	Female: 7.4% Male: 7.3%	Female: 10.24% Male: 10%	Female: 14.4% Male: 14.21%
OP1.1 - i2 Number of people with scaled-up access to administrative services with UNDP support	Baseline (2016) Female: 13,496 Male: 14,621	Target (2022) Female: 26,500 Male: 23,500	Female: 234,698 Male: 294,561	Female: 313,643 Male: 356,590	Female: 487,129 Male: 477,148
Output 1.2. National institutions systems laws and policies advance the equitable realization of human rights especially among vulnerable groups.					

⁴⁶ Indicators, baseline, and targets were extracted from the CPD.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

OP1.2 - i1 Number of new policies and institutional reforms targeting the most vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities	Baseline (2016) 0	Target (2022) 7	2	3	5
OP1.2 - i2 Share of 2017 UPR recommendations implemented	Baseline (2017) 0%	Target (2022) 50%	10%	15%	26%
OP1.2 - i3 Number of cases addressed by the Ombudsperson (per 10,000 population)	Baseline (2016) 5.3	Target (2022) 8	4	6	11
Output 1.3. Civil society is more engaged in national development processes.					
OP1.3 - i1 Number of new policies and strategies developed and operationalized with active CSO participation	Baseline (2016) 0	Target (2022) 40	14	24	56
OP1.3 - i2 Number of CSO hubs with strategies and funding to scale up civic engagement	Baseline (2016) 6	Target (2022) 15	14	15	15
Output 1.4. Rule of law institutions have capacities and functions to effectively fulfil their mandates.					
OP1.4 – i1 Share of people who trust justice and anti-corruption institutions supported by UNDP	Baseline (2016) 23.5%	Target (2022) 33%	25%	28%	18%

OP1.4 – i2 Extent to which the Parliament has improved its administrative and human resource capacities required to discharge its mandates in relation to law-making, oversight and representation	Baseline (2016) 2	Target (2022) 4	2	2	3
OP1.4 – i3 Share of public officials declaring assets in open registry annually	Baseline (2016) 17.5%	Target (2022) 95%	95%	95%	99%
Output 1.5. Measures scaled up and implemented to prevent and respond to domestic and gender-based violence.					
OP1.5 – i1 Number of victims of domestic and gender-based violence provided with scaled-up legal and security services	Baseline (2016) 0	Target (2022) 5,000	420	1,058	10,188
Outcome Indicator ⁴⁸	Outcome Baseline	Outcome Target: 2022	Outcome Indicator Status/Progress		
			2018	2019	2020
UNDAF OUTCOME: 4.1/Country Programme Outcome 2: By 2022, all women and men, especially young people, equally benefit from an enabling environment that includes labour market, access to decent jobs and economic opportunities.					
Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 OUTCOME: 1. Growth is inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded					
OC2 i2.1 Employment rate of population aged 15-70, by sex and age	Female total: 51.6% Male total: 61.6% Youth female: 24.4% Youth male: 29.6%	Female total: 54% Male total: 63% Youth female: 27% Youth male: 31%	Female total: 62.1% Male total: 69.3% Youth female: 24.2% Youth male: 30.6%	Female total: 49% Male total: 64.1% Youth female: 30.8% Youth male: 41.2%	Female total: 48.6% Male total: 63.6% Youth female: 28.2% Youth male: 36%
OC2 i2.2 Wage gap between men and women	1.34	1.25	1.31	1.29	1.28

⁴⁸ Indicators, baseline, and targets were extracted from the CPD.

OC2 i2.3 Ranking in Ease of Doing Business Index	80	30	76	64	64
Output Indicator ⁴⁹	Output Baseline	Output Target: 2022	Output Indicator Status/Progress		
			2018	2019	2020
Output 2.1. National and subnational institutions are better able to develop and implement policies and measures that generate sustainable jobs and livelihoods.					
OP2.1 - i1 Number of new jobs and other livelihoods generated	Baseline (2016) Female: 0 Male: 0 Youth: 0	Target (2022) Female: 130,000 Male: 90,000 Youth: 30,000	Female: 20,062 Male: 16,315 Youth: 0	Female:32,702 Male: 26,479 Youth: 11	Female: 43,295 Male: 37,634 Youth: 4,277
OP2.1 - i2 Extent to which policies, systems and/or institutional measures are in place and scaled up at the national and subnational levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods	Baseline (2016) 1	Target (2022) 3	1	1	1
Output 2.2. Public institutions and private entities effectively cooperate to improve the business environment.					
OP2.2 - i1 Share of members of UNDP-supported business membership organizations satisfied with the services provided by the business associations	Baseline (2016) 0%	Target (2022) 65%	54.6%	54.6%	60%
OP2.2 - i2 Number of business associations that benefit from scaled-up advisory support	Baseline (2016) 0	Target (2022) 30	7	10	27

⁴⁹ Indicators, baseline, and targets were extracted from the CPD.

Outcome Indicator ⁵⁰	Outcome Baseline	Outcome Target: 2022	Outcome Indicator Status/Progress		
			2018	2019	2020
UNDAF OUTCOME: 4.2/Country Programme Outcome 3: By 2022, national institutions, private business and communities implement gender-responsive policies and practices to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, preservation of ecosystems, mitigation, adaptation to climate change and generation of green jobs.					
Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 OUTCOME: 1. Growth is inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.					
OC3 i3.1 Share of areas of territories and natural reserves in the total territory	Baseline (2015) 6.36%	Target (2020) 10.4%	7.15%	6.6%	6.77%
OC3 i3.2 Share of energy produced from renewable sources in the total final energy consumption	Baseline (2015) 5.80%	Target (2020) 11%	6.70%	6.70%	5.80%
OC3 i3.3 Share of population benefiting from improved coverage by cost-efficient and sustainable energy in the public sector, by sex	Baseline (2016) Female: 0% Male: 0%	Target (2022) Female: 15% Male: 15%	Female: 0.22% Male: 0.18%	Female: 3.90% Male: 3.90%	Female: 3.90% Male: 3.90%
Output Indicator ⁵¹	Output Baseline	Output Target: 2022	Output Indicator Status/Progress		
			2018	2019	2020
Output 3.1. Comprehensive measures on climate change adaptation and mitigation across various sectors are scaled up.					

⁵⁰ Indicators, baseline, and targets were extracted from the CPD.

⁵¹ Ibid.

<p>OP3.1 - i1</p> <p>Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures (plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets) to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives have improved [Scale: Not improved (1), improved to a very partial extent (2), partial extent (3), large extent (4)]</p>	<p>Baseline (2016)</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Target (2022)</p> <p>4</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>OP3.1 – i2</p> <p>Number of local civil servants and CSO members with improved knowledge and skills on effective climate change-related planning and management because of UNDP training</p>	<p>Baseline (2016)</p> <p>Female: 0</p> <p>Male: 0</p>	<p>Target (2022)</p> <p>Female: 300</p> <p>Male: 300</p>	<p>Female: 28</p> <p>Male: 29</p>	<p>Female: 99</p> <p>Male: 89</p>	<p>Female: 983</p> <p>Male: 520</p>
<p>Output 3.2. Local authorities and communities adopt gender-responsive and sustainable solutions for increased energy efficiency and modern energy access especially of renewable energy.</p>					
<p>OP3.2 - i1</p> <p>Number of new renewable energy generation sites</p>	<p>Baseline (2016)</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Target (2022)</p> <p>20</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>15</p>
<p>OP3.2 – i2</p> <p>Number of public spaces with an improved level of energy efficiency in target municipalities</p>	<p>Baseline (2016)</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Target (2022)</p> <p>20</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>237</p>	<p>237</p>
<p>OP3.2 – i3</p> <p>Number of new green jobs created with UNDP support, disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>Baseline (2016)</p> <p>Female: 0</p> <p>Male: 0</p>	<p>Target (2022)</p> <p>Female: 1,600</p> <p>Male: 1,400</p>	<p>Female: 420</p> <p>Male: 180</p>	<p>Female: 493</p> <p>Male: 219</p>	<p>Female: 495</p> <p>Male: 220</p>
<p>Output 3.3. Local authorities develop gender-responsive solutions at subnational levels for the sustainable management of natural resources ecosystem services chemicals and waste.</p>					

OP3.3 - i1 Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystems services, chemicals, and waste at subnational level	Baseline (2016) 0	Target (2022) 17	15	23	23
OP3.3 – i2 Number of new partnerships for sustainable management of natural resources that integrate gender equality and women’s empowerment principles	Baseline (2016) 0	Target (2022) 10	0	0	0
Outcome Indicator ⁵²	Outcome Baseline	Outcome Target: 2022	Outcome Indicator Status/Progress		
			2018	2019	2020
UNDAF OUTCOME: 3.1/Country Programme Outcome 4: By 2022, communities, including vulnerable people and IDPs, are more resilient and equitably benefit from greater social cohesion, quality services and recovery support.					
Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 OUTCOME: 6. Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster situations.					
OP4.1 - i1 The level of neighbourhood support in eastern Ukraine on a scale from 1 to 10	Baseline (2017) Donetsk Oblast: 5.1 Luhansk Oblast: 5.3	Target (2022) Donetsk Oblast: 6.2 Luhansk Oblast: 6.2	Donetsk Oblast: 4.7 Luhansk Oblast: 5.4	Donetsk Oblast: 5.3 Luhansk Oblast: 5.4	Donetsk Oblast: 5.3 Luhansk Oblast: 5.4
OP4.1 – i2 The level of exposure to sexual and gender-based violence in eastern Ukraine on a scale from 1 to 10	Baseline (2014) Donetsk Oblast: 0.8 Luhansk Oblast: 0.8	Baseline (2020) Donetsk Oblast: 0.4 Luhansk Oblast: 0.4	Donetsk Oblast: 0.7 Luhansk Oblast: 0.6	Donetsk Oblast: 0.6 Luhansk Oblast: 0.7	Donetsk Oblast: 0.6 Luhansk Oblast: 0.7

⁵² Indicators, baseline, and targets were extracted from the CPD.

OP4.1 – i3 Extent to which people in Eastern Ukraine feel safe in their community, by sex and age on a scale from 1 to 10	Baseline (2017) Adult female: 4.5 Adult male: 5.1 Youth female: 4.6 Youth male: 5.4	Target (2022) Adult female: 5.4 Adult male: 5.8 Youth female: 5.6 Youth male: 6.1	Adult female: 3.8 Adult male: 4.6 Youth female: 4.0 Youth male: 5.1	Adult female: 3.9 Adult male: 4.8 Youth female: 4.2 Youth male: 5.3	Adult female: 3.9 Adult male: 4.8 Youth female: 4.2 Youth male: 5.3
Output Indicator ⁵³	Output Baseline	Output Target: 2022	Output Indicator Status/Progress		
			2018	2019	2020
Output 4.1. Conflict-affected communities feel safer and satisfied with security services following UNDP support.					
OP4.1 - i1 Share of conflict-affected women and men that feel safe outside the home	Baseline (2016) Female: 37% Male: 75%	Target (2022) Female:47% Male: 85%	Female: 38% Male: 63%	Female: 38% Male: 63%	Female: 42% Male: 70%
OP4.1 - i2 Share of conflict-affected women and men satisfied with quality of security services with UNDP support	Baseline (2016) Female: 53% Male: 68%	Target (2022) Female: 63% Male: 78%	Female: 66.5% Male: 64.2%	Female: 66.5% Male: 64.2%	Female: 75% Male: 75.3%
OP4.1 – i3 The level of openness towards other groups in society	Baseline (2016) Donetsk Oblast: 6.5 Luhansk Oblast: 6.3	Target (2022) Donetsk Oblast: 7.8 Luhansk Oblast: 7.6	Donetsk Oblast: 6.8 Luhansk Oblast: 6.7	Donetsk Oblast: 7.3 Luhansk Oblast: 7.1	Donetsk Oblast: 7.3 Luhansk Oblast: 7.1
Output 4.2. Crisis-affected women and men have more sustainable livelihoods opportunities including jobs created with UNDP support.					
OP4.2 - i1 Number of people benefiting from emergency jobs and other livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings	Baseline (2016) Female: 0 Male: 0	Target (2022) Female: 100,000 Male: 50,00	Female: 569 Male: 523	Female: 5,090 Male: 4,278	Female: 15,214 Male: 14,904

⁵³ Indicators, baseline, and targets were extracted from the CPD.

OP4.2 - i2 Number of conflict-affected women and men benefiting from improved infrastructure and quality public services with UNDP support	Baseline (2016) Female: 0 Male: 0	Target (2022) Female: 1,000,000 Male: 1,000,000	Female: 1,030,900 Male: 870,100	Female: 1,461,434 Male: 1,205,40	Female: 1,668,623 Male: 1,376,840
Output 4.3. National and regional authorities have the knowledge and skills to engage communities in gender-responsive planning coordination delivery and monitoring of recovery efforts.					
OP4.2 – i3 Number of national and regional governmental agencies with improved capacity in community engagement, gender-responsive planning, coordination and monitoring of recovery efforts	Baseline (2016) 0	Target (2022) 6	2	2	2

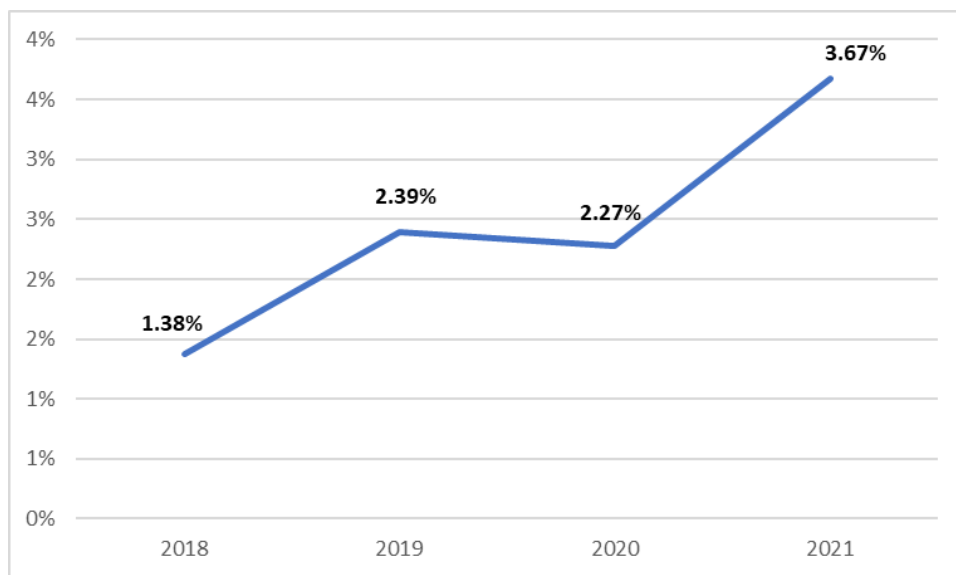
Data Source: IRRF_CPD_SP_Indicators

https://intranet-apps.undp.org/UNDP.HQ.CPS2018/Pages/IRRF_CPD_OutputIndicators.aspx?ou=UKR&cycle_id=135

<https://app.powerbi.com/groups/me/reports/f9a30509-da37-4cc1-b971-8f17c0c5ba30/ReportSectionf6e575c0ac9200015472?filter=OperatingUnits%2Frollup ou%20eq%20%27ukr%27>

ANNEX 6. COUNTRY OFFICE AT A GLANCE

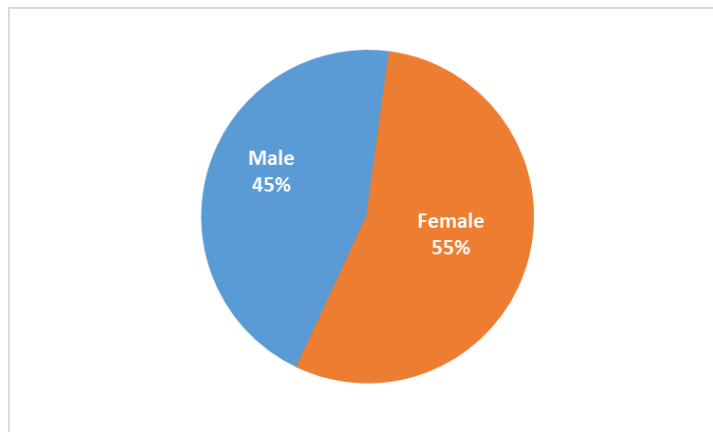
Evolution of UNDP's Management Efficiency Ratio, 2018-2021



Source: Power BI /Atlas

(as of 27 July 2021)

Gender Distribution



Source: UNDP Atlas Snapshot as 27 August 2021

Gender Distribution by Grade

Gender Distribution by Grade			
Contract	Male	Female	All
No dat	11	10	21
D2	0	1	1
P5	2	1	3
P4	2	1	3
P3	2	0	2
NOC	0	1	1
NOB	4	3	7
NOA	0	5	5
G7	1	2	3
G6	2	6	8
G5	2	4	6
G4	2	1	3
G3	2	0	2
G2	2	0	2
SB5	8	5	13
SB4	25	38	63
SB3	24	43	67
SB2	9	2	11
SB1	9	1	10
GP	2	8	10
Total	109	132	241

Source: UNDP Atlas Snapshot as 27 August 2021

Gender Distribution by Contract Type

Gender Distribution by Contract Type			
Contract Type	Male	Female	All
EXP	0	1	1
FTA	18	22	40
NPS	11	9	20
PA	1	3	4
SC	75	89	164
SPC	1	7	8
TA	2	0	2
YOU	1	1	2
Total	109	132	241

Source: UNDP Atlas Snapshot as 27 August 2021

ANNEX 7. COUNTRY AT A GLANCE

Development Indicators of Ukraine

Human Development Index	Inequality-adjusted HDI	Gender Development Index	Gender Inequality Index	Multidimensional Poverty Index	Year
0.779	0.728	1	0.234	0.001	2019 ⁵⁴
0.750	0.701	0.995	0.284	0.001	2018 ⁵⁵
0.751	0.701	0.993	0.285	0.001	2017 ⁵⁶
0.768					2016 ⁵⁷
0.743	0.690	1	0.284	0.001	2015 ⁵⁸

Indicator	Data	Source, year
Human Development Index	0.779 74 th of 189 countries (high standard of human development)	HDR, 2020
Gender Inequality Index <i>SDG 5</i>	0.234 52 nd of 162 countries	HDR, 2020
Socioeconomic empowerment		
Women hold seats in parliament	21%	Parliament, 2019

⁵⁴ <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020.pdf>

⁵⁵ <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

⁵⁶ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

⁵⁷ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/137506>

⁵⁸ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/25212016_human_development_report.pdf

SDG 5.5		
Women hold management positions	23%	JurFem, 2019
SDG 5.5		
Women business owners	46%	JurFem, 2019
SDG 5.5		
Labour force participation rate	Women: 47%	HDR, 2020
SDG 8.5	Men: 63%	
Gender pay gap (monthly earnings)	Women earn on average 23% less than men	JurFem, 2019
SDG 8.5	35% in postal and courier services	
	33% in financial and insurance services	
	30% in art, sports, entertainment, recreation	
Estimated gross national income per capita (purchasing power parity)	Women: \$10,088	HDR, 2020
SDG 8.5	Men: \$16,840	
Women with bank accounts	61% of women ages 15 and older	HDR, 2020
SDG 5.5		
Graduates from STEM programmes in tertiary education	Women: 29%	HDR, 2020
SDG 5.5	Men: 71%	

Among all tertiary graduates <i>SDG 5.5</i>	Women: 14% in STEM Men: 38% in STEM	HDR, 2020
Paid maternity leave (for pregnancy and childbirth) <i>SDG 1.3</i>	126 days (70 days prior to the expected childbirth date and 56 days after childbirth)	Labour Code (Article 179) Law on Leave (Article 18)
Parental leave (for childcare) <i>SDG 1.3</i>	Up to 3 years (may be taken by either parent, grandparents, or other relatives who provide care for the child)	Labour Code (Article 179) Law on Leave (Article 18)
Time spent on unpaid domestic chores <i>SDG 5.4</i>	Women: 29 hours per week Men: 15 hours per week	UNFPA, 2018
Time spent on unpaid childcare <i>SDG 5.4</i>	Women: 49 hours per week Men: 22 hours per week	UNFPA, 2018
Health and family planning		
Life expectancy at birth <i>SDG 3</i>	Women: 77 years Men: 67 years	HDR, 2020
Maternal mortality ratio <i>SDG 3.1</i>	19 deaths per 100,000 live births	HDR, 2020

Adolescent birth rate <i>SDG 3.7</i>	24 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19	HDR, 2020
Contraceptive prevalence, any method <i>SDG 5.6</i>	65% of married or in-union women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	HDR, 2020
Unmet need for family planning <i>SDG 5.6</i>	5% of married or in-union women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	HDR, 2020
Mortality rate attributed to noncommunicable disease <i>SDG 3.4</i>	Women: 514.3 per 100,000 persons Men: 923.6 per 100,000 persons	HDR, country profile, 2020
Suicide rate <i>SDG 3.4</i>	Women: 5 per 100,000 people Men: 35 per 100,000 people Up to 7,000 per year 80% of suicides are by men	HDR, country profile, 2020 WHO, 2019
People living with HIV (aged 15-49) <i>SDG 3.3</i>	Women: 100,000 (0.9 prevalence rate) Men: 140,000 (1.1 prevalence rate) PLHIV: 250,000 (1 prevalence rate)	UNAIDS, 2019
Violence against girls and women		
Women married by age 18 (child marriage) <i>SDG 5.3</i>	9% of women ages 20-24 who are married or in union	HDR, 2020

Gender-based violence <i>SDG 5.2</i>	2 in 3 women have experienced psychological, physical, or sexual violence	OSCE, 2019
Violence against women ever experienced, by intimate partner <i>SDG 5.2</i>	26% of women ages 15 and older	HDR, 2020
Violence against women ever experienced, by nonintimate partner <i>SDG 5.2</i>	5% of women ages 15 and older	HDR, 2020
Sexual harassment <i>SDG 5.2</i>	1 in 2 women have experienced at least one form of sexual harassment	OSCE, 2019



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